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EIGHTEENTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

**BOARD OF
STATE COMMISSIONERS**

OF

PUBLIC CHARITIES

OF THE

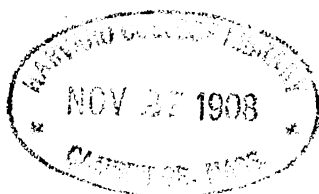
STATE OF ILLINOIS

Presented to the Governor October 1, 1904.



**SPRINGFIELD:
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1905.**

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The Board.

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BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS.

President.

WILLIAM JAYNE, M. D., Springfield.

Commissioners.

ENSLEY MOORE, Jacksonville.

Term expires 1905.

REV. EDWARD A. KELLY, 4515 Fifth Avenue, Chicago

Term expires 1906.

A. S. WRIGHT, Woodstock.

Term expires 1907.

H. C. FAIRBROTHER, M. D., East St. Louis.

Term expires 1908.

WILLIAM JAYNE, M. D., Springfield.

Term expires 1909.

Secretary.

J. MACK TANNER, Springfield.

Assistant Secretary.

FRANK D. WHIPP, Springfield.

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
OFFICE OF BOARD OF CHARITIES,
SPRINGFIELD, Nov. 1, 1904.

HON. RICHARD YATES, *Governor*.

SIR—The Board of State Commissioners of Public Charities has the honor to transmit to you herewith its Eighteenth Biennial report.

Respectfully,

WILLIAM JAYNE, *President*.

ENSLEY MOORE,

A. S. WRIGHT,

E. A. KELLY,

H. C. FAIRBROTHER,

Commissioners.

J. MACK TANNER, *Secretary*.

EIGHTEENTH BIENNIAL REPORT.

There has been no change during the biennial period in the organization of the State Board of Charities. Dr. William Jayne, who was elected President of the Board April 24th, 1901, still continues in that office, with J. Mack Tanner as Secretary. In the membership, however, there have been two changes. Judge John Gibbons resigned late in the year 1902, on account of ill health, although his resignation was not accepted until Feb. 23, 1903. He is succeeded by Rev. Ed. A. Kelly, pastor of St. Cecilia's church, Chicago. Dr. J. A. Glenn, after two years of faithful service on this Board, during which time he gained the respect and personal regard and confidence of his fellow members, severed his connection with the Board and was succeeded March 28th, 1904, by Dr. H. C. Fairbrother of East St. Louis.

LEGISLATION

During the session of the legislature of 1903, our Board recommended certain changes in the laws relating to the charities and charitable institutions of the State, and prepared bills embodying the changes desired.

Among the more important amendments recommended are: Granting power to the Board of Charities to classify all officers and employes of the several State charitable institutions into grades and to equalize and fix their salaries. Under the present system there is a wide range in the amounts paid for the same service by the several institutions. The first assistant physician in one hospital may be getting \$100 per month, and in another \$150 per month, while the salaries of the second assistants range from \$75 to \$125 for similar service. The salaries of the chief clerk varies between \$100 and \$150 per month, and thus through the whole line of employments down to the low salaried attendants where the minimum price paid female employes is, in one of the two institutions, \$16.00 per month, and in another \$22.00 per month. The result has been and is to cause dissatisfaction among the employes receiving the lower wages, whereby the institution which pays the better wages benefits its service to the detriment of the other from whom many of its employes were drawn.

Another evil which we wished to control, is the growing tendency to allow officers to board not alone themselves, but their families in the institutions at the expense of the State, and extending it even further to the care of the private horses of such officials. Aside from the fact that the State receives no compensation for the increased ex-

penditure therefor, we are met also with the evils resulting from a class of idle, unemployed boarders, whose sole occupations may be to breed discord among the employed.

Another section provided for the adoption of a uniform method of accounts as recommended by our Board. This is not so important now as at one time, since all the institutions except two have adopted in full our system of accounts.

It seems desirable also that the Board should have general supervision over the purchase of supplies and the letting of contracts, this supervision being coupled with a power of veto over such purchases or contracts.

Another section would have extended the power of the Board to the visitation and inspection of all establishments having for their object, the care and placing out of children, with proper measures for restraining any such institution that might be improperly conducted or against the public good.

An effort was made to have this bill introduced as prepared; it was, however, so modified and coupled with objectionable features, that the Board could not urge its passage. The bill introduced, abolished all Boards of Trustees, and made of the Board of Charities, a Board of Control. With all due respect to those who have advocated a State Board of Control, and our biennial report of 1901 so recommends, we believe that better results have been and can be obtained under our present system of local trustees, with an unprejudiced Board to supervise and recommend. We cannot believe that the same interest can be secured for each institution in one Board, even though its whole time be devoted to the several institutions, that we now find among the able philanthropic men and women who give so freely of their time and effort. Furthermore we reduce to a minimum the number of good men who are thus given an opportunity to enlarge their ideas of public benevolence, and to become public benefactors. No paid Boards could give more earnest or conscientious attention to the public interest, than have our trustees during the past few years.

EPILEPTICS,

In 1899 the Legislature listened to the demand for relief of a class of unfortunates that have been left to eat out their souls in solitude, and to sink swiftly and hopelessly into a state of degradation, imbecility, or insanity. A colony for epileptics was established by act of the Legislature, and \$2,500 was appropriated to pay the expenses of the State Commissioners of Charities to investigate and report to the succeeding General Assembly, a suitable location, together with plans for buildings, etc. Unfortunately, the commission divided upon the question of location, and when the report was presented to the Legislature, the main issue and need was lost sight of in the struggle for location. As a result, no appropriation was made. The matter was again presented to the Forty-third General Assembly in 1903, and while the bill passed the House, amended to read, \$100,000, instead of \$350,000 the amount asked, the Senate failed to concur and it was again lost.

In December 1903, we undertook a census of the epileptics of the State, writing to every physician. Over one thousand replies were received, giving at the time information of 2,014 persons afflicted with this dread disease, who are not included in the number receiving almshouse or institutional care. A tabulated statement of this information will be found in the appendix. One hundred and ninety-four are distributed among the almshouses of the State, making life a burden not alone to themselves, but to the unfortunate aged poor, who must, in silence and distress, witness their harrowing struggles.

In the insane hospitals of the State are several hundred of this class, making suitable classification difficult, if not impossible. The greater number of them are hopelessly imbecilic and are as well situated where they are as it is possible to make them. But a considerable number, who, on account of their violence during the period of their attacks, must be placed in disturbed wards, are wholly out of place at other times.

In the Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children, there are about thirty per cent of epileptics, or over four hundred in number. It is not possible in such an institution to classify the epileptics separately, or to prepare a different diet for them, which is so necessary to their improvement, nor is it possible to secure the best results in the development of their industrial possibilities, without which much benefit is lost to the inmate, as well as economy to the State.

To summarize, an Epileptic Colony is an immediate and urgent necessity:

First—To afford the curable and improvable epileptics among the 2,014 mentioned, and others not reported who may be too poor to secure suitable treatment elsewhere, a home where they may receive the most skilled treatment possible, with that one chance to restored health and happiness which would otherwise be denied them.

Second—To relieve the almshouses of the State, as well as to secure for their epileptics the treatment above mentioned.

Third—To aid the improvable of this class in the State Hospitals for the Insane.

Fourth—To relieve the Asylum for Feeble-Minded, and secure for its epileptics more scientific treatment, and better industrial advantages.

FEEBLE-MINDED.

The Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children will soon be filled to its fullest capacity with inmates. Established primarily to afford facilities for the care, nurture, and instruction of an improvable class of Feeble-Minded Children, it has been extended, not by law, but by favor and appropriation, to include a custodial class as well. This is as it should be, but the law should be amended to include both classes, and not leave the entire responsibility of deciding when the one class shall be granted or denied admission, wholly with the trustees.

The feeble-minded are often afflicted with the additional misfortunes of being deaf, blind, or crippled, and otherwise helpless, thereby adding to the burden of their care, and making assistance by the

State doubly necessary. Yet it is within the power of the trustees, and has only been relaxed to a certain extent within the past two years, to deny admission to these twice or thrice afflicted beings.

The law is weak both in respect to admissions and discharges. No age limit is fixed. There is nothing to prevent the parents or guardians taking the child out at their pleasure, whether able to provide for and protect it or not. Particularly is this important, as it concerns the older girls of child bearing age, who if allowed any liberty at home, become the prey of the evil disposed. Too little thought has been given to the feeble-minded girls and women of child bearing age in the State at large, those who have not sought and cannot gain admission to the Feeble-Minded Asylum, or could not be held there. These women are usually fully developed physically, and have the same emotions, passions and desires of the normal person, without the intellect or mental capacity to protect themselves. They too often, and unless closely guarded, almost without exception become mothers, thereby increasing the burden of public charity, since the children are usually degenerate, feeble-minded, epileptic, criminal, and pauper. There are two hundred and thirty-three feeble-minded females in our almshouses, of which probably one hundred and seventy-five are in this class. The supervisors, outside of Cook county, reported three hundred and twenty-six between fifteen and forty-five years of age, who were receiving either township aid or family care. There are probably half as many more, or one hundred and sixty in Cook county, making a total of six hundred and sixty-one, for which provision should be made in a separate State institution to be denominated, "A Custodial Asylum for Women."

DEPENDENT AND DELINQUENT CHILDREN.

In no department of public charities has the wisdom of its workers been so fully demonstrated as in procuring the enactment of the law for the "Treatment and Care of Dependent and Neglected Children," with its Juvenile Courts. This question was first brought before the Legislature in 1891, in a bill prepared and presented by the Visitation and Aid Society, of Chicago. It brought out much discussion at the time, but was defeated. Those who had their heart in this work were not easily discouraged however, and so continued the agitation in the child saving societies, women's clubs, and other charitable bodies until the matter was taken up by the Bar Association, which appointed a committee with Harvey B. Hurd, as chairman. Through the efforts of this committee, supported by the societies above mentioned, the present law, with some later amendments, was enacted.

As evidence of the general need of this advanced step, may be noted the fact that within three years time, sixteen other states enacted similar laws.

It seemed better to concentrate our efforts on the young mind, just starting on the downward course, or getting his first lessons in crime, and direct his course aright, than to depend so much on our efforts to reform the hardened criminal who has placed a bar between himself and society. Thousands of honest citizens may thus be saved to the

State, and millions in money, that might otherwise be spent in prosecution and costs, to say nothing of the countless heartaches of parents and other dear relatives and friends. The primary purpose of the act, as of all proper child saving work, is to place them in suitable family homes just as soon as their moral training fits them for such placement. To accomplish this, there are five avenues open to the judge. First, to return the child to its own home, under the supervision of a probation officer. Second, to place it at once in a suitable home elsewhere. Third, to commit it to some private association or institution for the care of children. Fourth, to place it in an industrial school. Fifth, if delinquent, to commit it to the State Training School for girls at Geneva, or for boys at St. Charles.

The act very wisely provides that before a child may be committed to a private institution or association having for its object the placing out of children, such corporate body must first have the certificate of the State Commissioners of Charities that it is competent and qualified to care for children. It provides further, however, that the Court may commit a child to any institution within the county caring for delinquents without such certificate of the Board of Charities,

It may be presumed that the framers of the law had this in mind and believed that the Court would be in a position to know fully, the competency of institutions within his own county.

During the past year we have investigated and issued certificates to twelve associations under this act, and have refused a certificate to the American Home Finding Association of Chicago. A full report of these associations will be found elsewhere in this volume. In our investigation, we found one association active in the placing out of dependent children from the state of New York. While we would make no distinction in the value of a child saved from poverty and crime in Illinois or New York, we doubt the propriety of collecting money from charitably disposed people in Illinois to carry on the work here, when instead it is to be used either in whole or in part to place children from other states.

Under that section of the law which requires that all associations filing articles of incorporation, whose object shall be the care or placing out of children, must first have the certificate of the State Board of Charities, that the incorporators are good and responsible people, and that the work is needed and is for the public good, the Board has investigated and approved during the past year, the following associations:

- The Huddleson Home, Ewing, Illinois.
- The Metropolitan Church Association, Chicago.
- The Juvenile Court Committee, Chicago.
- The Junior Business Club, Chicago.
- The Central Baptist Orphanage, Chicago.

The board did not find conditions sufficiently favorable to warrant it in recommending favorably for incorporation, the St. John's Home, Chicago; the River Forest Training School for Boys, River Forest; or the Jefferson Park Training School for Boys, Irving Park.

The law authorizing industrial schools for girls was amended in 1901, it being provided in the amendment that no infant (female under 18 years of age) who is an inmate of a house of ill-fame, or

who is found in any prison charged with or convicted of any penal offense, shall be committed to any industrial school of this State. Provision is further made that the court committing any girl to a training school shall have power at any time after making the commitment, and as long as the girl is in the school to order her discharge therefrom, or her restoration to her parents.

Statistics compiled from 89 counties in the State, not including Cook, and excepting Coles, DeKalb, Fayette, Hamilton, Iroquois, Knox, Livingston, Logan, Marion, Randolph, Saline and Union, from which latter we get no report, although we twice enclosed stamps for reply to the county judges, show that 416 children have been tried under the "Juvenile Court Act," of which number 256 have been committed to various associations, or institutions, as follows: To the Illinois Manual Training School farm, Glenwood, 42; the Illinois Children's Home and Aid society, Chicago, 39; the State Training School for Girls, Geneva, 33; the Evangelical Lutheran Kinder Freund society, Peoria, 24; the Anna B. Milliken Home, Decatur, ten; the Illinois State Reformatory, Pontiac, eight, the Union Mission, Rock Island, six; McLean County Industrial School for Girls, Bloomington, four; the Huddleson Home (Baptist), Ewing, four; St. Mary's Training School for Boys, Feehanville, two; Illinois Industrial Home for Girls, Evanston, five; M. E. Deaconess Orphanage, Lake Bluff, three; Cunningham Home, Champaign, two; Peoria County Industrial School for Girls, Peoria, one; St. Joseph's Home, Metamora, one; House of the Good Shepherd, Peoria, one; Asylum for Feeble-minded Children, Lincoln, one. The report did not show where the remaining 70 were committed, except in Sangamon county, where the majority of 37 commitments were sent to the Home for the Friendless, Springfield. The commitments were illegal in some of the above cases where the associations, not being industrial schools, or within the county where commitments were made, did not have the certificate of the State Board of Charities.

Probation officers, either special or permanent, have been appointed in Cook, Johnson, Kankakee, Madison, Mercer, Montgomery, Morgan, Peoria, Pope, Pulaski, Rock Island and Wabash counties.

ST. CHARLES HOME FOR BOYS.]

Early in the session of the Forty-second General Assembly, a committee headed by Hon. R. S. Tuthill, came to Springfield and urged the establishment of a State Home for Delinquent Boys. The Legislature considered favorably the appeal, and appropriated \$35,000.00 for buildings, furnishings, etc. No appropriation was made for land, inasmuch as assurances had been given that the Commercial club, of Chicago, stood ready to raise \$50,000.00 for the establishment of such an institution. No money was donated by this club, but several philanthropic gentlemen of Chicago, among whom may be prominently mentioned, Henry E. Weaver, Samuel W. Allerton and B. E. Sunny, personally interested themselves in the matter, and raised \$100,000.00, after personally contributing largely thereto themselves, which was used in the purchase of a fine tract of land near St. Charles, compris-

ing 1,000 acres, upon which the St. Charles Home is being built. The Forty-third General Assembly appropriated \$300,000.00 additional for construction, and there are now completed six handsome red brick cottages, and a splendid school building, also a power plant, kitchen, laundry, creamery, barns, etc. The present capacity is about 250. We recommend further extensions and equipments as indicated in our tabulated report of "Appropriations recommended."

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

The appropriations made for two cottages, were expended in the construction of a double cottage, with a capacity of 60 girls. The building was occupied as soon as completed. It had been necessary before to utilize every available space for sleeping accommodations, the girls being crowded into the kitchens, bath rooms and hallways. Now, as before, the same conditions exist. Accommodations for at least 100 more girls seems imperative.

The county judges in some cases either are not familiar with the law, or else disregard it, for some girls have been committed there as dependents, while others have been committed who are feeble-minded, in both cases contrary to law.

No provision is made in the law, regarding clothing for the inmates, either of the Training School for Girls, or the St. Charles Home for Boys. It should be provided as in other institutions, that parents or relatives who are able shall furnish clothing. The burden upon the State should not be made larger than it need be.

INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR THE BLIND.

After ten years conduct of the Illinois Industrial Home for the Blind, during which time we have carefully observed its possibilities as an economic institution, as well as the possibilities it affords for the amelioration of the conditions of the able bodied blind of the State, we are forced to the conclusion that it is a failure from every stand point.

The industrial feature has been the manufacture of brooms, in which art the blind become more proficient possibly than in any other trade, yet with less than sixty men at work it has been found a difficult matter to dispose of the manufactured product. This is due largely to the better and smoother appearance of machine made brooms, which can be manufactured much cheaper. The loss to the State in the industrial department amounts to \$200 per capita.

During no year since the establishment of the institution and the operation of the factory, has the per capita cost of the institution been less than \$400, and it has been above \$500, the higher cost being in proportion to the increased product of the factory and indifferent and inefficient labor, resulting in an inferior product. Some of the better workmen complain of these poor workmen, who make up this inefficient labor, and contend that they have no right in the home, holding that the home was established for those who have become good workmen, and should not be a training department for those less efficient. We are unable, however, to see the justice in

limiting the benefit of the institution to a favored few who may have had the advantage of longer training or experience. Even under present conditions, those able to make brooms constitute a favored class, inasmuch as admission to the institution for the male blind is limited to those who can work in the broom factory.

These blind people who sincerely believe that they are paying their way, object to being classed as charitable charges, yet each of them could be maintained in idleness on a strictly charitable basis, at a cost not to exceed \$175 per year, whereas now they are costing the State annually \$300 in excess of that amount.

The only conclusion to be reached, is that the home as an industrial institution should be abandoned, and some more economic plan devised for the care of its inmates.

The alternative of an annual sum to be paid them to offset their disadvantages, was suggested to a committee of inmates from this institution and met with approval. Such a law would be more satisfactory to a majority of the beneficiaries and would be a considerable saving to the State.

An Act approved May 11, 1903, in force July 1, 1903, provides for the payment of \$150 by each county, at the discretion of the county boards of supervisors, or commissioners, to each blind person who have attained their majority and have not an income of \$250 per year, or more, and who are not charges of a public institution. Two hundred and seventeen persons are receiving the benefit of this act in twenty-four counties of this State. One hundred and sixty-six are receiving the full amount, \$150. Twenty in LaSalle county, and seven in Livingston receive \$100 per annum. Four in Massac receive \$75.00 per annum, and fourteen in Franklin, and six in Montgomery receive \$5.00 per month. Rock Island paid two quarters of the full amount to ten blind persons, and then discontinued the payment. Boone county appropriated such aid to six blind persons, and afterwards rescinded their action. Seventy-two counties have either declined to consider any applications, or have declined to grant any benefits under the act, while six counties have continued the consideration of applications until a later date.

There have been six hundred and twenty-six applications filed in the State for the benefit under this act, of which one hundred and three were in Cook county. This county has not, however, made any appropriation to blind persons under this act. Twenty-eight blind persons in the county are now receiving out-door-relief, of which but four are included among the above applications.

The inmates of the Industrial Home for the Blind are now legal residents of Cook county, although assembled there from all parts of the State. Cook county could not rightfully be asked to appropriate money to their care, but the State can well afford to appropriate \$150 per annum to each present inmate of the home, or \$250 to any male member who may have a family dependent upon him, until such time as they may become self-supporting, such sums to be payable by warrant of the State Auditor on the certificate of the president and secretary of the State Commissioners of Charities.

ILLINOIS SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF.

The Forty-third General Assembly changed the name of this institution from the Illinois Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, to the Illinois School for the Deaf.

Owing to the age of the buildings in this institution, the Board of Charities has deemed it necessary to favor a more liberal appropriation for repairs and improvements, than has been usual. We find that no less amount than \$12,000 per annum will make the extensive repairs that are necessary for the preservation of the buildings.

We wish here to call attention to the appropriation of \$15,000 made for the purchase of fifty acres of land adjoining the institution grounds. This land was purchased and has since been leased to the Driving Park Association of Jacksonville at an annual rental of \$150. This appropriation was not recommended by the Board of Charities and does not seem to have been needed. Had the advice of the State Board of Charities been asked, this expenditure would doubtless not have been made.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME.

The legislature of 1903 made provision for the care of the wives of soldiers or sailors who may be received in the Home, it being provided, however, that such wives of soldiers or sailors shall be of the age of sixty years, and shall have married their present husband prior to 1880.

As the law stands, it has been and doubtless will continue inoperative, unless amended, for now before the wives of soldiers can gain admission to the Home, the Board of Supervisors in the county they reside, must have constructed a suitable building or cottage for them.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME

The five new cottages for girls are but recently completed, and are now occupied and will add greatly to the possibilities of properly training the girls at the Home.

While the superintendent has not asked an appropriation for furnishing these cottages, being embarrassed no doubt by the fact that furnishing was included in the \$25,000 appropriation for construction, yet since the full amount was needed in the construction, and the work could not have been done within the appropriation except for the help of the boys at the Home, we recommend as shown elsewhere an appropriation of \$2,000 to suitably furnish these cottages.

HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE

There are now seven institutions in the State for the care of the insane with an aggregate population of approximately 8,500. Of these, five are hospitals for the insane, and two are asylums, one of the latter being for the detention of the criminal insane, and the other for the incurable insane. In the latter case however, no effort will be spared by reason of the pronounced incurability of the inmate to improve their mental condition, and possibly restore a few at least to their

normal condition. In this respect it is and will be in every sense a hospital.

The last General Assembly appropriated \$300,000 for the erection of eight new cottages to accommodate seven hundred additional inmates. These cottages, each of which has a capacity of one hundred inmates, were completed very recently, but are already occupied. The State Commissioners of Charities construing the primary purpose of the law establishing this institution to be to relieve the Hospitals for the Insane of a sufficient number of their chronic insane to enable them to receive and properly care for the acute cases coming to them, insisted upon the transfer of patients from the over crowded hospitals. One hundred and sixty patients were thus transferred to this Asylum, and the remaining number, about five hundred were transferred from the county almshouses of the State, thereby granting a much needed relief to these institutions, which are so poorly adapted to the care of this unfortunate class.

The idea of State care of the insane being well established, it would seem proper and desirable to amend that provision of the law whereby certain insane patients from counties in excess of their quotas shall be sent back to the counties where committed. Inasmuch as the law now authorizes or enables the county boards to transfer them when returned to the county almshouse, or to the Asylum for the Incurable Insane, it should be so amended as to cause the direct transfer to the asylum, such transfer to be at the expense of the county, and the law should define the character and condition of patients to be transferred.

One hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars was appropriated for a new building at Watertown, which is completed, and has ample facilities for the care of three hundred and fifty patients. In this connection we wish to call attention to the plainness and simplicity of construction of this building, possessing at the same time every modern appliance and convenience of the most approved plan, so that the heating, plumbing, ventilation, sanitation, and light are perfect, and withal of fire proof construction, costing furnished, only \$350 per capita. We urge upon the legislature the limiting of buildings that are permanently occupied by inmates, solely to fire proof construction. If less attention were at all times paid to expensive exterior finishing, and plainer construction required, better interior appliances and arrangements could be secured for the money expended.

The administration of the several hospitals has been in the main, able, and efficient. The percentage of cures has been high, and the patients have been kindly and humanely treated. Mechanical restraint has been reduced to a minimum, so much so, that one may often go through an institution of 1200 patient without finding a single case in restraint. We find a careful observance of the law in this regard, restraint being applied only upon the order of the superintendent, or physician in charge.

Owing to the increased capacity of the Western Hospital for the Insane, it became necessary for the State Commissioners of Charities to re-district the State. The following is a copy of their order.

INSANE DISTRICTS.

In accordance with the powers conferred upon the State Board of Commissioners of Charities, by section five (5) of an Act for the admission of patients into the hospitals for the insane, approved June 1, 1889, the State is hereby apportioned into hospital districts for the insane, and the quotas to which each county is entitled therein shall be composed as follows:

NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE— ELGIN.

County.	Quotas.	County.	Quotas.
Boone.....	23	Cook.....	811
DeKalb.....	46	DuPage.....	40
Kane.....	113	Kendall.....	16
Lake.....	49	McHenry.....	43
Winnebago...	69		
Total.....			1210

EASTERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE— KANKAKEE.

County.	Quotas.	County.	Quotas.
Champaign... 68		Coles..... 49	
Cook.....1517		Cumberland.. 23	
Douglas..... 27		Edgar..... 41	
Ford..... 26		Grundy..... 35	
Iroquois..... 54		Kankakee.... 53	
LaSalle..... 126		Livingston... 60	
Vermilion.... 94		Will..... 107	
Total.....			2280

CENTRAL HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE— JACKSONVILLE.

County.	Quotas.	County.	Quotas.
Adams..... 96		Brown..... 17	
Calhoun..... 13		Cass..... 25	
Christian.... 47		DeWitt..... 27	
Fulton..... 66		Greene..... 34	
Hancock..... 46		Jersey..... 22	
Logan..... 41		Macon..... 65	
Macoupin.... 61		Madison.... 93	
Mason..... 25		McDonough.. 41	
McLean..... 98		Menard..... 21	
Montgomery.. 44		Morgan..... 50	
Moultrie.... 22		Platt..... 25	
Pike..... 45		Sangamon.... 103	
Schuyler.... 23		Scott..... 15	
Shelby..... 46		Tazewell.... 48	
Woodford.... 31			
Total.....			1290

SOUTHERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE— ANNA.

County.	Quotas.	County.	Quotas.
Alexander.... 28		Bond..... 23	
Clark..... 34		Clay..... 28	
Clinton..... 29		Crawford.... 28	
Edwards..... 15		Effingham... 29	
Fayette..... 40		Franklin.... 28	
Gallatin..... 23		Hamilton.... 29	
Hardin..... 11		Jackson..... 49	
Jasper..... 29		Jefferson.... 40	
Johnson..... 23		Lawrence.... 24	
Marion..... 44		Massac..... 19	
Monroe..... 20		Perry..... 29	
Pope..... 20		Pulaski..... 21	
Randolph.... 40		Richland.... 23	
Saline..... 31		St. Clair.... 124	
Union..... 32		Wabash..... 18	
Washington.. 28		Wayne..... 40	
White..... 36		Williamson... 40	
Total.....			1075

WESTERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE— WATERTOWN.

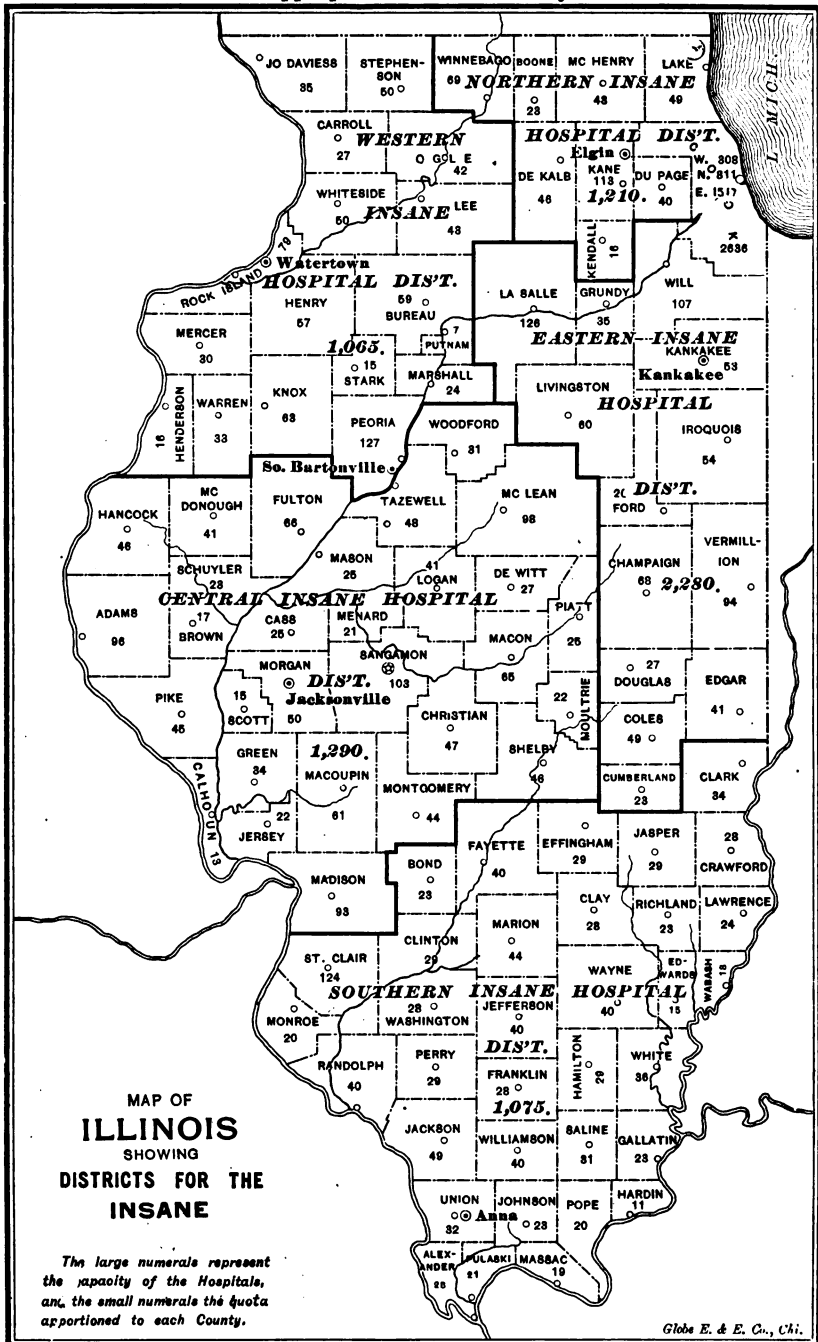
County.	Quotas.	County.	Quotas.
Bureau..... 59		Carroll..... 27	
Cook..... 308		Henderson... 16	
Henry..... 57		Jo Daviess... 35	
Knox..... 63		Lee..... 43	
Marshall.... 24		Mercer..... 30	
Ogle..... 42		Peoria..... 127	
Putnam..... 7		Rock Island.. 79	
Stark..... 15		Stephenson... 50	
Warren..... 33		Whiteside.... 50	
Total.....			1065

From and after July 1, 1904, all persons found insane in the State of Illinois and committed to any hospital for the insane will be committed to the hospital district in which the county is situated as above apportioned.

WILLIAM JAYNE, *President.*
J. MACK TANNER, *Secretary.*

Approved:
RICHARD YATES, *Governor.*

The following map of Illinois shows the boundaries of the districts for the insane, the total capacity of the hospitals, and the quotas appropriated to each county:



Globe E. & E. Co., Chi.

The experience of our board during the past four years has demonstrated that there often arises occasions when there is good reason for transferring patients from one hospital district to another, or from one institution to another. An insane patient may have a hallucination that some evil will come to him in some certain hospital, a feeble minded person or idiot may be committed to an insane hospital, or as previously stated, to the State Training School for Girls, or to the schools for the blind or the deaf, or an inmate of the Asylum for the Criminal Insane may have become a chronic case and harmless. It would be most beneficial to confer upon the State Board of Charities, power to make such transfers from one institution to another, as might be for the welfare of the patient or inmate.

ASYLUM FOR CRIMINAL INSANE.

This institution has fairly met all requirements as to capacity up to the present time. The commissioners are now asking, however, an appropriation for an additional building for males, to include also a division or department for females. Two years ago we recommended an appropriation of \$5,000 for a detached female ward. The number of women, however, who would be committed to the asylum does not seem to warrant additional provision for them, but such provision must be made, or else the law amended to allow their commitment to the Hospital for the Insane. We would recommend the latter course, for during the past two years no woman has been committed to this institution, although some might properly have been so committed. Josephine Hilger, the only woman who has been received in this asylum, was discharged therefrom in 1901.

In collecting charges for clothing and incidental expenses for the inmates of this institution, the question arose as to the responsibility of counties for these expenses in the case of inmates transferred from the State prisons. Upon this question the following opinion was rendered by the Attorney General:

Oct. 23, 1903.

Hon. J. Mack Tanner, Secretary State Board of Charities, Springfield, Ill.:

DEAR SIR—Upon an examination of the statute regulating the institution for insane criminals, and a comparison of the same with the statutes regulating the reception of pauper insane in the other insane hospitals of this State, I am of the opinion that persons who are committed to the Hospital for the Criminal Insane, under an order or judgment of the court, or are transferred there from the State penitentiary, must be maintained and clothed at the expense of the State. Those insane who are transferred from the other hospitals for the insane to which they had been committed merely as insane persons, and not on account of having been found guilty of some act, which if committed by a sane person would be a crime, are subject to the regulations respecting pauper insane, and if paupers, the county from which they have been committed is liable for their expenses.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

H. J. HAMLIN,

Attorney General.

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS FOR INSANE.

Under section 33, chapter 85, of Hurd's Revised Statutes, in relation to lunatics, the Commissioners of Charities have inspected and issued certificates to F. P. Norbury's Sanatorium at Jacksonville, and Oak Lawn Sanitarium, also at Jacksonville. These are at the present time the only licensed private institutions for the care of insane in this State.

CRIPPLED CHILDREN.

A bill known as H. B. 116 was introduced in the last House of Representatives by Hon. B. M. Chipfield, the purport of which was to establish a surgical institution for children, intended to secure restorative treatment for the crippled and deformed pauper children of the State.

The bill was a most meritorious one, and should have become a law. We hope such a measure may be more favorably considered at the coming session.

The recent visit of Dr. Lorenz, of Austria, to Chicago and New York, and the prominent mention made thereof, called the attention of the public most forcibly to the possibilities for favorable work in bloodless and orthopedic surgery. While public aid has been laggard with respect to the crippled and deformed, private aid has already been extended to them in the Home for Destitute and Crippled Children in Chicago. Unfortunately this worthy institution can only receive a very limited number, and these solely from Cook county.

The success of Dr. Ridlon in the above institution has proven that surprisingly favorable results may be expected, and that hundreds of the poor misshapen children may have restored to them those natural advantages for self-support which nature intended they should have.

The establishment of such an institution may well be considered in connection with our suggested change in the support of the industrial blind, so that their home might become available for this purpose.

Following the general plan of a law passed in 1897, for the special instruction of deaf children, the Forty-third General Assembly enacted a law establishing schools for crippled children. On the application of any school board, the Superintendent of Public Instruction will grant the board authority to establish such a school for crippled children, provided the class shall consist of fifteen or more members. To support such a school, the county superintendent of schools is required to pay over to the treasurer of the school \$150 for each resident crippled child attending the school for nine months, or a proportionate part for any less period. Chicago has the only school organized under this act, while under the act for schools for the deaf, in addition to the classes in Chicago, there is one each in Jo Daviess, Kane, LaSalle and Rock Island counties.

PRISON INDUSTRIES.

Probably no subject has offered so many perplexing problems, and has so much absorbed the attention of three administrations as the proper and economic employment of the prison labor of the State.

No able bodied man, except he be visited by misfortune, has a right to claim support from a State or community, unless he earns such support by his own effort or labor, or purchases it. The fact that a man has committed a crime and is imprisoned, should not operate to make him a perpetual burden to society, or exclude the products of his labor from the markets of the world. It is just as incumbent upon the State to employ its convicts at some remunerative labor that will pay all the expenses of their support, as it is to relieve society temporarily of their presence.

Various changes have been made in the methods of employing prisoners, and it would seem with little show of improvement. Under the old method of contract prison labor, the penitentiaries were practically self-sustaining. Later when a constitutional amendment made a change necessary, the State account or piece price plan was adopted. The industries under this plan were very limited in number, consisting of the manufacture of shoes, chairs, barrels and brooms at Joliet, brick, hollow ware and hosiery at Menard, and granite cutting at Pontiac. In these various industries, except brick-making, the State would furnish the buildings and labor, and the contractor would put in the machinery and furnish the raw material, paying for the labor and getting the finished product. Labor was paid for at a stated sum per day, or at so much per piece, in the latter case a task being given each person to do of a certain number of pieces. The average price varied from 50 to 65 cents per day. It is because of this low price that the labor organizations protested against the unjust competition. Yet prison labor is unskilled, probably not 2 per cent having been engaged in any one of the prison industries prior to their sentence to the penitentiary.

The average prison term is scarcely more than two and one-half years, not as long as an apprenticeship in most trades. The labor is unwilling and large quantities of goods are spoiled in making, the result being that the cost of production differs but little from that of free labor. Our labor associations grew restless under a fancied ruinous competition and demanded the discontinuance of the industries above mentioned, and the adoption of the New York law. The Governor therefore appointed a committee consisting of three members of the Legislature, a business man, an employer of labor and a representative of labor to investigate the New York law and report to the next General Assembly. Mr. W. D. Ryan, secretary of the Miners Union, the largest labor organization in the State, was the labor man on the committee.

This committee unanimously reported against the New York law stating therein that the prisoners might be more profitably employed—one-half in digging a ditch and the other half in filling it up—since the manufacture of articles for the State had proved an actual net loss.

This report was made to the Forty-second General Assembly, which in consequence took no action. The succeeding Legislature, however, adopted the law, under which now all State institutions and departments and political divisions of the State are required to purchase all articles that may be manufactured at the prisons therefrom. In

other words, the whole product of the prisons must now be disposed of in Illinois, where heretofore not more than 25 per cent has been sold here, while the industries will be more diversified, reaching and competing more directly with a larger proportion of free labor. The present law went into effect July 1, 1904, and it is yet too early to report upon its merits here.

FREE EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

Recognizing the inadequacy of the local private employment agencies to meet the growing demands for aid in securing places of employment, free State agencies were established by legislative enactment in 1899. Three offices were opened at once in Chicago, and in 1901 an additional office was opened in Peoria. These offices have removed largely the annoyances of many of the dishonest private agencies that practiced imposition and fraud upon the needy applicant for help. The law has been lately amended and improved so as to require all private agencies to be licensed. The great good to the public may be readily seen when we learn that 176,436 men and women have secured employment through these agencies since their establishment in 1899. During the year ending Sept. 30, 1904, there were 37,493 applicants for employment filed and 36,710 applications for help, and positions were secured for 31,727.

A full statement classifying the help will be found in the report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, to whom we are indebted for the appended table.

Work of the Free Employment Offices for the year ended Sept. 30, 1904.

	APPLICATION FOR EMPLOYMENT.		APPLICATION FOR HELP.		POSITIONS SECURED.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
North Side Office.....	4,162	3,947	5,243	4,665	4,006	3,770
South Side Office.....	8,031	4,964	8,144	5,642	7,380	4,748
West Side Office.....	6,976	2,593	3,986	2,544	3,923	1,831
Peoria Office.....	4,594	2,226	4,252	2,234	4,069	1,970
Total.....	23,763	13,730	21,625	15,085	19,408	12,319

Free Employment Offices—Concluded.

	Application for employment.	Application for help.	Positions secured.
North Side Office:			
Males	4,162	5,243	4,006
Females	3,947	4,665	3,770
Total.....	8,109	9,908	7,776
South Side Office:			
Males	8,031	8,144	7,380
Females	4,964	5,642	4,748
Total.....	12,995	13,785	12,128
West Side Office:			
Males	6,976	3,986	3,923
Females	2,593	2,544	1,831
Total.....	9,569	6,530	5,754
Peoria Office:			
Males	4,594	4,252	4,099
Females	2,226	2,234	1,970
Total.....	6,820	6,486	6,069
Grand totals.....	37,493	36,710	31,727
Males	23,763	21,625	19,408
Females	13,730	15,085	12,319

Up to Dec. 27, 1904, the number of men and women who have secured employment through the offices since their establishment in July, 1899, aggregate 176,436.

DAVID ROSS, *Secretary.*

MAPS, DRAWINGS, ETC.

Our board has felt the need of suitable reference maps, drawings, etc., of the several charitable institutions, and would recommend that they be empowered to secure such detailed maps, sketches, drawings, photographs, plans, etc., as will readily give full and complete information of each institution to members of the Legislature, and others who may be interested.

APPROPRIATIONS.

Below we append tables, showing, first the appropriations for the two years beginning July 1, 1903, followed by the estimates of the trustees of the institutions of the amounts that will be required for the two years beginning July 1, 1905, together with our recommendations thereon.

The Forty-third General Assembly appropriated \$5,254,058.50 to seventeen State charitable institutions, of which \$2,777,300.00 was for ordinary expenses, and \$1,476,758.50 was for special purposes.

The tabulation of the estimates of the trustees of appropriations required for the ensuing two years, and which the Forty-fourth Gen-

eral Assembly is asked to provide, shows a total estimated requirement of \$6,871,050.00 of which \$4,418,500.00 is for ordinary expenses, and \$2,452,550.00 for contemplated buildings and improvements.

Our board has inspected thoroughly each institution, and have discussed among ourselves and with the superintendents and trustees the needs with respect to each appropriation asked, and have recommended only such items and such amounts as seemed to us necessary or particularly desirable.

We would respectfully urge that the General Assembly give to our recommendations their careful consideration, since where these recommendations have been followed heretofore, needless and extravagant appropriations have been avoided.

Two years ago the Legislature exceeded our estimate for the ordinary expenses of the Illinois Eastern Hospital by \$77,000.00, and increased our estimate of \$15,000.00 for farm buildings there to \$30,000.00. There is now a large surplus in the ordinary fund of this institution, equal to the excess over our estimate appropriated, and the \$30,000.00 farm building shows an ornamentation of design not in keeping with the surroundings.

We are recommending for ordinary expenses, \$1,958,625.00 for the first fiscal year and \$2,122,625.00 for the second, and for special purposes we recommend \$1,301,000.00.

A comparison of our recommendations with the trustees estimates shows a reduction of \$337,250.00 for ordinary expenses, and \$1,151,550.00 less for special purposes, the aggregate of our recommendations being \$5,382,250.00 or only \$128,192.00 in excess of the appropriations made for the institutions two years ago.

*List of Appropriations made by the Forty-third General Assembly
for the two years beginning July 1, 1903.*

TO THE NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, ELGIN.

Ordinary expenses, \$185,000 per annum.....	\$370,000 00
Repairs and improvements \$10,000 per annum.....	20,000 00
Painting, per annum. \$2,000.....	4,000 10
Maintenance of steam plant, \$2,000 per annum.....	4,000 00
Care and improvement of grounds, \$1,500 per annum.....	3,000 00
Maintenance of library, \$500 per annum.....	1,000 00
Furniture.....	4,000 00
Livestock.....	1,000 00
Farm buildings and implements.....	2,000 00
Fencing.....	500 00
Three fire escapes.....	2,400 00
New roof on main building.....	10,000 00
Machinery for work-shop.....	700 00
Machinery for laundry.....	700 00
Elevator for kitchen.....	1,200 00
Feed water heater for boilers.....	1,500 00
Total.....	\$426,000 00

TO THE EASTERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, KANKAKEE.

Ordinary expenses, \$372,000 per annum.....	\$744,000 00
Repairs and improvements, \$25,000 per annum.....	50,000 00
Improvement and care of garden, \$2,000 per annum.....	4,000 00
Improvement of grounds, \$2,000 per annum.....	4,000 00
Farm implements and live stock, \$2,000 per annum.....	4,000 00
Material and tools for workshop, \$2,000 per annum.....	4,000 00
New furniture, \$6,000 per annum.....	12,000 00
Library, \$1,000 per annum.....	2,000 00
Painting, \$4,000 per annum.....	8,000 00
Maintenance of fire department, \$1,000 per annum.....	2,000 00
New farm building.....	30,000 00
Pipe-coverings.....	3,500 00
Total.....	\$887,500 00

TO THE CENTRAL HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, JACKSONVILLE.

Ordinary expenses, \$185,000 per annum.....	\$370,000 00
Repairs and improvements, \$10,000 per annum.....	20,000 00
Cement walk, \$1,500 per annum.....	3,000 00
Stand pipe and hose tower.....	4,200 00
Ice plant.....	6,500 00
Iron stairway for protection and necessary connections.....	10,000 00
Improvement of grounds, \$2,000 per annum.....	4,000 00
Plumbing.....	7,000 00
Library, \$300 per annum.....	1,000 00
Painting, \$5,000 per annum.....	10,000 00
Live stock.....	2,000 00
Farm implements.....	500 00
Fencing, \$500 per annum.....	1,000 00
Paving street.....	5,288 50
Total.....	\$444,488 50

TO THE WESTERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, WATERTOWN.

Ordinary expenses for the year beginning July 1, 1903.....	\$101,500 00
Ordinary expenses for the year beginning July 1, 1904.....	151,500 00
Repairs and improvements, \$3,000 per annum.....	6,000 00
Library, \$250 per annum.....	500 00
Improvement of grounds \$2,500 per annum.....	5,000 00
Enlarging kitchen bath room and dining rooms.....	10,000 00
New boiler.....	4,500 00
New engine and dynamo.....	3,500 00
Farming implements and live stock.....	1,000 00
Draining farm.....	2,500 00
Carpenter shop and patient's workshop.....	5,000 00
Water supply and standpipe.....	4,000 00
New building, complete, including plumbing, heating and furnishing.....	125,000 00
Total.....	\$420,000 00

TO THE SOUTHERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, ANNA.

Ordinary expenses for year beginning July 1, 1903.....	\$115,000 00
Ordinary expenses for year beginning July 1, 1904.....	160,000 00
Repairs and improvements, \$10,000 per annum.....	20,000 00
Improvement of grounds, \$2,000 per annum.....	4,000 00
Library, \$300 per annum.....	600 00
Farm implements and live stock, \$1,250 per annum.....	2,500 00
Pumping station and machinery for new well.....	3,500 00
Four fire escapes.....	3,200 00
Cement walks.....	3,000 00
Enlarging kitchen.....	2,500 00
New barn.....	5,000 00
Total.....	\$319,300 00

TO THE ASYLUM FOR THE INCURABLE INSANE, BARTONVILLE.

Ordinary expenses for year beginning July 1, 1903.....	\$ 90,000 00
Ordinary expenses for year beginning July 1, 1904.....	180,000 00
Repairs and improvements, \$5,000 per annum.....	10,000 00
Improvement of grounds, \$5,000 per annum.....	10,000 00
For building and furnishing additional cottages, including dining rooms.....	300,000 00
For sewers and connections for new buildings.....	2,000 00
New boiler.....	4,500 00
New dynamo.....	3,000 00
Total.....	\$599,500 00

TO THE ASYLUM FOR INSANE CRIMINALS, CHESTER.

Ordinary expenses, \$35,000 per annum.....	\$ 70,000 00
Repairs and improvements, \$2,000 per annum.....	4,000 00
Library, \$100 per annum	200 00
Total.....	\$ 74,200 00

TO THE ILLINOIS SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF JACKSONVILLE.

Ordinary expenses, \$110,000 per annum.....	\$220,000 00
Repairs and improvements, \$8,000 per annum.....	16,000 00
Library, \$500 per annum.....	1,000 00
Water supply.....	5,000 00
Plumbing and heating.....	7,000 00
School library and studio (additional appropriations).....	25,000 00
To extend trade teaching.....	2,000 00
To purchase two new boilers and one new dynamo, reset old boiler and reconstruct and rebuild boiler house.....	20,000 00
Total.....	\$296,000 00

TO THE INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND, JACKSONVILLE.

Ordinary expenses, \$55,000 per annum.....	\$110,000 00
Repairs and improvements, for first year \$7,500; for second year, \$3,500.....	11,000 00
Materials for the printing department, \$500 per annum.....	1,000 00
Carriage, barn and paint shop.....	3,000 00
Library and apparatus, \$400 per annum.....	800 00
Total.....	\$125,800 00

TO THE INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR THE BLIND, CHICAGO.

Ordinary expenses, \$30,000 per annum.....	\$ 60,000 00
Repairs and improvements, \$3,750 per annum.....	7,500 00
Medical services, \$300 per annum.....	600 00
Working capital in factory, \$12,500 per annum.....	25,000 00
Improvement of grounds.....	2,000 00
Finishing fourth story of building.....	6,500 00
Furnishing fourth story dormitory.....	2,500 00
Office safe.....	300 00
Piano.....	300 00
Refrigerator and ice house.....	650 00
Deficit.....	18,800 00
Total.....	\$124,150 00

TO THE ASYLUM FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN, LINCOLN.

Ordinary expenses for year beginning July 1, 1903.....	\$107,000 00
Ordinary expenses for year beginning July 1, 1904.....	182,000 00
Repairs and improvements, \$15,000.00 per annum.....	30,000 00
Improvement of grounds, \$2,000.00 per annum.....	4,000 00
Library and school books, \$500.00 per annum.....	1,000 00
Paving roads along State grounds.....	9,000 00
Four new boilers and brick smoke stack.....	13,000 00
Total.....	\$346,000 00

TO THE SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME, QUINCY.

Ordinary expenses, \$187,500.00 per annum.....	\$375,000 00
For repairs and improvements, \$10,000.00 per annum.....	20,000 00
Improvement of grounds, \$1,000.00 per annum.....	2,000 00
Library, \$800.00 per annum.....	1,200 00
Reconstructing steam heating plant.....	4,000 00
Plumbing in cottages.....	8,000 00
Water mains and fire plugs.....	2,500 00
Improvement of cemetery.....	1,000 00
Overcoats for inmates.....	10,000 00
Total.....	\$423,700 00

TO THE SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME, NORMAL.

Ordinary expenses, \$62,500.00 per annum	\$125,000 00
Repairs and improvements—for first year, \$7,000.00; for second year, \$4,000.00 ...	11,000 00
Library, \$300.00 per annum	800 00
Well and pump	500 00
Completing and equipping hospital	2,000 00
Piano for kindergarten school	300 00
Five cottages and furnishing same	25,000 00
Total	\$164,400 00

TO THE SOLDIERS' WIDOWS' HOME, WILMINGTON.

Ordinary expenses, \$18,000.00 per annum	\$36,000 00
Repairs and improvements, \$500.00 per annum	1,000 00
Improvement of grounds, \$100.00 per annum	200 00
Concrete walks	540 00
Brick barn	1,500 00
New power house	3,000 00
Total	\$42,240 00

TO THE CHARITABLE EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY, CHICAGO.

Ordinary expenses, \$40,150.00 per annum	\$80,300 00
Repairs and improvements, \$2,500.00 per annum	5,000 00
Library and amusements, \$150.00 per annum	300 00
Total	\$85,600 00

TO THE STATE TRAINING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, GENEVA.

Ordinary expenses for year beginning July 1, 1903	\$35,000 00
Ordinary expenses for year beginning July 1, 1904	45,000 00
Repairs and improvements, \$3,000.00 per annum	6,000 00
Improvement of grounds, \$500.00 per annum	1,000 00
Parole and discharging girls, \$500.00 per annum	1,000 00
Library, \$100.00 per annum	200 00
Farm implements, live stock and vehicles, \$250.00 per annum	500 00
Two new cottages	36,000 00
Furniture for two new cottages	3,000 00
ew boilers	3,500 00
Extension to boiler house	1,500 00
Smoke stack	3,500 00
Ice house	1,000 00
Deficiency in 1901 ordinary for second year	8,000 00
Total	\$145,200 00

TO THE ST. CHARLES HOME FOR BOYS, ST. CHARLES.

Ordinary expenses for the year ending June 30, 1904	\$ 25,000 00
Ordinary expenses for the year ending June 30, 1905	25,000 00
Building and equipment	300,000 00
Total	\$350,000 00

RECAPITULATION.

Institutions.	Ordinary.	Special.	Total.
Northern Insane Hospital, Elgin	\$370,000 00	\$ 56,000 00	\$426,000 00
Eastern Insane Hospital, Kankakee	744,000 00	123,500 00	867,500 00
Central Insane Hospital, Jacksonville	370,000 00	74,468 50	444,468 50
Western Insane Hospital, Watertown	253,000 00	167,000 00	420,000 00
Southern Insane Hospital, Anna	275,000 00	44,300 00	319,300 00
Asylum for the Incurable Insane, S. Bartonville	270,000 00	329,500 00	599,500 00
Asylum for Insane Criminals, Chester	70,000 00	4,200 00	74,200 00
School for the Deaf, Jacksonville	220,000 00	76,000 00	296,000 00
Institution for the Blind, Jacksonville	110,000 00	15,800 00	125,800 00
Industrial Home for the Blind, Chicago	60,000 00	64,150 00	124,150 00
Feeble Minded Asylum, Lincoln	289,000 00	57,000 00	346,000 00
Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Quincy	375,000 00	48,700 00	423,700 00
Soldiers' Orphans' Home, Normal	125,000 00	39,400 00	164,400 00
Soldiers' Widows' Home, Wilmington	38,000 00	6,240 00	42,240 00
Eye and Ear Infirmary, Chicago	80,300 00	5,300 00	85,600 00
Training School for Girls, Geneva	80,000 00	65,200 00	145,200 00
St. Charles' Boys' Home, St. Charles	50,000 00	300,000 00	350,000 00
Total	\$3,777,300 00	\$1,476,758 50	\$5,254,058 50

Estimates for Appropriations Asked by the State Institutions of the Forty-fourth General Assembly.

INSTITUTIONS.	PURPOSE.	Opinion of the Board of Charities regarding the necessity of appropriations.	Appropriations asked.	Recommended by Board of Charities.
Northern Insane Hospital, Elgin....	Ordinary expenses 1905-6.....	The net per capita cost for the past year was \$153.29. At this rate on a basis of 1,210 patients, \$185,000 per annum will be required.	\$370,000 00	\$370,000 00
	Repairs and improvements.....	We still believe that painting and maintenance of steam plant should be included under this heading, but inasmuch as the last legislature saw fit to make separate appropriations we give them separately herein. The amount asked, \$10,000 per annum, is reasonable.....		
	Painting.....	Liberality in painting adds more to the sanitary condition of an institution than any other expenditure for repairs. We recommend the amount asked, \$2,500 per annum.....	20,000 00	20,000 00
	Maintenance of steam plant.....	We find \$2,000 per annum sufficient for this purpose.		
	Improvement of grounds.....	\$2,000 per annum is asked, and considering the need for iron bridge construction we believe the amount reasonable.....	5,000 00	5,000 00
	Maintenance of library.....	We approve the amount asked, \$500 per annum....	6,000 00	4,000 00
	New furniture.....	Furniture is needed on the wards for the better comfort of the patients. We believe, however, that \$3,000 will meet the requirements.....	4,000 00	4,000 00
	Farm, implements and buildings.....	This fund should also include the amount asked below for fencing.	1,000 00	1,000 00
	Fencing.....		4,000 00	3,000 00
	Live stock.....	While this institution is in the dairy district, a higher price is paid for milk than elsewhere. It would be economy to purchase more cows and the amount appropriated should be used largely for such purpose. We approve the estimate.....	2,000 00	2,500 00
			500 00	.....
			2,000 00	2,000 00

Five fire escapes	Every safe guard for the prompt removal of patients from the buildings in case of fire should be provided. The number asked for is needed, and the estimate therefore is approved.....	4,250 00	4,250 00
Cold storage and Ice plant.....	The last legislature appropriated this amount, but it was vetoed by the Governor in the interest of economy. It should be re-appropriated.....	20,000 00	20,000 00
Stand pipe with pipe line to river.....	The springs upon which the institution has been depending in the past, are failing and may any time give out completely. We approve the estimate.....	6,500 00	6,500 00
Paint Shop	The present building, an old frame structure, has rotted away beyond repair. It should be replaced by a brick building. The estimate is approved.....	2,000 00	2,000 00
Metal dry room for Laundry	The improvement is needed and the estimate is therefore approved	\$1,550	\$1,550
Dynamo	We believe that with a small expenditure for repairs the present dynamos will meet all requirements.....	2,800	{
Ordinary expense, 1905-1906	We recommend \$145.00 per capita on the basis of 2,300 patients, which would amount to \$333,500 per annum. From the first years appropriation should be deducted \$77,000, the cash balance on hand which will be in excess of all requirements	\$667,000 00	\$590,000 00
Repairs and improvements	The amount asked is the same as heretofore appropriated, which experience demonstrates is not in excess.....	50,000 00	50,000 00
Improvement of grounds	Besides the ordinary care required a considerable amount must be expended for macadam on roads. \$2,500.00 per annum is asked and approved	5,000 00	5,000 00
Garden expenses	\$2,000 per annum is asked, which we believe should be met from the ordinary expense fund as at other institutions.....	4,000 00	.....
Live stock and farm implements	This is the usual appropriation. We approve the estimate	3,000 00	3,000 00

Illinois Eastern Hospital for the Insane, Kankakee

Estimates—Continued.

INSTITUTIONS.	Purpose.	Opinion of the Board of Charities regarding the necessity of appropriations.	Appropriations asked.	Recommended by Board of Charities.
	Cement walks and curbing	\$2,000 per annum is asked and may be spent to advantage	\$4,000 00	\$4,000 00
	Workshops, material, etc	This is a part of the ordinary expense as borne by other institutions, and should be met out of such fund	2,000	.....
	Maintenance of library	We approve the estimate of \$1,000.00 per annum ..	2,000 00	2,000 00
	Laboratory	We have heretofore recommended that this be met from the ordinary expense, but accede to the urgent request for a separate appropriation. We approve the estimate of \$1,500.00 per annum	3,000 00	3,000 00
	Ward for tubercular patients	On investigation we do not find that the number of tubercular patients in the State hospitals have at any time exceeded four or five. We cannot therefore believe that the separate ward is needed	50,000 00	.....
	Offices and archives	The Board was not impressed with the necessity for the suggested improvement	25,000 00	.....
	Employees quarters	The institution is in need of additional room for quarters for employees, and the amount asked for should be appropriated	6,000 00	6,000 00
	300 horse-power engine and dynamo	We are satisfied that an engine and dynamo of sufficient power can be installed for \$5,500.00	7,500 00	5,500 00
Central Hospital for the Insane, Jacksonville	Ordinary expenses, 1905-6	The same appropriation, \$185,000 per annum is asked for the next two years that was appropriated for 1903-4. This is at the rate of \$140 per capita, on a basis of 1,325 inmates. We approve the estimate	\$370,000 00	\$370,000 00

Repairs and improvements.....	Twelve thousand dollars per annum is asked and \$2,500 per annum additional for plumbing. On account of the age of the institution, extensive repairs and improvements are required. We include the plumbing under the above head and recommend \$13,000 per annum.....	24,000 00	24,000 00
Plumbing	Included in the above.....	5,000 00	.....
Improvement of grounds.....	We approve the estimate of \$2,000 per annum.....	4,000 00	4,000 00
Cement walks.....	.....	3,000 00	.....
Cement walks outside grounds.....	.....	3,000 00	.....
Library.....	Six thousand dollars is asked for the above items. We recommend that \$3,000 be appropriated for cement walks and that the construction of cement walks within the grounds be made from the improvement of grounds fund.....	.....	3,000 00
Painting	The request for \$500 per annum is approved.....	1,000 00	1,000 00
Iron beds and furniture.....	The appropriation of \$10,000 two years ago was not sufficient for the need. We approve the estimate of \$6,000.....	6,000 00	6,000 00
Live stock.....	Two thousand five hundred dollars is asked. Five or 600 iron beds are required to replace the old wooden frame beds. We recommend an appropriation of \$4,000.....	5,000 00	4,000 00
Farm implements.....	.....	2,000 00	.....
Iron fence.....	We recommend that the above estimates be included under one heading Farm, Implements and Live Stock. We approve the total of the estimate.....	500 00	.....
		.....	2,500 00
		3,500 00	.....

Estimates—Continued.

INSTITUTIONS.	Purpose.	Opinion of the Board of Charities regarding the necessity of appropriations.	Appropriations asked.	Recommended by Board of Charities.
Central Hospital for the Insane, Jacksonville.....	Fencing.....	These separate estimates should be included in one. The estimate for the iron fence will be the cost of an iron fence along the north side of the grounds of uniform style with the present fence along east side. The \$500 is needed for fencing other parts of the ground. We approve the total amount of the two estimates..... Several new boilers are required to replace those now in use. Also new dynamo and engine and extensive wiring of the grounds is also required, for which a separate estimate is made. We recommend that \$20,000 be appropriated under the heading, improving boiler and electric light plant and re-wiring grounds..... Included in the above.....	500 00	4,000 00
	Power, heat and light.....			
	Lighting grounds.....		20,000 00	20,000 00
	Tweedale water purifier and softener.....		6,500 00	
	Laboratory.....	It is hoped to improve the condition of the water used for cooking and bathing purposes. The Board recommends the appropriation..... We believe the amount recommended for ordinary expense sufficient to meet the needs of a laboratory.....	2,800 00	2,800 00
	Repairing greenhouse.....	The Board does not think the extensive repairs contemplated are necessary, such as are needed should be met from the repair and improvement fund.....	\$2,000 00	
			2,000 00	

Southern Hospital for the Insane, Anna.....	Ordinary expense, 1905-6	The Trustees ask \$172,000 per annum. We believe that \$140,000 per capita on a basis of 1,150 inmates is a liberal estimate. We therefore recommend \$161,000 per annum.....	344,000 00	322,000 00
	Repairs and improvements.....	Fifteen thousand dollars per annum is asked, but in our judgement \$10,000 per annum will be sufficient.....	30,000 00	20,000 00
	Farm machinery and stock	We recommend \$1,250 per annum instead of the \$3,000 asked.....	6,000 00	2,500 00
	Improvement of grounds.....	We approve the estimate of \$2,000 per annum.....	4,000 00	4,000 00
	Library.....	We approve the estimate of \$500 per annum.....	1,000 00	1,000 00
	New Furniture.....	The Trustees estimate that \$7,500 per annum is needed. The wards of this institution are more in need of furniture than any other institution, with possibly one exception in the State. We believe, however, that \$7,000 will be sufficient to properly furnish them.....	15,000 00	7,000 00
	Three fire escapes.....	We recommend for this purpose \$2,400.....	2,500 00	2,400 00
	Widening road.....	This improvement has been repeatedly asked of the last three general assemblies. We approve the estimate.....	5,000 00	5,000 00
	Granitoid walk along the avenue or road.....	We believe it economy to replace the present decaying wood walk with a five foot cement walk. The walk will be 4,855 feet in length. We estimate the cost at \$4,000.....	6,000 00	4,000 00
	New infirmary for females.....	There is an inequality in accommodations for male and female patients. The female wards being always crowded. An infirmary will correct this condition, in addition to affording better facilities for caring for the sick and convalescent.....	75,000 00	35,000 00
	Female cottage.....	This was desired to correct the condition mentioned above. It will not be required if the infirmary is built.....	18,000 00	.....
	Remodeling employes quarters.....	The present quarters are insufficient, unsanitary and dangerous in case of fire. We recommend \$10,000 for this purpose.....	12,000 00	10,000 00
	Changing heating and plumbing in north wing	Estimate approved.....	3,000 00	3,000 00

Estimates—Continued.

INSTITUTIONS.	Purpose.	Opinion of the Board of Charities regarding the necessity of appropriations.	Appropriations asked.	Recommended by Board of Charities.
Asylum for Incurable Insane, South Bartonville.....	Ordinary expense, 1905-6.....	Two hundred and ten thousand dollars is asked, on a basis of 1,500 patients at \$140 per capita. We base our estimate on 1,450 patients and recommend \$203,000 per annum.....	\$120,000 00	\$406,000 00
	Repairs and improvements.....	The estimate \$10,000 per annum is not excessive....	20,000 00	20,000 00
	Improvement of grounds.....	\$10,000 is asked and large appropriations are necessary to put the grounds in condition. Twice the amount might be expended to advantage. We approve the estimate.....	20,000 00	20,000 00
	Painting interior walls.....	At present the walls are the rough unfinished plaster, and fully \$4,000 will be needed to accomplish this work.....	4,000 00	4,000 00
	Fire protection for new building, including stand pipe, hose, reels and fire escapes..			4,500 00
	New buildings, to accommodate 1,000 patients.....	We do not favor at present the enlargement of this institution.....	350,000 00	
	Administration building.....	Disapproved.....	25,000 00	
	Superintendent's residence.....	Disapproved.....	7,500 00	
	New land.....	The Board of Trustees wishes to purchase 80 acres bordering on the present property, and in close proximity to the buildings. We believe the land is not needed.....	40,000 00	
	Furniture for officers and employees' quarters.....	This was not provided for in the enlargement of the institution. We think however \$3,000 will be sufficient.....	8,000 00	3,000 00
	Telephone system.....	We believe it economy to own rather than rent the instruments, and therefore approve the estimate.	2,500 00	2,500 00
	Tile flooring in ironing room.....	We think this is not needed or desirable.....	2,000 00	

Western Hospital for the insane.....

Ordinary expense 1905-6.....	We estimate that there will be required \$157,500 per annum, which is at the rate of \$140 per capita, on a basis of 1125 inmates.....	\$333,500 00	\$315,000 00
Repairs and improvements.....	We approve trustees' estimate of \$5,000 per annum	10,000 00	10,000 00
Improvement of grounds.....	On account of the character of the surface, large expenditures are required to make the grounds useful and attractive. The estimate of \$5,000 per annum is approved.....	10,000 00	10,000 00
Library.....	Estimate of \$300 per annum is approved.....	600 00	600 00
Infirmary for female patients.....	We believe that under present conditions as to health another infirmary is unnecessary.....	35,000 00	
Building and furnishing dormitory for female employes.....	No additional room was provided for employes to meet the recently enlarged capacity of the institution, which necessitates the renting of temporary quarters. We recommend this appropriation.....	25,000 00	25,000 00
Amusement hall.....	Intended to be used to introduce games and gymnastic exercises into the treatment of patients, thereby diverting their minds and insuring more favorable results. Approved.....	10,000 00	10,000 00
Enlarging septic tank.....	Necessary for the proper disposal of sewage.....	5,000 00	5,000 00
Farm, implements and live stock.....	Approved.....	2,500 00	2,500 00
Improvements on farm.....	Can be met from above appropriation.....	1,500 00	
Iron Fence around the institution.....	Disapproved.....	10,000 00	
Roof on main building.....	The present roof is in bad condition and is not susceptible of repairs. Estimate approved.....	2,500 00	2,500 00

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Asylum for Insane Criminals.....

Ordinary expenses for 1905-6.....	The ordinary fund should be sufficient to take care of some of the expenses asked for below under separate headings. This fund has not been large enough during the past two years, the appropriation having been below our estimate for this period. We recommend \$37,500 per annum.....	\$80,000 00	\$75,000 00
Repairs and improvements.....	We approve the estimate \$2,000 per annum.....	4,000 00	4,000 00
Furnishing.....	\$1,500 per annum is asked; 100 iron beds are needed for which we recommend \$500.....	3,000 00	500 00

Estimates—Continued.

INSTITUTIONS.	PURPOSES.	Opinion of the Board of Charities regarding the necessity of appropriations.	Appropriations asked.	Recommended by Board of Charities.
Asylum for Insane Criminals.....	Water supply.....	Ordinary expense.....	\$1,200 00	.....
	Electric light.....	Ordinary expense.....	1,200 00	.....
	Painting.....	Ordinary expense.....	1,000 00	.....
	Library.....	We approve the estimate.....	400 00	\$400 00
	New building with accommodation for female patients.....	The number of criminal insane women have seemed too few to justify provision for them at this institution.....		
	Stone wall and terracing hill.....	This work is partly done, the appropriation is asked to complete it. We recommend \$3,000....	50,000 00	.....
Asylum Feeble-Minded Children..	Ordinary expenses 1905-6.....	The trustees base their estimate for the first year on 1,400 inmates, and the second year on 1,500 inmates at \$140 per capita. We approve the estimate of \$140 per capita on 1,400 inmates or \$196,000 per annum.....	\$406,000 00	\$392,000 00
	Repairs and improvements.....	The trustees estimate \$15,000 per annum. We believe \$10,000 per annum will keep up all repairs....	30,000 00	20,000 00
	Improvement of grounds.....	We approve the estimate, \$2,000 per annum.....	4,000 00	4,000 00
	Library and school books.....	The necessary school books absorb the larger part of this fund. We approve the estimate of \$750 per annum.....	1,500 00	1,500 00
	Four additional cottages.....	We do not favor enlarging the institution.....	66,000 00	.....
	Water plant.....	We recognize the need of an independent water plant, but believe that \$20,000 will construct it....	27,500 00	20,000 00

Ordinary expenses 1905-6.

Trustees estimate that \$200,000 per annum will be required. After careful consideration of the needs, we believe that an increase of \$7,500 per annum over last year will be sufficient, this being made necessary by the increased demand for civilian help. We recommend \$195,000 per annum.

Many of the buildings have been neglected on account of insufficient repair funds during the past. Immediate and extensive repairs are a necessity. We believe that the full amount asked for, \$20,000 per annum, should be appropriated.

We approve the estimate of \$1,500 per annum.

We approve the estimate of \$600 per annum.

We would combine the above funds but estimate that two 125 horse power boilers will answer for the present at an estimated cost of \$5,000, and that reconstructing the steam heating in the six cottages and the administration building will probably cost \$5,000.

Necessary for the safe heating of the building in which 300 sick inmates are kept.

Ice can be put up here at a cost of 10 cents a ton. A stone building of proper dimensions will cost fully the estimate.

This is desirable, but not a necessity. We approve it however.

This is required to complete the setting of permanent headstones.

Disapproved.

Estimates—Continued.

INSTITUTIONS.	Purpose.	Opinion of the Board of Charities regarding the necessity of appropriations.	Appropriations asked.	Recommended by Board of Charities.
Soldiers' and Sailors' Home.....	Reconstructing and fire-proofing cook house	Of doubtful necessity. In any event belongs to repair fund	\$3,500	
	Improvement of administration building ..	Work needed, but belongs with the repairs and improvements.....	2,500	
	Green house.....	Disapproved.....	4,000	
	Fire escapes for hospital	Approved	1,000	\$1,000
	Wiring the home for lights	This would save no part of the present cost for lighting, which amounts to between \$3,000 and \$4,000 per annum. The home should by all means have its own electric light plant. We estimate the cost of such at \$20,000	5,000	20,000
Soldiers' Orphans' Home	Ordinary expenses 1905-6.....	Trustees ask an increase of \$5,000 per annum, for which we do not see the necessity. We recommend \$2,500 per annum, the amount heretofore required	\$135,000	\$125,000
	Repairs and improvements	We approve the estimate of \$2,500 per annum	5,000	5,000
	Library	The estimate of \$300 per annum is approved.....	600	600
	Repairs on laundry	Should be met from repair fund	300	
	Cement walks	We approve the estimate	500	500
	Furnishing cottages	Nothing is asked by the trustees on this account, but we believe it should be appropriated; \$400 for each cottage will be required.....		2,000

Soldiers' Widows' Home.....	Ordinary expenses 1905-6.....	The superintendent asks \$18,000 per annum, with a deduction of \$5,000 from the first year on account of balance on hand. We approve the estimate.....	\$51,000	\$31,000
	Improvement and repairs.....	We concur in the estimate of \$1,000 per annum.....	2,000	2,000
	Land.....	We do not concur in the estimate.....	5,000	.....
Illinois School for the Deaf.....	Ordinary expense 1905-6.....	In order to secure the best results it has been necessary to make smaller classes, making more teachers necessary. In some cases also, higher salaries have to be paid. We estimate a necessary increase of \$5,000 per annum over the past two years, making \$15,000 per annum.....	\$250,000	\$230,000
	Improvement and repair fund.....	This is the oldest institution in the State; has never been sufficiently provided for in respect to this fund. This fund should include a number of the items for which separate appropriations are asked. We approve the estimate of \$12,000 per annum..	24,000	24,000
	Library fund.....	We approve the estimate of \$500 per annum.....	1,000	1,000
	Water supply.....	For the purpose intended, it belongs to the ordinary fund and is therefore disapproved.....	\$4,000 00	.....
	Remodeling old chapel and school rooms.....	This contemplates the interior construction of two floors, thereby providing ten additional school rooms. The estimate is approved.....	6,000 00	\$6,000 00
	Repairs of old school building.....	Belongs in improvement and repair fund.....	4,000 00	.....
	Repairing inside foundations of center buildings.....	Belongs in repair and improvement fund.....	2,500 00	.....
	Renewing hospital floors and walls.....	Belongs with repairs and improvements.....	3,000 00	.....
	New floors in south wing.....	Belongs with repairs and improvements.....	1,500 00	.....
	Dairy barns and sheds.....	Estimate disapproved.....	10,000 00	.....
	Coal sheds and tracks.....	Improvements not necessary.....	2,000 00	.....
	Fencing.....	We recommend \$1,000 per annum.....	3,000 00	2,000 00
	Painting.....	We approve the estimate.....	2,000 00	2,000 00

Estimates—Continued.

Institutions.	Purpose.	Opinion of the Board of Charities regarding the necessity of appropriations.	Appropriations asked.	Recom-mend'd by Board of Charities.
Institution for the Blind, Jackson-ville.....	Ordinary expenses 1905-6.....	The estimate is the same as heretofore. Approved \$55,000 per annum.....	\$110,000 00	\$110,000 00
	Repairs and improvements.....	The superintendent states that he underestimated the need. This fund should also include the plumbing mentioned below. We recommend \$3,500 per annum.....	6,000 00	7,000 00
	Materials for printing department.....	Estimate of \$500 per annum approved.....	1,000 00	1,000 00
	Maintenance of library and apparatus.....	Estimate of \$400 per annum approved.....	800 00	800 00
	To complete plumbing.....	A repair and improvement item.....	500 00	.....
	Steel tower for water tank.....	Present tower in decay. Estimate approved.....	1,200 00	1,200 00
	Extension of carriage shed.....	Farm building should ultimately be removed to farm, in which event more room will not be needed. Item disapproved.....	2,000 00	.....
	Iron stairway for boys cottage and hospital.	Repair and improvement fund.....	500 00	.....
	Isolation hospital.....	We do not believe this is necessary.....	6,000 00	.....
	New heating system for main building	The present system is inadequate and worn out. We believe the improvement is required. An estimate puts the expense at \$7,000.....	8,000 00	7,000 00
Industrial Home for the Blind, Chi-cago....	Ordinary expenses 1905-6.....		\$80,000 00	.....
	Repairs and improvements.....		7,500 00	.....
	Medical services.....		600 00	.....
	Working capital.....		25,000 00	.....

Improvement of grounds.....	.....	2,000 00	.....
Finishing fourth story.....	.....	6,500 00	.....
Furnishing fourth story dormitory.....	.....	2,500 00	.....
Office safe.....	.....	300 00	.....
Piano.....	.....	300 00	.....
Ice house and refrigerator.....	.....	650 00	.....
Deficit.....	.....	13,800 00	.....
We are not in favor of continuing the Institution and therefore recommend that no appropriation be made.....			
Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	.....	\$82,000 00	\$82,000 00
Ordinary expenses 1905-6.....	.....	5,000 00	5,000 00
Repairs and improvements.....	.....	300 00	300 00
Library and amusements.....	.....		
Additional grounds and buildings.....	.....		
The estimate of the trustees, \$1,000 per annum, is approved.....			
The estimate, \$2,500 per annum, is approved.....			
The estimate, \$150 per annum, is approved.....			
Additional room for the treatment of infectious and contagious diseases, as well as cold storage room, engine room, enlarging laundry and kitchen are required. The amount appropriated by the last Legislature for this purpose was vetoed in the interest of economy. We recommend that \$75,000 be re-appropriated, conditional upon the trustees first getting an option on the lots under consideration for \$25,000.....			
We recommend \$45,000 for the first year and if additional cottages are built, \$50,000 for the second year.....		90,000 00	75,000 00
Training School for Girls.....	.....		
Ordinary expense 1905-6.....	.....	\$120,000 00	\$105,000 00
Repairs and improvements.....	.....	10,000 00	6,000 00
Improvement of grounds.....	.....		
It will be necessary to beautify and improve the cemetery, in addition to the grading and improvements needed on the grounds. The estimate of \$1,000 per annum is approved.....		2,000 00	2,000 00

Estimates—Continued.

Institutions.	Purpose.	Opinion of the Board of Charities regarding the necessity of appropriations.	Appropriations asked.	Recommended by Board of Charities.
Training School for Girls.....	Library.....	Estimate of \$100 per annum is approved.....	\$ 200 00	\$ 200 00
	School.....	This is an ordinary expense.....	300 00	.....
	Farm, garden and stock.....	We recommend \$350 per annum.....	1,200 00	700 00
	Parole and discharge of girls.....	Estimate of \$500 per annum approved.....	1,000 00	1,000 00
	Additional land.....	We do not believe that the purchase of more land is desirable.....	18,000 00	.....
	New chapel.....	Additional school room is required and the present chapel is too small to meet future needs and may readily be converted into school rooms. We recommend \$15,000 for this purpose.....	.....	.....
	Four new cottages.....	Additional room is an imperative necessity. At least four additional cottages should be built. We approve the estimate.....	25,000 00	15,000 00
	Furniture for new cottages.....	We believe that \$1,500 for each cottage is a liberal estimate, and recommend that such amount be appropriated.....	80,000 00	80,000 00
St. Charles School for Boys.....	New heating plant.....	The present plant is inadequate and even now is not connected with the new cottage built last year, not having the capacity to heat it. It must be moved and enlarged. The estimated cost is \$25,000.....	12,000 00	6,000 00
	Ordinary expense 1905-6.....	The present capacity is 225 boys, which number will no doubt be admitted to the institution prior to the time this appropriation becomes available. We recommend \$225 per capita or \$50,625 for the first year. If additional cottages are built in accordance with our recommendation, we would recommend \$71,625 for the second year.....	55,000 00	25,000 00
			\$200,000 00	\$128,250 00

Repairs and improvements	This is asked for under miscellaneous expense. We recommend \$2,000 per annum	4,000 00	4,000 00
Six cottages	We do not favor the too rapid extension of the institution, but believe that two cottages should be added to the number now completed. To erect and furnish same we recommend \$25,000 each. . .	4,000 00	4,000 00
Furnishing six cottages	We recommend an appropriation to furnish two cottages \$1,500 each.	150,000 00	50,000 00
Administration building and equipment ..	The construction of this building not only contemplates a department of administration, but sleeping accommodations for all the female teachers, for which a separate appropriation has been asked	15,000 00	3,000 00
Furnishing administration building	Included in above	30,000 00	35,000 00
Teachers cottage	Combined with administration building	3,000 00	.....
Furnishing teachers cottage	Included in above	3,000 00	.....
Manual training building and equipment ..	This department is necessary for the proper instruction of the boys	50,000 00	30,000 00
Store building	This is for the storing and issuing of supplies of every character. We approve the estimate	4,000 00	4,000 00
Mill and equipment	The Board is divided as to the necessity of this, the majority seeming to favor it, but recommending only \$5,000	6,500 00	5,000 00
Fencing, draining roads and grounds	We approve the estimate	5,000 00	5,000 00
Epileptic Colony	For site, including land and improvements any balance to be expended for buildings	\$100,000 00	\$100,000 00
	Twelve dormitories to include heating and lighting at \$10,250 each	123,000 00	123,000 00
	Kitchen, bakery and laundry	15,000 00	15,000 00
	Industrial buildings, brick plant, etc.	22,000 00	22,000 00

Estimates—Continued.

INSTITUTIONS.	Purpose.	Opinion of the Board of Charities regarding the necessity of appropriations.	Appropriations asked.	Recommended by Board of Charities.
	Plumbing, sewerage, water supply and fire protection .....	.....	\$30,000 00	\$30,000 00
	Furniture.....	.....	20,000 00	20,000 00
	Ordinary expense for the maintenance of 300 patients .....	.....	40,000 00	40,000 00

Estimates of Appropriations asked by the State Institutions of the Forty-fourth General Assembly.

INSTITUTIONS.	ESTIMATES BY INSTITUTION TRUSTEES.				RECOMMENDED BY BOARD OF CHARITIES.			
	Ordinary expenses for year ending June 30, 1906.	Ordinary expenses for year ending June 30, 1907.	Special funds for two years ending June 30, 1907.	Total.	Ordinary expenses for year ending June 30, 1906.	Ordinary expenses for year ending June 30, 1907.	Special funds for two years ending June 30, 1907.	Total.
Northern Hospital for the Insane, Elgin.	\$185,000	8185,000	\$ 81,600	\$451,600	\$185,000	\$185,000	\$ 75,900	\$145,800
Eastern Hospital for the Insane, Kaukaee.	333,500	333,500	161,500	828,500	256,500	333,500	78,500	668,500
Central Hospital for the Insane, Jackson Hole.	185,000	185,000	90,800	460,800	185,000	185,000	73,300	443,300
Southern Hospital for the Insane, Anna.	172,000	172,000	177,000	521,000	161,000	161,000	93,900	413,900
Western Hospital for the Insane, Watertown.	166,750	166,750	112,100	445,600	157,500	157,500	65,600	380,600
Asylum for Incurable Insane, Bartonville.	210,000	210,000	478,000	899,000	203,000	203,000	54,000	460,000
Asylum for Insane Criminals, Chester.	40,000	40,000	65,800	145,800	37,500	37,500	7,900	82,900
School for the Deaf, Jacksonville.	125,000	125,000	63,000	313,000	115,000	115,000	35,000	255,000
Institution for the Blind, Jacksonville.	55,000	55,000	26,000	136,000	55,000	55,000	17,000	127,000
Industrial Home for the Blind, Chicago.	30,000	30,000	59,150	119,150				
Asylum for Feeble-minded, Lincoln.	203,000	203,000	129,000	535,000	196,000	196,000	45,500	437,500
Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Quincy.	200,000	200,000	83,200	483,200	195,000	195,000	82,200	472,200
Soldiers' Orphans' Home, Normal.	67,500	67,500	6,400	141,400	62,500	62,500	8,100	133,100
Soldiers' Widows' Home, Wilmington.	13,000	18,000	7,000	38,000	13,000	18,000	2,000	33,000
Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, Chicago.	41,000	41,000	95,300	177,300	41,000	41,000	80,300	162,300
Training School for Girls, Geneva.	60,000	60,000	204,700	324,700	45,000	60,000	135,900	240,900
Home for Delinquent Boys, St. Charles.	100,000	100,000	300,500	500,500	50,625	77,625	136,000	264,250
Epileptic Colony.		40,000	310,000	350,000		40,000	310,000	350,000
Total	\$2,186,750	\$2,231,750	\$2,432,550	\$6,851,050	\$1,938,625	\$2,122,625	\$1,301,000	\$5,362,250

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The statement which follows shows the amount of money to be accounted for by the 17 institutions, and the disposition made of it from July 1, 1902, to June 30, 1904.

DR.

On the first day of July, 1902, there were in the hands of the local treasurers of 15 institutions, cash balances amounting to \$163,011.34, and on July 1, 1903, the Industrial Home for the Blind, and the St. Charles Home for Boys, had \$7,979.10 cash on hand.

Fifteen institutions had to their credit in the State treasury, July 1, 1902, unexpended balances of appropriations to the amount of \$2,142,121.14, and on July 1, 1903, the unexpended balance to the credit of the St. Charles Home for Boys was \$5,000.00.

The Forty-third General Assembly appropriated for the use of the 17 institutions the sum of \$5,249,058.50 for the two years from July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1905.

The income derived from the proceeds of sales of farm produce, material, stock and manufactured articles, collections from counties and individuals for clothing, etc., was \$324,536.89.

The Northern Hospital for the Insane, at Elgin, received \$7,964.63 on account of Burr fund; the Asylum for Insane Criminals at Chester, \$1,936.62 from the bondsmen of J. D. Baker, former treasurer of the institution, on account of a shortage, and the State Training School for Girls at Geneva, \$853.03 on the C. W. Spaulding shortage. The income from the relatives and friends of inmates on account of trust funds, was \$12,701.78.

The sum of the above amounts, which is \$7,915,163.03, represents the total debits and constitutes the amount to be accounted for.

The debits are distributed among the several institutions as follows:

INSTITUTIONS.	Cash on hand July 1, 1902.	APPROPRIATIONS.		Other receipts.	Total.
		1901.	1903.		
Northern Insane Hospital, Elgin.....	\$33,078 18	\$211,029 95	\$426,000 00	\$38,040 30	\$ 703,148 43
Eastern Insane Hospital, Kankakee.....	18,506 53	372,600 29	867,500 00	64,225 11	1,322,833 93
Central Insane Hospital, Jacksonville.....	11,827 08	211,753 73	444,468 50	33,217 20	701,266 51
Southern Insane Hospital, Anna.....	40,955 69	191,147 90	319,360 00	41,441 83	592,845 42
Western Insane Hospital, Watertown.....	3,478 69	109,245 31	420,000 00	20,878 29	553,602 29
Incurable Insane, Bartonville.....	12,065 33	163,866 15	589,500 00	15,065 90	760,047 38
Criminal Insane, Chester.....	410 01	39,158 28	74,200 00	8,285 88	122,054 17
School for the Deaf, Jacksonville.....	3,500 87	132,340 33	286,000 00	19,330 96	471,172 16
Blind, Jacksonville.....	1,669 42	54,410 97	125,800 00	12,203 81	194,084 20
Blind, Chicago.....	1,694 64	.....	119,150 00	36,549 03	157,393 67
Feeble Minded, Lincoln.....	18,241 31	273,776 22	346,000 00	40,248 00	678,295 53
Soldiers' and Sailors', Quincy.....	9,378 10	204,053 63	423,700 00	15,263 91	652,425 64
Soldiers' Orphans', Normal.....	79 69	67,897 99	164,400 00	454 51	232,832 19
Soldiers' Widows', Wilmington.....	1,967 77	17,973 39	42,240 00	25 00	62,206 16
Eye and Ear, Chicago.....	5,289 10	35,625 96	85,600 00	196 70	126,673 76
Training School for Girls, Geneva.....	2,581 57	37,711 04	*145,200 00	2,286 74	187,729 35
Home for Delinquent Boys, St. Charles.....	46,284 46	5,000 00	350,000 00	297 78	361,562 24
Total.....	\$170,990 44	\$2,147,121 14	\$5,249,068 50	\$347,962 95	\$7,915,163 03

* \$3,000 deficiency appropriation of 1902 included.

† Cash on hand July 1, 1903.

CR.

The cash disbursements by seventeen institutions amounted to \$4,963,750.07.

On June 30, 1904, the local treasurer had \$242,863.23 cash on hand.

The appropriations undrawn in the State Treasury, June 30, 1904, amounted to \$2,702,426.14.

The sum of \$5,411.85 lapsed into the State Treasury on Sept. 30, 1903.

On June 30, 1904, the sum of \$711.74 was in transit between the State Treasury and the local treasurer of the School for the Deaf.

The sum of the above, \$7,915,163.03 represents the total credits.

They are distributed among the several institutions as follows:

INSTITUTIONS.	Total disbursements.	Cash on hand July 30, 1904.	Appropriations undrawn June 30, 1904.	Appropriations lapsed September 30, 1903.	In transit June 30, 1904.	Total.
Northern Insane Hospital, Elgin.....	\$ 455,679 21	\$ 34,053 07	\$ 206,306 15	.....	.....	\$ 706,148 43
Eastern Insane Hospital, Kankakee.....	814,769 53	87,322 39	419,826 53	.....	.....	1,322,833 93
Central Insane Hospital, Jack-onville.....	469,067 56	11,363 13	230,335 82	.....	.....	701,296 51
Southern Insane Hospital, Anna.....	401,296 38	12,481 65	179,065 31	.....	.....	592,845 42
Western Insane Hospital, Watertown.....	377,555 72	9,563 51	166,416 79	.....	.....	553,602 29
Incurable Insane, Bartonville.....	391,528 10	14,060 71	382,950 42	.....	.....	790,047 38
Criminal Insane, Chester.....	84,577 93	203 18	37,139 93	.....	.....	122,054 17
School for the Deaf, Jacksonville.....	327,375 94	84 30	143,000 18	.....	.....	471,172 16
Blind, Jacksonville.....	125,224 71	9,351 87	59,507 62	.....	.....	194,084 20
Blind, Chicago.....	84,510 57	12,187 49	60,395 61	.....	.....	157,393 67
Feeble Minded, Lincoln.....	445,239 36	9,202 73	221,712 62	.....	.....	678,265 53
Soldiers' and Sailors', Quincy.....	450,115 48	1,150 32	201,159 84	.....	.....	652,425 64
Soldiers' Orphans', Normal.....	152,157 35	207 63	80,467 21	.....	.....	232,832 19
Soldiers' Widows', Wilmington.....	38,277 62	4,429 66	19,490 88	.....	.....	62,206 16
Eye and Ear, Chicago.....	76,110 31	7,745 38	42,817 60	.....	.....	126,673 76
Training School for Girls, Geneva.....	125,931 08	2,107 72	59,001 05	.....	.....	187,729 35
Home for Delinquent Boys, St. Charles.....	134,333 17	26,416 49	200,832 58	.....	.....	361,582 24
Total.....	\$4,983,750 07	\$242,863 23	\$2,702,426 14	5,411 85	\$711 74	\$7,915,163 03

Further details of these receipts and disbursements will be found in the tables appended to the report, and in the reports of the institutions named.

The actual expenses incurred have been:

INSTITUTIONS.	Ordinary.	Special.	Total.
Northern Insane, Elgin.....	\$395,852 02	\$ 55,591 13	\$451,443 15
Eastern Insane, Kankakee.....	702,468 44	125,036 27	827,504 71
Central Insane, Jacksonville.....	392,037 89	75,886 41	467,924 30
Southern Insane, Anna.....	345,302 45	55,365 14	400,667 59
Western Insane, Watertown.....	211,555 14	165,112 48	376,667 62
Incurable Insane, Bartonville.....	215,024 84	176,710 47	391,735 31
Criminal Insane, Chester.....	78,778 18	5,914 69	84,692 87
School for the Deaf, Jacksonville.....	238,747 53	89,340 15	328,087 68
Blind, Jacksonville.....	109,618 64	15,401 84	125,020 48
Blind, Chicago.....	22,620 32	52,645 42	75,265 74
Feeble-Minded, Lincoln.....	373,036 58	72,202 78	445,239 36
Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Quincy.....	391,818 96	59,514 99	451,333 95
Soldiers' Orphans, Normal.....	125,326 57	29,885 44	155,212 01
Soldiers' Widows, Wilmington.....	28,644 05	6,654 51	35,298 56
Eye and Ear, Chicago.....	72,741 90	6,274 09	79,015 99
Girls' Training School, Geneva.....	74,936 17	52,886 02	127,822 19
Home for Boys, St. Charles.....	11,752 44	128,068 30	139,820 74
Total.....	\$3,790,262 12	\$1,172,470 13	\$4,962,732 25

The agreement between the statement of cash payments and that of actual expenses incurred is shown as follows:

Cash payments		\$4,963,750 07
Deduct payments on account of—		
Burr fund loaned.....	\$3,600 00	
Burr fund expended.....	5,508 12	
Trust funds.....	5,211 26	
Indebtedness outstanding July 1, 1902.....	71,768 47	
Indebtedness outstanding at Industrial Home for the Blind, and St. Charles Home for Boys, July 1, 1903.....	25,687 93	
		111,775 78
Remainder.....		\$4,851,974 29
Add indebtedness outstanding June 30, 1904.....		110,757 96
Expenses (ordinary and special) to June 30, 1904.....		\$4,962,732 25

SURPLUS.

To meet the outstanding indebtedness at the close of the fiscal year the institutions had the following cash resources:

In hands of local treasurers.....	\$242,863 23	Blind, Jacksonville.....	\$ 9,322 77
In State Treasury, on call.....	21,737 06	Blind, Chicago.....	7,959 54
Total cash assets.....	\$264,600 31	Feeble-Minded, Lincoln.....	9,202 73
Deduct indebtedness outstanding.....	110,757 96	Soldiers Orphans, Normal.....	207 63
Cash surplus.....	<u>\$153,842 35</u>	Soldiers Widows, Wilmington.....	4,366 06
		Eye and Ear, Chicago.....	500 54
		St. Charles Home for Boys.....	17,626 99
		Total.....	<u>\$155,452 58</u>
This surplus was divided among them as follows:		Deduct deficit at Criminal Insane, Chester.....	\$ 75 40
Northern Insane, Elgin.....	\$21,196 33	Soldiers and Sailors.....	
Eastern Insane, Kankakee.....	53,761 41	Quincy.....	402 97
Central Insane, Jacksonville.....	11,863 13	Girls Training School, Geneva.....	1,131 86
Southern Insane, Anna.....	2,516 58		1,610 23
Western Insane, Watertown.....	9,563 51	Net surplus.....	<u>\$153,842 35</u>
Incurable Insane, Bartonville.....	5,280 46		
School for the Deaf, Jacksonville.....	84 30		

The above surplus does not include ledger accounts for clothing and incidental expenses of inmates outstanding and uncollected. The surplus in several of the institutions should be taken into account in estimating the ordinary expense appropriations necessary to be made for the ensuing two years.

A classified summary of the ordinary expenses of the institutions for each of the two fiscal years, 1902-1903 and 1903-1904, will be found in the subsequent tables.

The average number of inmates of all of the institutions under our jurisdiction in 1902-1903, was 11,038. In 1903-1904, it was 11,568, and for the two years it averaged 11,303.

The total ordinary expenses, gross, in 1902-1903, were \$1,819,945.85. The per capita cost, gross, during the same period was \$164.88.

During the year 1903-1904, the total ordinary expenses of the institutions were \$1,970,316.27. Before computing the gross per capita cost, \$11,752.44 was deducted from the above amount on account of the ordinary expenses of the St. Charles Home for Boys, which was not open during the period stated for the reception of boys. The gross per capita cost for the year 1903-1904, was \$169.31.

A statement showing the expense per capita, classified, for the two years is as follows:

EXPENSES PER CAPITA CLASSIFIED.	1902-1903.	1903-1904.
Salaries and wages	\$35 22	\$35 60
Food supplies	48 31	49 66
Household supplies, furniture, etc.	6 50	6 23
Clothing	9 04	9 27
Shop and laundry supplies	1 84	1 47
Fuel, light and water	16 01	19 90
Hospital and medical supplies	2 52	2 39
Freight and transportation	3 91	3 91
Building, repairs, etc.	2 43	1 69
Machinery, tools, etc.	1 17	90
Farm, garden, stock, etc.	4 16	4 75
Expenses of trustees, officials, etc.	93	69
Office expenses	1 39	1 24
Library and amusements	40	34
Miscellaneous	1 05	1 27
Total	\$164 88	\$169 31

COUNTY ALMSHOUSES AND JAILS.

Of 102 counties in Illinois, all except three own almshouses and grounds. Boone county has no almshouse, but has occupied the same premises for 25 years for the care of paupers, contracting with the owner therefor. Kendall and Pope counties have no almshouses. The paupers in Kendall county receive township relief, while those in Pope county are cared for by contract with private families.

The 99 counties own 15,733 acres of land, which is used for the support of paupers. Monroe county owns the smallest farm, containing but two acres, while Logan county has the largest with 400 acres, with Iroquois a close second with 390 acres. The average farm contains 160 acres which is ample for all ordinary requirements. Some of these grounds are nicely improved and cared for, others present the appearance of having a tenant who expects to move away. All should be beautified. Trees should be planted about the yard and buildings. The lawns might be improved and made attractive. The superintendents could grow fruit to better advantage, and recommend that bulletins from the experiment station, and that the State Horticultural, Agricultural and Farmers' Institute reports be sent to each almshouse keeper in the State, and that such keepers make an effort to profit by reading them.

The county almshouses are caring for a combined population of over 7,300 with a 50 per cent greater male than female population. There are 194 epileptics in the almshouses who are in need of scientific care. The 525 idiots and feeble-minded children should also be removed from the almshouses, so that such almshouses may become restful and helpful, if not hopeful asylums for the sick and aged poor who may be denied help or comfort elsewhere.

There is a gratifying decrease in the number of children under 16 years of age in the almshouses. The aggregate number reported is 149 of which 47 are defective in some respect, either mentally or physically, making them unfit subjects to be placed in homes. Four were detained temporarily in the pest house with contagious diseases and were not pauper cases.

Six in McLean county were held to keep the mothers from running away, while over 30 were kept because the mothers were at the almshouse and were unwilling to have the children taken away. The "juvenile court law" makes it possible to try these children as dependents and thereby provide for their future welfare.

We found a great many cases where the care of paupers was let by contract to the lowest bidder, in fact this seems to be the general practice in southern Illinois. What progress, then, have we made in 80 years? The contracts were sometimes taken as low as 15 cents per day and included food, clothing, bedding, medical attendants and general care. Does anyone believe that decent care can be secured on such terms? The system is pernicious and should be prohibited. No contractor will likely sacrifice his personal interest in the care of paupers, and they must suffer in food, clothing, comfort or health, if the expenses would otherwise run too high.

A tabulation of the county jail reports show present July 1, 1904, 1,174 prisoners, 1,107 male, 67 female, and a total number admitted during the preceding 12 months of 17,758, of which number 16,683 were males, and 1,075 females.

Abstracts of the reports relative to the inspections by the different boards of auxiliary visitors, and representatives of the State Board are given as follows:

ALMSHOUSES.

Adams County.—The buildings of this almshouse are in a good sanitary condition, sufficiently heated and are well ventilated. The plumbing is in good condition. The water supply is abundant and unpolluted by sewage. There is adequate fire protection. Suitable food and sufficient clothing are furnished. The beds are supplied with abundant covering for the cold season. The place is kept free from vermin. There are adequate facilities for personal cleanliness, bath tubs being provided, and the inmates are required to bathe and change underclothing once a week. No inhumane regulations for the government of the inmates exist. They are permitted to attend religious services which are held at the institution. Light and entertaining work is provided for those who desire employment. On June 30, 1904, there were 101 inmates present, 74 of whom were males and 27 females. Of this number one was a boy three weeks old. It is an illegitimate child and was committed to the institution by order of the county judge, the mother paying board for herself and child. The auxiliary board recommends that ten insane patients be sent to the Asylum for Incurable Insane. There is separate and adequate provision for the insane, and day and night attendants are provided. None of the inmates are locked up or in restraint and all have outdoor exercise. Their general appearance is healthy, clean and contented. The sexes are separated by different floors and wards. The county employs a physician who visits the institution twice a week. The farm is owned by the county and is located near Paloma. It consists of 160 acres, five of which are in orchard, four in garden, and 80 are farmed. Enough small fruits and vegetables are raised to supply the inmates. The following note is added to the report from this county: "The conditions at the Adams county poor farm are excellent. Good air, good food, good accommodations and good care make these unfortunates comfortable. We believe the superintendent to be capable and efficient. We suggest that the removal of a few of the incurable insane cases would improve the condition of those removed, as well as make the surroundings of those left in the poor house more agreeable."

Alexander County.—The almshouse is located near Unity, Illinois. The grounds comprise 320 acres, of which 120 acres are farmed and eight acres are in orchard and garden. The only provision for the insane is a single cell, but there is at this time only one insane inmate in the almshouse. There is no suitable provision for the separation of the sexes. The almshouse is not modern and consequently is without artificial ventilation, fire protection or plumbing. The inmates are required to bathe regularly every week, although no bath tubs are provided. The clothing, bedding and food are ample. The management intends to put up another building for the separate care of male and female patients.

Bond County.—The almshouse is situated one-half mile south of Greenville, Illinois. The farm contains but 20 acres of which two acres are used for garden. The building is heated by stoves which are inadequate to provide the necessary warmth during cold weather. The building is reported to be a fire trap with no provision for fire protection. The inmates are old and are not trusted with lamps, hence no lights are used. There is no separate provision for the insane. Male and female patients are kept in separate wards. Care is taken to have the buildings properly aired. The water supply and food are abundant and suitable. Clothing and bedding in sufficient quantities are provided. Services are held at the almshouse, and the county physician visits the institution on call.

Boone County.—(Inspected by a representative of the State Board of Charities, Nov. 17, 1904.) Location, five miles north of Belvidere. This county does not own its almshouse, but the county has contracted with Mr. Leach for the past 25 years to care for its paupers. The two cottages in use for the men are not in good sanitary condition, owing to a lack of proper facilities for keeping them clean. Modern buildings should be provided. There is no separate provision for the insane, but no insane are present at this time. The women sleep in the residence of Mr. Leach. The buildings are heated by stoves and there is no proper or suitable ventilation. There is no plumbing. The water is abundant but no provision is made for fire protection. The inmates have regular farm fare. The bedding is sufficient and fairly clean. There are no proper facilities for personal cleanliness, although the superintendent states that the inmates are washed whenever necessary. No religious services are held at the almshouse and the inmates do not attend church although permitted to do so.

Brown County.—Located near Mt. Sterling. The farm contains 100 acres of which 75 acres are farmed. The fruit and vegetables raised do not supply the needs. The grounds are unkempt and neglected. There is no cellar or means of preserving fruit during the winter months. There is separate provision for the insane, although there are no insane inmates. The buildings are in sanitary condition. There is no artificial ventilation, no plumbing or fire protection. The building is heated by stoves. There are no facilities for bathing, and while they are required to change underclothing they are not required to bathe. Religious services are held once a month.

Bureau County.—(Inspected by a representative of the State Board of Charities, Nov. 18, 1904.) Location, four miles southwest of Princeton. There is suitable provision for the care of insane. Attendants are furnished them and their general appearance is good. Four insane persons are recommended to be sent to the Asylum for Incurable Insane. The provision for the separation of the sexes is complete, although one insane woman is locked in a cell at night in building occupied by insane men. The buildings are in good sanitary condition and well ventilated. The plumbing is satisfactory and the water supply abundant and pure. Water pressure is furnished for fire protection. The inmates are well fed and sufficient clothing and bedding is supplied. The bathing facilities are ample and the regulations satisfactory in this regard. The county employs a physician who comes on call. He should come regularly once a week whether called or not. The farm comprises 355 acres of which 200 acres are farmed, and balance is in pasture. As a rule, sufficient fruits and vegetables are raised for all requirements, but this year there is a shortage in the potato crop. The steam plant should be enlarged sufficiently to heat the entire institution and stoves discontinued. The superintendent has only been in charge a few months but appearances indicate that he is doing good work.

Calhoun County.—Location one and one half miles north of Hardin. The farm comprises 240 acres, of which 100 acres are farmed, and eight acres are in orchard and garden. There is but one defective in the county almshouse. Like the majority of the county almshouses, there is neither plumbing, fire protection, or ventilation, except ordinary care to ventilate by doors and windows. There is sufficient food and clothing. Bath tubs are provided and the inmates required to bathe and change under clothing. No religious services are held. The county employs a physician who visits the almshouse whenever necessary.

Carroll County.—The almshouse is located two miles southwest of Mt. Carroll. The farm contains 153 acres, of which 95 are farmed, and four acres are in orchard and garden. The almshouse is well cared for and is kept clean and sanitary. The inmates are well provided for. The superintendent and his family appear to give the comfort and welfare of the inmates their constant attention. Visitors speak in terms of praise of the condition and the management. The two insane and feeble-minded inmates are locked in at night and have no out door exercise. Suitable provisions for the separation of sexes is provided. The buildings are well ventilated, the plumbing is in good condition, and the water supply abundant. The food, clothing and bedding are all satisfactory. The inmates have no desire to attend church, so religious services are occasionally held at the almshouse. The county employs a physician who calls when needed.

Cass County.—The farm contains 190 acres, of which 104 acres are farmed, and four and a half acres are in orchard and garden. The house is a large two story frame structure and is kept well painted. There is a good steam heating plant, and good plumbing, but no provision for fire protection. The three insane inmates are harmless and have not required an attendant. They are not locked up. The provision for the separation of male and female patients is not as good as it should be. The inmates are well clothed and fed. Ample facilities for personal cleanliness are provided and proper regulations therefor are enforced. Religious services are held at the church. The county employs a physician who visits only on call.

Champaign County.—Location just outside the city limits of Champaign. The farm comprises 120 acres, of which ten acres are in garden. It is all in cultivation and in fine condition. Over \$600.00 was realized this year from farm products and stock, in addition to what was needed for the institution. None of the insane are violent, although all are reported as suitable for transfer to the State institution. None are in restraint. Male and female inmates occupy separate apartments, attendants being provided. The heating and ventilation are reported as satisfactory. The plumbing is not very good. There is no fire protection. The food, clothing and bedding are ample. Patients are required to bathe and change underclothing once a week. The county physician visits the institution only on call.

Christian County.—Location near Owaneco. The farm contains 160 acres, of which five acres are in orchard and garden. Ample fruits and vegetables are raised. Male and female patients occupy different buildings. The heating, plumbing, water supply, and fire protection are all satisfactory. The clothing and food are ample. The beds and bedding are not satisfactory, and the visitors recommend that better beds be provided.

Clark County.—(Inspected by a representative of the State Board of Charities, October 13, 1904.) The almshouse is located at Marshall near the town. The farm contains 60 acres, of which eight acres are in orchard and garden, and the remainder is cultivated. Fruit and vegetables sufficient for the needs are raised. Separate provision is made for the insane, but is not kept in decent condition. The report says, "The care given to Jane Ridgeway, an insane woman, is shameful. She is locked up in a back dark cell in an isolated building at night and left alone. The cell was in a filthy condition. Your visitor called at once on the county judge who agreed to commit the woman that same day to the State asylum at Bartonville." The woman has since been transferred. Separate compartments are provided for the housing of male and female paupers. The buildings are heated by stoves and are not well ventilated. There is no plumbing. The water supply is abundant. Inmates are fed on pickled meat and bacon summer and winter. It is questionable whether the clothing is sufficient. There is enough bedding, but it is not clean. There are no bath tubs and no adequate facilities for personal cleanliness. The overseer is paid \$1.30 per week to care for paupers and furnish clothes, bedding, medical attendance, etc.

Clay County.—Farm located one and one-half miles west of Louisville, and contains 80 acres which is farmed and pastured. There is no separate provision for the insane, in fact none has been required, because the only insane inmate is harmless and is useful about the institution. The building is a

frame structure two stories in height and is heated by stoves. There is no plumbing. The water supply is abundant, and the inmates are sufficiently clothed and fed. No bath tubs are provided. The patients are, however, required to bathe once a week and change underclothing. No physician is employed.

Clinton County.—Location one and three-quarter miles north of Carlyle. The farm contains 160 acres of which about four acres are in orchard and garden. There are four female insane in this almshouse without separate and adequate provision for their care, although they are quiet and harmless cases not requiring special attention. Exclusive quarters are provided for the separation of male and female patients. The buildings are in good sanitary condition, although the heating is not quite sufficient or safe. The plumbing, sewerage, fire protection, etc., is what we usually find about farm buildings. They have wholesome food and sufficient clothing and bedding. No bath tubs are provided, and the facilities for personal cleanliness are only fair. The county employs a physician who comes on call.

Coles County.—(Inspected by a representative of the State Board of Charities, Oct. 11, 1904.) Almshouse located two miles from Ashmore. The farm contains 237 acres, of which four acres are in orchard and garden, and the remainder is pastured and farmed. There is much more land than is needed or is ever likely to be needed for the purpose of the county almshouse. The building is old and should be replaced by a modern structure. I would suggest the sale of one hundred acres of the farm, which would bring sufficient money to construct a new and suitable building. There is no adequate or separate provision for the insane. No provision for the separation of the sexes. The heating is sufficient, the rooms are aired properly, and there is a good water supply from wells. There was no complaint as to food, and the clothing appeared sufficient. There are no bath tubs, but the inmates are required to keep themselves clean. The almshouse presented a good appearance, and was in as good sanitary condition as its construction would probably allow.

Cook County.—(Inspected by a representative of the State Board of Charities, June, 1904.) The almshouse located at Dunning has outgrown the ordinary requirements of a county poor farm or almshouse. The buildings for the care of the insane alone are as extensive as those of the State hospitals for the insane. A new building constructed according to the modern view of treating consumptives, has recently been completed on the grounds. There were in the almshouse at the time of our visit, 1,865 insane patients, and 1,288 other classes. We believe that the paupers and unfortunate poor should have a place provided for them on grounds entirely separate and apart from insane inmates where so many are cared for, and would recommend that due consideration be given the question of the advisability of separate institutions for their care. New cottages, including farm cottage for the insane, have recently been completed, while the old building for the care of consumptives has been remodeled for the care of insane patients and will give sufficient increased capacity to do away with the former crowded condition in the insane wards.

Crawford County.—Located at Trimble, Ill. The farm contains 300 acres, of which 260 acres are farmed. There is no provision for the care of insane inmates, nor is there separate provision for male and female sexes. The buildings are in fair sanitary condition, the rooms are aired and the inmates are supplied with the necessary food and clothing. The provisions for cleanliness are fair. Light employment is given to the inmates, and religious services are held occasionally. The county physician calls twice a month. The rooms need replastering, and the bath house, which it is claimed cannot be used, should be made suitable for its purpose.

Cumberland County.—Located three miles north of Toledo. The farm contains 120 acres, of which 113 acres are farmed. There is no provision for the care of insane inmates. Separate compartments are provided for male and female sexes. The buildings are heated by stoves and are not very safe. There is a good water supply from the wells. The inmates are well fed and clothed. The facilities for personal cleanliness are not adequate, but the patients bathe once a week. They attend church if they wish to. The alms-

house is a two story frame structure, poorly arranged. The walls are rough plastered and ceiled. The inside finish is such that it is impossible to keep the building free from vermin, or to keep it clean as it should be. The walls are whitewashed, however, occasionally. There are no carpets on the floors.

DeKalb County—Location, DeKalb. The farm contains 100 acres, of which 90 are in cultivation. There are twenty insane inmates at DeKalb without separate or adequate provision for their care. The appearance of the insane was fairly clean and neat and they were well nourished. There is separate day and sitting rooms and recreation grounds for the sexes, although a general dining room is used. The buildings are in fair sanitary condition. The heating is safe. There is no suitable fire protection. The inmates are properly taken care of, sufficiently clothed and exercised. Religious services are seldom held. The physician averages a call once a week.

DeWitt County—Location, Halleveille, Ill. The poor farm consists of 200 acres of land, and six old frame buildings. They are delapidated and unsanitary. The inmates are well cared for and clothed and humanely treated. The superintendent and his wife are good humane people, but they are handicapped in their care of the patients for want of suitable sanitary buildings.

Douglas County—Location, four miles east of Tuscola. Farm contains 160 acres, all of which is in cultivation. There is no separate provision for the insane. There is one harmless insane woman present at this time. Separate buildings are provided for the separation of sexes. The food, clothing and bedding are adequate. The patients assist in the work and attend church if they desire. The insane woman present has well to do relatives who could be made to assist in her support. The county physician comes when needed.

DuPage County—(Inspected by a representative of the State Board of Charities, Sept. 23, 1904.) Located two miles west of Wheaton. The county cares for 43 patients. Adequate provision is made for the separate care of the insane. Attendants are provided. The ventilation and sanitary conditions are most excellent. Male and female patients occupy separate wings of the building. There is good fire protection and the food, clothing, and bedding are very satisfactory. The institution is equipped with nine bath tubs, and the rules as to bathing are strictly enforced. The institution has its own gas and cold storage plants. We are pleased to commend this institution and its management.

Edgar County—Location four and a half miles northeast of Paris. The farm contains 120 acres, all of which is in cultivation. There is little difference noted in the report this year from preceding years. One bath tub is provided, and it is suggested that more be put in. The committee reports very favorably concerning the management and the condition of the buildings. The insane are locked in at night, but have a day attendant.

Edwards County—No difference is noted between the present and former reports. The food is prepared by a feeble-minded inmate of the place who is careless in its preparation. The inmates complain about the food and the manner in which it is cooked. We recommend better care in this regard. In other respects, fairly good care is reported.

Effingham County—Location, Watson. The farm contains 160 acres, all of which is in cultivation. There is no proper provision for the separation of the sexes. The buildings are ordinary farm buildings and are not suitable. There should be a new building and equipment and better provision made in every way for the care of the poor.

Payette County—Location four miles from Vandalia. The farm contains 200 acres, of which 120 are in cultivation. There are no insane inmates, nor is there any provision for their care. There is neither plumbing, fire protection, or proper facilities for bathing. The food and bedding is satisfactory. The committee recommends a system of water works which could be arranged by means of wind pump and tank.

Ford County—Location, one mile north of Paxton. The farm contains 117 acres, all of which is in cultivation. The buildings are modern and contain separate provision for the insane and male and female inmates. The farm is well tended. Five hundred quarts of fruit have been canned, and \$4,700 has been realized from the sale of hogs, eggs, poultry and milk.

Franklin County.—(Inspected by a representative of the State Board of Charities, Oct. 3, 1904.) Location, two miles southeast of Benton. The farm contains 20 acres, which is all in cultivation. The report differs little from the one made heretofore. The stoves are reported not to be safe. Facilities for personal cleanliness are lacking, and inmates are only required to bathe occasionally or when absolutely necessary. The supervisor receives \$1.55 per week for the care, keep and clothing of inmates.

Fulton County.—Location, two miles from Canton. The farm contains 80 acres, all of which is in cultivation. We are pleased to report that extensive improvements have been made upon the building, \$10,000 having been expended for this purpose. The sanitary conditions are now good, and the arrangement for the comfort of inmates is very satisfactory. Fire extinguishers and hose are provided for safety.

Gallatin County.—(Inspected by a representative of the State Board of Charities, Oct. 3, 1904.) Location, one mile west of Omaha. The farm contains 80 acres, of which 20 are farmed. The female department is reported as in excellent sanitary condition, while the male division was only in fair condition. The superintendent or keeper receives \$2.00 a week for the care of each inmate.

Greene County.—Location, four miles north of Carrollton. The farm contains 160 acres, of which 130 are in cultivation. Two years ago we called attention to the lack of proper heating facilities. We must report again that the furnace is inadequate and the condition in this respect should be immediately improved. There are no proper bathing facilities. The regulations require bathing twice a week, but the rules evidently are not enforced. The general arrangement of the buildings is bad. The women are kept in a separate building at night, being locked in. The buildings are in fair sanitary condition. There is no fire protection, and fire escapes should be provided.

Grundy County.—Location, five miles south of Morris. The farm contains 80 acres, all in cultivation. Extensive additions and improvements have been made to the almshouse during the past two years. The main part of the building and one wing have been added. The plumbing is new and good. New furniture has also been provided. The general sanitary and other conditions are reported most excellent. The present superintendent has been in charge for the past twenty-five years.

Hamilton County.—Location, two miles northeast of McLeansboro. The farm contains 160 acres, all but ten acres of which are farmed. There is one old soldier in this institution who, if eligible, should be sent to the Old Soldiers' Home. No provision is made for the separation of the sexes, except separate sleeping rooms. The heating is insufficient. The facilities for personal cleanliness are very poor. The buildings are poorly constructed and there is a lack of shade. No improvement is noted over the conditions of a year ago.

Hancock County.—Location, one and one-half miles southwest of Carthage. The farm contains 257 acres, of which 75 are in cultivation. The sexes are housed on separate floors of the building. There are three insane inmates who have not been properly committed. A recent fire caused by lightning destroyed the barn, ice house and adjoining hay stacks. The report of the general condition is fairly satisfactory.

Hardin County.—Location, eight miles southwest from Elizabethtown. The farm contains 200 acres, of which 85 are farmed. There is no adequate provision for the separation of the sexes. The buildings are in very bad sanitary condition. The heating is unsafe. No attention is paid to ventilation. The whole water supply consists of a small well 300 yards distant. The beds are not clean and the covering is insufficient. Neither pans, tubs, towels, chairs, soap or combs were in evidence. Another room should be built for the care of male inmates. A cistern should be supplied and an orchard set out and better attention given to the needs for personal cleanliness.

Henderson County.—The farm contains 160 acres, of which 90 acres are farmed. Male and female patients occupy separate buildings. Care is taken to have the rooms properly aired, and the buildings were found in fair sanitary condition. The food, clothing and regulations were found to be satisfactory.

Henry County.—Location, near Cambridge. The farm contains 320 acres, all of which is in cultivation. The almshouse is well cared for, is reasonably modern in construction, and suitable for its purpose. The superintendent's apartments are between the two wings of the building, separating the male and female inmates. No complaint has been received there as to care, clothing or food, all of which seems satisfactory. There are two children present under sixteen years of age, both of which are defectives. There is one old soldier present who is feeble-minded and might be properly cared for at the Soldiers' Home.

Iroquois County.—Location, three miles east of Watseka. The farm contains 390 acres, of which 170 are farmed. The main building is new and is modern and sanitary. Has good ventilation and fire protection and is suitable in every respect. Separate recreation grounds as well as buildings, are provided for the different sexes. The general appearance of inmates, both sane and insane, is good. The food and clothing is ample, and excellent care is given to see that the inmates are properly provided for.

Jackson County.—(Inspected by a representative of the State Board of Charities, Oct. 5, 1904.) Location, two miles west of Carbondale. The farm contains 175 acres, most of which is in cultivation. The buildings are of frame structure and are old and in very dilapidated condition. A negro woman is confined in an old one story building which looks as if it might fall at any moment. The buildings should be replaced by modern structures suitable for the proper care of paupers. The heating is unsafe. There is no fire protection and no facilities for bathing. The inmates are occasionally required to change underclothing. The beds are dirty and there appears to be a general lack of care.

Jasper County.—(Inspected by a representative of the State Board of Charities, Oct. 12, 1904.) Location, east of Falmouth. The farm contains 160 acres, of which 110 are in cultivation. The building needs repairs. It should be re-plastered and calcimined. The bed clothing is badly worn and of doubtful sufficiency. The female inmates are locked up after supper to enforce the separation of sexes. The overseer receives \$1.47 per week per capita for providing care, food, clothing, bedding, medical attendance, etc., and pays in addition \$300 for the use of a poor, worn out farm. A room in an adjoining building is provided for the care of the insane inmates, of which none are present. There is no plumbing, and the heating is done with stoves. Wells and cisterns furnish abundant water supply. No complaint was made regarding the food.

Jefferson County.—Location three miles from Mt. Vernon. The farm contains 160 acres, all of which is in cultivation. Little difference is noted in the report of this year and that of a year ago. The place is fairly well kept and is as sanitary as the construction will permit. The house is heated by ordinary stoves, which should be replaced by a modern heating plant. It is also recommended that suitable toilet rooms be provided. The only insane inmate present should be transferred to the State asylum at Bartonville.

Jersey County.—Location eight miles northwest of Jerseyville. The farm contains 200 acres, 70 of which are in orchard, and ten acres in garden. Separate and adequate provision is made for the insane, who are provided with night attendants when necessary. The sexes are confined in separate buildings. It is a very clean, wholesome, well kept place. The inmates are clean, well fed and seem contented.

JoDaviess County.—The buildings are in good sanitary condition. Furnace heat is provided and is sufficient and safe. The system of ventilation and plumbing is satisfactory and the water supply abundant. At the time of this report there were six insane inmates, some of whom have since been transferred to the State asylum.

Johnson County—Location four miles west of Vienna. The farm contains 120 acres of which 100 acres are farmed. The farm however is old and worn out and should be fertilized to make it productive. The buildings are old and in poor sanitary condition. The heating is insufficient and unsafe. There is no fire protection. The provision for the separation of the sexes is very poor. Inmates are not required to change underclothing, as the bathing facilities are inadequate. The Auxiliary Board reports that the institution is a disgrace to the county. There is one child present two years old, who remains there through the neglect of the superintendent. It could be placed out if proper effort were made.

Kane County—Location two and a half miles east of Geneva. The farm contains 276 acres all in cultivation. The Kane county poor farm is well kept. The sewerage drain runs two and a half miles to the Fox river, with 1-8 drop to the foot. There is an outside steam and electric plant which heats and lights the entire building. There is a refrigerator 20 x 20 feet in which enough meat can be stored to supply the institution for five to six weeks. There is a new barn with all late improvements. Fire escapes are provided for the main building, also water pressure that will throw water to the top of any of the buildings. Two deep wells supply all the water that is needed. Eighty head of cattle are kept, in fact every modern convenience seems to be provided. The food, clothing and bedding are good and sufficient. The county employs a physician who comes when needed.

Kankakee County—The county owns a farm, but rents also an adjoining farm all of which is worked. Fruit and vegetables are raised in abundance, sufficient to supply the needs. Since the last report there has been added to the main building, a large main room and a sick ward, also a new and up to date laundry. The sewerage is being improved by enlarging the pipes. Furnace heat is provided. The plumbing is good. Bath tubs are provided and inmates are required to bathe regularly. Work is provided for all who desire it. Many of the inmates are partially supported by relatives.

Kendall County—Kendall county has no almshouse, the paupers being maintained by each township where support is needed.

Knox County—Location near Knoxville. The farm contains 141 acres all of which is in cultivation. The Auxiliary Board reports the institution as a model of neatness and order throughout. That it was a pleasure to visit this home of unfortunates, that there was nothing to condemn and everything to praise. The inmates co-operate with the help in doing the routine work of the house in the setting and cleaning of tables, preparing vegetables, etc. The same applies to the outdoor work where the inmates were as contented and busy as though doing work on their own farms.

Lake County—(Inspected by a representative of the State Board of Charities, Sept. 22, 1904.) Location Libertyville. The farm contains 150 acres of which 75 acres are farmed. The female inmates occupy the second floor of the building, and the male inmates the first. The buildings are in fair sanitary condition. Hot water heat is provided and the rooms are aired daily. Babcock fire extinguishers are provided throughout the building. The facilities for bathing and personal cleanliness are very poor. Only one bath tub is provided, this for the female inmates to which water has to be carried. The male inmates use a pond for bathing during the summer, but it is probable that the bathing is very much neglected during the winter months. The eight insane inmates are locked up all the time, and one male insane patient is strapped to his bed when he becomes excited. The county employs a physician who visits the almshouse when needed.

LaSalle County—The buildings are in good sanitary condition, the bath rooms and closets being without odor. No complaint of the food is made by the inmates, in fact those who were talked with say that it is good and satisfactory. The woman's building is quite modern and complete. The male and female patients are kept in separate buildings. Bath tubs are provided and the inmates required to bathe once a week. There is plenty of fruit and vegetables raised on the farm. There are more insane inmates in this almshouse than any other outside of Cook county, but since this report, a large number has been transferred to Bartonville.

Lawrence County.—Location four miles west of Lawrenceville. The farm contains 80 acres, of which 40 are in cultivation. There are present five children under 16 years of age, two of whom are of school age, but are not allowed to attend the district school, because the directors object. The children remain in the almshouse through neglect. At least three of them might be placed out or adopted without difficulty. The building is unfit for the proper care of paupers, and should be replaced with a new building.

Lee County.—Location five and a half miles south of Dixon. The farm contains 100 acres, of which 80 acres are in cultivation, and four acres are in orchard and garden. The insane are suitably separated from other inmates and have day attendants. Of the insane present, three are locked up at times, some of them being locked up by way of punishment. The provision for the separation of male and female sexes is not entirely adequate. The sanitary condition, ventilation, water supply, fire protection, etc., are satisfactory. The meals are good and wholesome, and the bedding and clothing sufficient and clean. The almshouse is being kept in better condition than heretofore.

Livingston County.—Location Effards Point Township. The farm contains 230 acres, all of which is in cultivation, five acres being in orchard and ten acres in garden. There is here separate and adequate provision for insane patients. Those present are in good physical condition. Separate wards are provided for the sexes. The building is in good sanitary condition and is modern in appointment and equipment. The water supply is abundant and pure. The Board of Auxiliary visitors urge that the Board of Supervisors put in an elevator which is badly needed to enable those in charge to render to the old and crippled, better and more efficient service. The infirmary is well kept, those in control being efficient and firm, yet humane in their administration.

Logan County.—Location four miles from Lincoln. The farm contains 400 acres of which 240 are in cultivation, ten acres are in orchard and ten in garden, so that abundant fruit and vegetables sufficient to meet the requirements are raised. There are a few patients here who should be placed in the Asylum for the Incurable Insane. Suitable and separate provision is made for insane patients. The general appearance of them is good. The sexes occupy separate buildings, the males being in separate dormitories, and the females in the main building. Natural ventilation is looked after. The plumbing is good, \$1,000 having been recently spent in putting it in condition. There is good fire protection, which includes two fire escapes. The food, bedding and clothing are sufficient and suitable. A physician is employed who comes on call. Good housekeeping is shown by clean floors, windows, and beds. The air of the rooms is untainted. Good milk and butter are supplied. The male inmates cultivate flowers, making the grounds attractive. Mrs. Spellman, wife of the superintendent, is exceptionally efficient and faithful.

Macon County.—Location four miles northeast of Decatur. The farm contains 200 acres, 80 of which are farmed. The management both of the farm and the almshouse, was it seemed to your committee, everything that could be desired. The house is in good repair and condition, except as mentioned below. The bath tubs are old and very rusty. They are iron with wooden hand rails on tub. There is little space between the rails and the tubs, which it is almost impossible to keep clean. The committee recommends that the tubs be cast aside, and new ones provided. Many of the rooms have in addition to the regular door, a wooden lattice door opening into the hall. This lattice work is kept as clean as possible, but from the manner in which it is constructed where the pieces cross each other, there is a lodging place for vermin and dirt. Your committee would recommend that these be torn out, and iron doors if needed be put in their place. The living room for each of the sexes is in the rear of their apartments and the outside door opens directly out of doors. As many of the inmates, especially the women, are old and feeble and susceptible to cold, it seems that there ought to be storm doors provided. The method of superintending the almshouse, while they are the same that have been used for years, might be improved upon. At present the supervisor who now has control of these matters makes his report to the county board, who in turn accept or reject his recommendations. His good suggestions are often lost by being thus rejected or neglected, whereas if he

were competent as a supervisor usually is, much time and expense could be saved by giving him authority to act in these matters. The greatest change needed however, is suitable provision for the incurable insane and epileptics. To your committee it seems little less than cruelty to compel refined old ladies who are in good health to associate with the above classes, even though of their own sex.

Macoupin County.—Location two miles north of Carlinville. The farm contains 120 acres all of which is in cultivation. During the past year there has been completed a large addition to the main brick building which in itself is large and suitable for its purpose. The old frame building was moved to the east side of the grounds and placed on a foundation to use in emergency. The building however while old and so constructed as to make it impossible to keep clean and in sanitary condition, continues to be regularly occupied by the idiots and helpless unclassified patients. Means should be provided for a new building. The county physician visits the almshouse bi-weekly.

Madison County.—Location at Edwardsville near the edge of town. The farm contains but 20 acres, there being no orchard, and only eight acres used for farming purposes. Two acres are in garden. There is one old soldier here who cannot gain admission to the Soldiers Home on account of being insane. The 26 insane inmates receive the care of day and night attendants. Some of those present have never been adjudged insane doubtless through negligence. Separate provision is made for the sexes. The buildings are fairly clean and in fair sanitary condition. The water closets are detached buildings and are in fearful condition. They ought to be changed to flush closets in doors and connected with the sewer. The insane ward is heated by stoves and is not safe. During the winter time 68 inmates have been compelled to sleep in one room without any system of ventilation.

Marton County.—(Inspected by a representative of the State Board of Charities, October 1, 1904.) Location five miles southeast of Salem. The farm contains 200 acres, of which 160 acres are farmed and five acres are in garden. Vegetables in abundance are raised, but very little fruit. There is no suitable and separate provision for the insane. The sexes occupy different sides of the building. The buildings are heated by stoves and in poor sanitary condition. They are aired daily by opening the windows. There is no plumbing and no fire protection. The beds are not very clean, but there is plenty of covering. No bath tubs are provided, the inmates being required to bathe once a week in summer time, but hardly oftener than once a month during the winter. The buildings are old and pretty well dilapidated. The floors are scrubbed every two weeks, and the superintendent endeavors to keep the place in proper shape. New buildings are very badly needed.

Marshall County.—(Inspected by a representative of the State Board of Charities, ———, 1904.) Location two and a half miles west of Sparland. The farm contains 120 acres, of which 80 acres are in cultivation, three acres are in garden. Vegetables sufficient for their immediate needs are raised. There are three insane women present who are old and have been here many years. They were returned from Jacksonville and occupy rooms in the same building with other female inmates. During the past year a tank has been built to which water is pumped by a windmill. There has also been constructed a wash house, water being supplied to it and the kitchen from the new tank. A bath tub has been put in the wash house where water can be heated to supply it.

Mason County.—(Inspected by a representative of the State Board of Charities, November 22, 1904.) Location at Teheran. The farm contains 154 acres all of which are in cultivation. There is separate but inadequate provision for the insane, should there be any need of such accommodations. There are no insane present at this time. The buildings are kept very clean. They are heated by stoves and kept warm. There is abundant water supply but no fire protection. Buckets are used for bathing purposes, and the inmates are required to take a bath on Sunday. Religious services are occasionally held at the almshouse. The county employs a physician who calls once a week. Since the last report the almshouse has a new superintendent. The conditions have been greatly improved and some needed improvements have

been made. The stock on the farm is in excellent condition, and the farm looks prosperous. The heating and bathing facilities should be given attention.

Massac County.—Location three miles east of Metropolis. The farm contains 120 acres of which 100 are farmed, and four acres are in garden. No fruits are raised, but enough vegetables are raised for requirements. There is inadequate provision for the separation of the sexes. More attention is given to this matter than formerly, but more locks are needed. The condition of the insane inmates is pitiful in the extreme. The beds are not clean and there is only scant covering. There is very inadequate facilities for bathing purposes. The county physician visits the almshouse once a week and oftener if needed. The almshouse is in better condition than it was when last reported but is greatly in need of repairs. The roof leaks, the heating is insufficient, the building can only be ventilated through the hall in winter. New bedsteads, mattresses and covers are also needed. The present building should be torn down and one more suitable to the needs of its inmates erected. One of the inmates complained that they were whipped and never received a kind word, except when visitors were present, that they were compelled by the lash to work and were put under lock and key if they attempted to complain or leave, and that the food was utterly insufficient. Investigation by the Board failed to confirm this complaint. The superintendent receives \$1.00 a week per capita for the care of inmates.

McDonough County.—Location two and a half miles southeast of county seat. The farm contains 160 acres, five acres being in orchard and five in garden. An abundance of fruit and vegetables are raised, sufficient for the needs. The insane are separated from other inmates by being locked up in rooms. The house is divided into two wings, one being occupied by male patients, and the other by female patients. The buildings are in fair sanitary condition, the heating being adequate and the plumbing and sewerage satisfactory. There is sufficient bedding, clothes and food, no complaint being made respecting the latter. The county employs a physician when necessary. The farm is in good condition, and the inmates are well cared for and seem to be satisfied.

McHenry County.—Location, Hartland. The farm contains 190 acres, all of which are in cultivation. Separate provision is made for insane inmates, of which there are 11 present, one not having been adjudged insane. Four are bedridden. The male and female patients are kept on separate floors and in separate rooms. The buildings are clean and in good sanitary condition. The inmates are comfortably clothed and well nourished and have clean beds and surroundings. A pumping plant has been installed during the past year and water is now accessible in all parts of the building. Hose has also been placed ready for use on each floor in the wing of the building, but the fire escapes on the wing occupied by the insane persons cannot be opened from the outside, a defect which should be remedied at once. The building used as a pest house should be burned, and one provided more suitable for the purpose.

McLean County.—Location, four miles south of Bloomington. The farm contains 360 acres, of which 180 are farmed, three acres in orchard, ten acres in garden, 15 in lawn, and the rest in meadow and pasture. There are two old soldiers present at this institution. Six children are kept in the almshouse to keep the mothers from running away. There are 45 insane inmates, no attendants being employed for their care. Their appearance is good. The buildings are modern, the ventilating, water and sewerage system being satisfactory. The bedding is abundant, good blankets and comforts being provided. Bath tubs are also provided, and the inmates are required to bathe once a week. Religious services are held at the poor house by the Y. M. C. A. All inmates who are willing are given light work. The county employs a physician, who comes once a week.

Menard County.—(Inspected by a representative of the State Board of Charities, Nov. 21, 1904.) Location, two and a half miles southeast of Petersburg. The farm contains 192 acres, of which 80 acres are farmed. There are no insane inmates present. The insane department has been abandoned, being

now used for the storage of vegetables. It is in fact better adapted for this purpose than for the care of insane. The buildings are all in bad repair. The commissioners decline to make any repairs, as there is talk of erecting new buildings about one-half mile from the present site. It is not expected, however, that the construction of buildings will be started until the debt on the court house is paid, which will probably be in the spring. At present the provision for the separation of the sexes is wholly inadequate, the men and women occupying the same building, the women being locked in the rooms at night.

Mercer County—Location, three miles north of Aledo. The farm contains 355 acres, of which 140 are farmed. There is only about one and a half acres tended to garden, which does not supply all the vegetables needed. There is one old soldier present who remains here from choice. The two insane inmates should be sent to the Asylum for the Incurable Insane. There are nine children here under 16 years of age. It would seem if proper effort had been made some of these would have been placed out before this. The sexes are amply provided for in separate wards. The building is new and modern, is well furnished and equipped. It is clean and sanitary. Bath tubs are provided and the inmates are required to bathe regularly. Inmates are permitted to attend church, but no religious services are held at the almshouse.

Monroe County—This county does not own a poor farm. Arrangements are made with Dr. J. C. Fults, the superintendent, who cares for the paupers of the county. There is only one defective, a feeble-minded woman, in the institution. The other 13 inmates are paupers. Separate cells or rooms are used for the female inmates, being separated by main hall way. The buildings are in poor sanitary condition. The general conditions are reported satisfactory as to bedding, clothing and food.

Montgomery County—Location, two and a half miles south of Hillsboro. The farm contains 240 acres, all of which is in cultivation. Four cells are provided for the care and separation of the insane inmates, attendants being employed when necessary. One insane inmate, who has been insane for 55 years, has never been so adjudged. The provision for the separation of the sexes is complete. The buildings are in good sanitary condition, are well heated, but there is no fire protection. The clothing and bedding are sufficient. No bath tubs are provided, although otherwise good facilities for personal cleanliness are afforded. Inmates who desire, attend church. Religious services are sometimes held at the poor house. The inmates are given light work when able to perform it.

Morgan County—Location, four miles northwest of Jacksonville. The farm contains 200 acres, of which four are in orchard and six acres in garden. The remainder is farmed. It is reported that all the insane inmates are proper subjects for the Asylum for the Incurable Insane, there being at the time of the report, 32 of them. Day attendants are employed. The general appearance of the insane is good. The sexes occupy separate wards in separate parts of the building. The heating is sufficient and safe, but the sanitary condition is not good. There is no means of ventilation, except by opening the windows. There is no plumbing or fire protection. The clothing and bedding is quite sufficient. No bath tubs are provided and otherwise the facilities for personal cleanliness are inadequate. The regulations are satisfactory. Inmates are permitted to attend church, and religious services are sometimes held at the poor house. The county physician comes on call when required.

Moultrie County—Location two miles west of Sullivan. The farm contains 224 acres, all of which is in cultivation. Only about one acre is tended to garden. There is one insane inmate who should be sent to the Asylum for the Incurable Insane. Separate apartments are provided for the sexes. The heating is sufficient and safe. The buildings are in good sanitary condition and proper care is taken to have the rooms aired. There is no fire protection. No complaint has been made regarding the food, of which three meals are furnished daily. The clothing and bedding is kept clean and is sufficient. Bath tubs are provided, and inmates are required to bathe regularly. Religious services are held at the poor house, and light work is provided for those who desire it.

Ogle County—The farm contains 127 acres, all of which are in cultivation. Four acres are in garden, sufficient vegetables being raised, but very little fruit. Separate provision is made for insane inmates. There are eleven insane in the alms house at this time, and all but five are reported fit subjects to be transferred to the Asylum for Incurable Insane. Separate apartments are provided for the sexes, the inmates being kept apart by means of locking the doors. The buildings are well heated and are in good sanitary condition. The plumbing is also good. The water supply is abundant, although there is no fire protection. Inmates are suitably fed, and sufficient bedding and clothing is provided. Bath tubs are also provided, and inmates are required to bathe and change underclothing. Religious services are held at the poor house only at funerals. Light work is furnished those who desire it. The county physician calls when needed.

Peoria County—This county almshouse has a farm of good land consisting of 320 acres. There are some apple and cherry trees, abundant grape vines, with acres of vegetables all looking in fine condition. The prospect of a good crop is bright. All buildings are in a good sanitary condition. The heating is sufficient and safe and there is good ventilation. The plumbing has been lately improved and is in good condition. The Auxiliary Board is of the opinion that the water supply could be improved by artesian wells. The sewerage system is satisfactory. There is adequate fire protection, hose on each floor and is connected with hydrants, and steam is kept up night and day. The sexes are properly separated, the males being kept in one part of the building, and the women in another. The food furnished is satisfactory. The bread is white, sweet and light; three meals a day are given with meat twice a day, tea or coffee with each meal. Vegetables and fruit raised on the place are furnished in abundance. The beds look clean, have sufficient covering, and the rooms are properly heated in winter. There is no sign of vermin. Frequent whitewashing is done. The institution has bath rooms on each floor and corridor and every inmate is bathed weekly with change of underclothing. From observation, we do not believe that the regulations are unnecessarily severe. Religious services are held every other Sunday in a separate church building by volunteers from the city, taken from the Christian Endeavor of the different churches. All able bodied inmates help on the farm, and others do light work around the house. The hospital building of the almshouse, superintended by Miss Leeds with two assistant nurses, is a three story brick building, large and commodious, finely ventilated, and in all but one respect, well equipped. The lacking detail is that of electric light. Lamps are dangerous, and on several occasions a fire has been averted. The hospital and main building should have an electric light plant. Through the long, dark winter nights, as the only means of safety, the main building is in some parts in total darkness. This improvement with that of an artesian well, would give our county an institution second to none in the State.

The number of inmates of the hospital was thirty-nine, twenty of whom are women, and nineteen men. Five of the women are insane, one young man of thirty-five years is an epileptic, most of the other cases are chronic. A little boy two years old and a child of a worthless father, and an insane mother at Jacksonville, will be put in a home as soon as one can be found. A Syrian woman, who has been in the hospital for years was, at her earnest request, sent by the county to New York where some kind association took charge of her and furnished funds for her return to her own country. The hospital is well supplied with a drug room, has a morgue, elevator and all necessary appliances.

The superintendent is now serving his second term, and we believe that both he and his wife are well fitted for the positions. On the 30th day of June, 1904, there were one hundred and forty-six inmates present.

Perry County—On June 30th, 1904, there were seven inmates present in this almshouse, five of whom were males, and two females. There were no children present. The Auxiliary Board recommends that one insane patient be sent to the Asylum for Incurable Insane. There is no separate and adequate provision for the insane. The insane have no outdoor exercise. The general appearance of the male insane is vigorous, but the females are weak and emaciated. There is a proper separation of the sexes. The buildings are

in a good sanitary condition and care is taken to have the rooms aired. The heating system is not sufficient or safe. There is no plumbing. The water supply is pure. The fire protection is inadequate. Good wholesome and suitable food is furnished. The clothing is sufficient, the beds are clean, and provided with abundant covering for the cold weather. There are no bath tubs and no facilities for personal cleanliness. The regulations are not unnecessarily severe. Religious services are held in the institution. Light and entertaining work is provided for those who desire it. The county employs a physician and he visits the almshouse when necessary. The farm is owned by the county. It is located one mile south of Pinckneyville. It consists of ninety acres of land, five of which are in orchard, three in garden, and eighty-two are farmed. Enough fruit and vegetables are raised to supply the inmates. The Auxiliary Board recommends that the heating system be changed from stoves to a heater; that a windmill and tank be provided so as to secure bathing facilities and fire protection.

Platt County—One insane patient is locked up and is not afforded any outdoor exercise. The general appearance of the insane is satisfactory. There is adequate separation of the sexes. The buildings are in a good sanitary condition, well ventilated, and sufficiently heated. The plumbing is in good condition and the water supply abundant and pure. There is no fire protection except four openings from halls. Proper and sufficient food is furnished. The clothing is ample and the beds have abundant covering for cold weather. There are adequate facilities for personal cleanliness, bath tubs being provided. No religious services are held at the institution, but all who desire are permitted to attend church. The regulations are not severe. Employment is provided for those who desire to work. The county employs a physician and he visits the almshouse when called during the day. The farm is owned by the county and is located in Willow Branch Township. It consists of 280 acres of land, of which from four to five acres are in orchard, and about six in garden. Enough small fruits and vegetables are raised to supply the inmates. In our last report we made the suggestion that a partition fence be built to separate the family of the superintendent from the inmates, when exercising in the yard. We still think it advisable.

Pike County—On June 30th, 1904, there were seventy-seven inmates in this almshouse, forty-one of whom were males, and thirty-six females. Of this number eleven were children under sixteen years of age, eight boys and three girls. The youngest boy was five years old, and the oldest fourteen. The girls ranged in age from nine to thirteen years. The auxiliary board says that the reason these children are in the almshouse is because they have no homes. It is of the opinion that all could be placed out. Some are retained because parents will not sign a release. Among the inmates present, two are old soldiers. One refuses to go to the Soldiers' Home, and the other was a deserter and is insane. There is not adequate provision for the insane. Their general appearance is good. The only separation of the sexes is at night. The buildings are in a good sanitary condition and are well ventilated. The heating system is not entirely safe or sufficient. No plumbing exists. The water supply is abundant and good. The fire protection could be improved by raising a tank. Wholesome and suitable food, sufficient clothing, and abundant covering for the beds are provided. The institution is free from vermin. There seems to be adequate facilities for personal cleanliness, bath tubs being provided. The inmates are required to bathe and change under-clothing once a week. Everything about the place is arranged for the comfort of the inmates, and in our opinion the regulations are not severe. Inmates who desire are permitted to attend church, and religious services are held monthly in the institution. Employment is furnished to those who desire to work. The county physician visits the almshouse weekly. The farm is owned by the county. It is located two and a half miles southwest of Pittsfield. It contains 80 acres of land. Two acres are in orchard, and three in garden. Enough fruits and vegetables are raised, but a larger orchard should be set out.

Pope County—(County visited by a representative of the State Board of Charities, October 2, 1904.) There is no poor farm in this county, the paupers being cared for in private families. At present there are only three paupers which are being cared for by the county; two men are boarded at a cost of \$8.00 per month each, and an old lady is cared for at \$5.00 per month. They are all boarded at different places. In case of death, the county does not pay burial expenses. This is paid by the party boarding the pauper.

Pulaski County—(Inspected by a representative of the State Board of Charities, July 1, 1904.) This almshouse is a one-story detached frame building, suitable for a small number of inmates. It needs furnishing badly in order to provide for the comfort of the inmates. The number of inmates present on June 30th, 1904, was six, three of whom were males, and three females. Of this number two were insane. The general appearance of the insane is only fair. The separation of the sexes is adequate. The buildings are in a sanitary condition and properly ventilated. The heating is sufficient and safe. No plumbing exists. The water supply is from wells and is considered good. There is no fire protection. The inmates are properly fed, have sufficient clothing, and abundant covering for their beds. There are facilities for personal cleanliness, but bath tubs are not provided. The inmates are required to bathe and change underclothing regularly. The regulations governing the inmates are not unnecessarily severe. They are permitted to attend church and are provided with employment. The county physician visits the almshouse on call. The farm consists of eighty acres, forty of which are farmed. The farm is owned by the county, and is located two miles from Olmstead.

Putnam County—(Inspected by representative of State Board of Charities Sept. 21, 1904.) This building is old but is kept very clean. It has been papered throughout during the last two years. It is in a fair sanitary condition, is ventilated wholly by windows, and is sufficiently heated by stoves. No plumbing exists. The water supply is satisfactory. There is no fire protection. The inmates are supplied three meals daily of wholesome and suitable food. The clothing is sufficient and there is abundant covering for the beds. The only facility for personal cleanliness is wash tubs. The inmates are required to bathe and change underclothing once a week. The regulations for the government of the inmates are not severe. No religious services are held at the almshouse, and there is no church near enough for the inmates to attend. Employment is furnished for those who wish to work. There is only one insane inmate present, a man, who presents a very ragged appearance. He spends his time tearing holes in his clothes and patching them. He is eighteen years old and came to the institution as a pauper, and has since become insane, but has never been so adjudged by the court. The county employs a physician and he visits the almshouse once a week or whenever necessary. The farm, which consists of thirty acres, is owned by the county, and is located three miles east of Hennepin. One-half acre is in garden and twenty-six are farmed.

Randolph County—(Inspected by a representative of the State Board of Charities, October 5, 1904.) The one story frame building of this almshouse is in fair condition, but the brick building is in bad shape. One inmate, who is an epileptic and idiot, is very filthy, and his room is in a frightful shape. The superintendent says this room is scrubbed out twice a week, but from its condition it should be scrubbed daily, or oftener. There is a sickening odor about the place, and something should be done to thoroughly disinfect the whole building. The number of inmates present on the date of visit were thirty-nine, twenty-six of whom were males and thirteen females. There were three children under sixteen years of age present in the almshouse, all of whom were girls. Their ages were eleven, four, and one and a half years. The reason given why these children were here is, that their mother is dead and the father is in the penitentiary, having been convicted of an attempt at train wrecking. His term will probably not expire for six or eight years. The superintendent says the father will not relinquish claim to the children. Steps should be immediately taken to take these children away from the almshouse. The care of the two younger children falls entirely upon the eleven year old girl. The older girl is not sent to school,

but will attend when the term opens. It is recommended that one insane man be sent to the asylum for incurable insane. The insane are locked up at night and all have outdoor exercise. Their appearance is not very good. The male and female inmates are cared for in different sides of the building. The heating, which is by steam, is sufficient and safe. No plumbing exists and there is no fire protection. The water supply is abundant and good. Food ample and sufficient, and sufficient clothing is furnished. The covering for the beds is abundant, but not very clean. There is some vermin. Bath tubs with hot and cold water are provided, and the inmates are required to bathe and change underclothing once a week. The regulations are not severe. Occasionally religious services are held at the institution. Employment is furnished for those who desire to work. The county employs a physician and he visits the almshouse three times a week and on call. The county owns the farm. It contains 160 acres of land, ten of which are in orchard, two in garden, and eighty are farmed. It is located two miles southeast of Chester.

Richland County—There are two children in this almshouse under 16 years of age, one, a boy 10 years old, and the other a girl of 14 years. They are both illegitimate children, and so far the county authorities have not succeeded in finding them homes. There is separate and adequate provision for the insane, and the patients have day and night attendants when necessary. They are not locked up or in restraint and all have outdoor exercise. The sexes are separated in different rooms. The heating is sufficient and safe, the rooms properly aired and the ventilation is good. No plumbing exists. The water supply is ample and good. The inmates are fed three meals daily of wholesome and suitable food. The clothing is sufficient and the bedding abundant. The place is free from vermin. There are adequate facilities for personal cleanliness, bath tubs being provided. The inmates are required to bathe and change underclothing. The regulations are not severe. Inmates who desire are permitted to attend church, and occasionally religious services are held at the poor house. Employment is provided. The county physician visits the almshouse when called. The county owns the farm which consists of 100 acres of land, ten acres of which are in orchard, one and a quarter acres are in garden and the balance is farmed. It is located four miles south of Olney. The auxiliary board adds the following note to their report: "Our almshouse is in splendid sanitary condition, all floors, bedding and clothing of inmates neat and clean. The matron and superintendent deserve much praise for the cleanly condition of the house and manner of caring for the inmates.

Rock Island County—This almshouse has 108 inmates, 66 of whom are males, and 42 females. We are pleased to note that there are no children among that number. During the past year five children were born in the almshouse, but homes were found for all of them. In the opinion of the board of visitors, 25 insane inmates should be sent to the asylum for incurable insane. The insane have separate and adequate provision and day and night attendants are on duty. Fifteen of the insane are locked up, but their general appearance is good. The separation of the sexes is by different apartments. The buildings are in good sanitary condition, have good ventilation, and the heating is sufficient and safe. The plumbing is satisfactory. There is adequate fire protection and an abundance of good water. Wholesome and suitable food is furnished. Good clothing is provided and the beds have ample covering for cold weather. Bath tubs are provided and the bathing facilities are adequate. The inmates are required to bathe and change underclothing. The rules and regulations governing the inmates are not severe. Inmates who desire are permitted to attend church, and occasionally religious services are held at the institution. Employment is provided. The county physician visits the institution whenever necessary. The county owns the farm which consists of 177½ acres, four of which are in orchard, three in garden and 170½ acres are farmed. The farm is located near Coal Valley.

Saline County—(Inspected by a representative of the State Board of Charities, Oct. 2, 1904.) Three children under 16 years of age were found in the almshouse of this county, all were boys aged respectively, 12 years, 9 years

and 4 months. The reason given why these children remain in the almshouse, is that they are with their mother. An effort is being made to place two of the older children in homes. The buildings are very dirty and are about ready to fall to pieces. On the whole the place presents a very dilapidated appearance. The superintendent pays \$250 a year as rent for the farm, and receives 26 cents a day for caring for each inmate. This amount includes medicine and everything except burial expenses. The general appearance of the inmates is very poor. The male and female inmates are cared for in different buildings. The buildings are heated by stoves. They are not properly ventilated. There is no plumbing. The water supply is only fair. There is absolutely no fire protection. Only a scanty supply of clothing is furnished, and the covering on the beds is very dirty, vermin being in abundance. The inspector reports that the inmates are required to bathe and change underclothing when absolutely necessary. The regulations are not severe. Inmates are not permitted to attend church, and no religious services are held at the institution. Employment is provided. The county does not employ a physician to visit the almshouse. The county farm is located two miles west of Harrisburg, contains 120 acres of land, one-half acre is in orchard, one-half acre in garden, and 80 acres are farmed. Not enough fruit and vegetables are raised to supply the inmates.

Sangamon County—The auxiliary board from this county reports, "Your committee visited the almshouse in July, no notice had been received of our intention to be there, and we found things in excellent condition, with one or two exceptions. The heating boiler is too near the floor above and should be covered with asbestos, as the floor has twice been on fire. The new superintendent has done considerable painting of pipes, etc., and is now arranging an operating room in which patients may be treated, thereby obviating the need of hospital treatment. Your committee again suggests the grating of the windows and outside doors. To place the lighting apparatus outside the building would be a safe guard. Everything is neat. The dairy and meat house in good order." The visitors recommend that three of the insane should be sent to the asylum for the incurable insane at South Bartonville. The insane have adequate provision, are watched during the day by attendants and are locked in at night. There are three or four old soldiers in the almshouse, but no reason is given why they are here. All of the insane, except one woman, have outdoor exercise. The general appearance of the insane differs but little from the other inmates, as there are no very bad cases. The male and female inmates are cared for in different ends of the building. The sanitary condition of the buildings is fairly good. The system of ventilation is satisfactory and the plumbing is in good order. The water supply which is from a well is too near a vault. There is a good supply of water for fire protection. Wholesome and suitable food is furnished. The clothing is sufficient and the beds are provided with abundant covering. The place is kept free from vermin, as much as possible. There are adequate facilities for bathing and the inmates are required to bathe and change underclothing weekly. Religious services are held at the almshouse twice a week. Employment is furnished. The county physician visits the almshouse twice a week and when sent for. The farm is owned by the county and is near Buffalo, Ill.

Schuylar County—The almshouse in this county is kept in as good condition as is possible under the circumstances, it being an old building with very poor accommodations. Everything was clean and the inmates well cared for by the present superintendent and his wife. One child, a boy fourteen years old was found in the almshouse. The reason given why he was there, is that he had been placed out, but had ran away and came back and that he was unwilling to leave the place. He cannot talk plainly. He does not go to school because the other children laugh at his attempt to talk. One old soldier was present and he stays there from choice. He supervises the other men and looks after the sleeping quarters. It is recommended that two insane women be sent to the Asylum for Incurable Insane at South Bartonville. The provision for the insane is not considered adequate. The insane are only locked up at nights, and all have outdoor exercise. It is regretted by the Board of Charities that the management of this institution has found it

necessary to punish insane inmates. The general appearance of the insane is clean. The male and female inmates are kept in separate houses. All buildings are in a sanitary condition and have good ventilation. The heating is not sufficient or safe. There is no plumbing. The water supply is good and abundant. There is absolutely no fire protection. The food furnished is wholesome and abundant. Sufficient clothing is provided, and the beds have abundant covering. The place is not entirely free from vermin, but the management is making every effort to exterminate them. Bath tubs are in use and there are adequate facilities for personal cleanliness. The inmates are required to bathe and change underclothing. The regulations governing the inmates are not unnecessarily severe. They are permitted to attend church, and are provided with employment. The county physician visits the institution whenever called. The farm, which consists of 310 acres of land, ten of which are in orchard, two and a half in garden, and the balance farmed. It is located one and a half miles west of Rushville.

Scott County—The visitors in this county recommend that one woman and two men who are insane be sent to the Asylum for Incurable Insane at South Bartonville. There is inadequate provision for the insane. The male and female inmates are separated by different apartments. The buildings have bad drainage and a defective heating system and poor ventilation. The water supply is abundant and good. There is no fire protection. Good and abundant food, sufficient clothing, also covering for beds are furnished. The place is not entirely free from vermin. Bath tubs are provided, but the inmates are not required to bathe or change underclothing. The rules for governing inmates are not severe. They are permitted to attend church, but religious services are not often held at the institution. Employment is provided. The county owns the farm which consists of 80 acres of land, one and one-half acres are in orchard, one-quarter of an acre in garden, and 20 are farmed. There are not enough fruits and vegetables raised to supply the inmates.

Shelby County—(Inspected by a representative of the State Board of Charities, Oct. 14, 1904.) The almshouse was found to be admirably kept both inside and outside. There was every evidence of care and thrift. The institution is one of the best of its kind in the State. The buildings are in a good sanitary condition and properly ventilated. There is an abundant supply of water from wells and cisterns, but there is no fire protection. The inmates are properly fed wholesome and suitable food. The clothing is sufficient and there is abundant covering for the beds in the cold season. The place is free from vermin. The bathing facilities are hardly adequate as only one bath tub is provided. Inmates are required to bathe weekly in summer and bi-weekly in winter. The regulations governing the inmates are not severe. Religious services are held in the institution occasionally. Employment is provided for those who desire to work. The county employs a physician and he visits the institution on call. The farm is owned by the county and is located five miles northwest of Shelbyville. It contains 240 acres, four of which are in orchard, two in garden, and the balance are farmed. There is a great abundance of canned and pickled fruits and vegetables. On the day of visit there were 33 inmates present, 13 of whom were males and 20 females. Of this number four were feeble-minded children under 16 years of age.

Stark County—This farm contains 160 acres, and it is located three miles south of Toulon. The buildings are in a sanitary condition. The heating system is sufficient and safe, and the ventilation is satisfactory. The plumbing is in a sanitary condition. It is comparatively new being put in the building last spring. The water supply is abundant and satisfactory. There is no fire protection. The inmates are properly fed and have sufficient clothing, and are provided with enough covering for the beds for the cold season. The place is kept free from vermin. There are adequate facilities for personal cleanliness, and inmates are required to bathe and change underclothing regularly. The regulations are not severe. Inmates, who are able to attend church, are permitted to do so, but no religious services are held at the institution. Employment is provided. The county employs a physician and he visits the almshouse when needed. On the date of visit there were eleven inmates present, seven of whom were males, and four females. No children were present in the almshouse.

St. Clair County.—(Inspected by a representative of the State Board of Charities Sept. 17, 1904.) This is one of the largest almshouses in the State. On the date of visit there were 142 inmates present, 92 of whom were males, and 50 females. Among this number there were six children under 16 years of age, four of whom were in the pest house suffering with a contagious disease. The other two are boys 6 and 8 years of age, who had been placed out, but recently returned. If these children are not placed out, arrangements will be made so they can attend the district school three miles distant. There was one old soldier present, a patient who had been returned from the Southern Hospital for the Insane at Anna. There is separate provision for the insane, but they do not have day and night attendants. One was locked up. Their general appearance is fairly good. Male and female patients are separated in different wings and wards. The sanitary condition of the buildings is poor. The heating is sufficient and safe and proper care is taken to ventilate the building. The plumbing is in a sanitary condition. The water supply, which is from a deep well, is abundant and unpolluted by sewage. The fire protection is fire plugs and hose and is considered adequate. Suitable and sufficient food is furnished, and apparently the inmates are well clothed provided with enough bed clothing for winter. The place is kept reasonably free from vermin. There are adequate facilities for personal cleanliness, and the inmates are required to bathe and change underclothing regularly. The rules governing the inmates are not considered severe. Religious services are held at the institution. Employment is provided. The county employs two physicians and they visit the almshouse daily or oftener. The farm is owned by the county and is located about one-half mile from Belleville. It contains 40 acres, three of which are in garden and 15 are farmed. The building is old and needs repairing. A trained nurse and more effort is needed in the hospital ward to keep it clean and attractive.

Stephenson County.—This almshouse, which is comparatively new, was completed last year, and affords ample provision for the comfort of the average inmate, but there is need of a separate hospital department, as there is now no adequate provision for infectious diseases, or for the proper care of violent or repulsive cases. The superintendent and his wife are admirably fitted for their positions and do much for the comfort of their charges. The Freeport Woman's club sends Christmas gifts to every inmate. The buildings are in a good sanitary condition, sufficiently heated, and have good ventilation. The plumbing is satisfactory and the water supply abundant and good. There is adequate fire protection. Good food is furnished and the inmates are also supplied with sufficient clothing and have clean and abundant covering for the cold season. The place is kept free from vermin. Bath tubs are provided and the bathing facilities are adequate. Inmates are required to bathe and change underclothing regularly. No unnecessarily severe regulations governing inmates exist. Religious services are held at the almshouse. Light and entertaining work is provided. The county employs a physician and he visits the alshouse not less than once a week and whenever called. The farm, which is owned by the county, is located two and a half miles south of Freeport. It contains 168 acres of land. Enough fruits and vegetables are raised to supply the inmates. On the date of visit there were 64 inmates present, 42 of whom were males and 22 females. Among this number there was a boy 9 years old, who has only been in the almshouse a short time. Three old soldiers were present and they desire to stay there.

Tazewell County.—The inmates of this almshouse seem to be well satisfied with their care and treatment, and have the appearance of being well fed and clothed. They are given plenty of opportunity to exercise, and when able they assist in doing light work on the farm. There is separate and adequate provision for the insane, and day and night attendants are employed. The auxiliary board recommends that one insane man be sent to the Asylum for Incurable Insane at South Bartonville. This insane man is locked up and his appearance is fair. Male and female inmates are kept entirely separated. The buildings are in good sanitary condition, are sufficiently heated by steam

and are properly ventilated. The plumbing is in excellent condition and the fire protection is considered ample. The water supply is abundant and satisfactory. Proper food, sufficient clothing and abundant bed covering are furnished the inmates, and the place is kept free from vermin. The bathing facilities are adequate and the inmates are required to bathe and change underclothing every Saturday. Religious services are held at the almshouse every two weeks, and those desiring attend. Employment is furnished for those who desire to work. The county employs a physician and he visits the county almshouse once a week and oftener if necessary. The farm is located eight miles east of Pekin and is owned by the county. It contains 224 acres, six of which are in orchard, four in garden and 200 are farmed. Enough fruit and vegetables are raised to supply the inmates. On the date of visit there were 67 inmates present, 33 of whom were males and 34 females. Among the inmates there is one old soldier who remains in the almshouse from choice, by permission of the board of supervisors.

Union County—The Auxiliary Board in this county recommends that one insane man be sent to the Asylum for Incurable Insane at South Bartonville. There is no special provision for the insane. They are not locked up or in restraint and have outdoor exercise. Their general appearance is neat. Male and female inmates are kept in separate buildings. The buildings are in a good sanitary condition, sufficiently heated and properly ventilated. No plumbing exists. The water supply is abundant and good. There is no fire protection whatever. Suitable food, sufficient clothing and clean and abundant covering for the cold season are provided. The place is free from vermin. Adequate facilities for personal cleanliness are provided and the inmates bathe and change underclothing regularly. Inmates who desire are permitted to attend church, but religious services are not held in the institution. Light work is provided for the inmates. The county employs a physician and he visits the almshouse when called. The farm, which consists of 80 acres of land, is located two miles east of Anna. Three acres are in orchard, one in garden and 75 are farmed. Enough fruits and vegetables are raised to supply the needs, but the superintendent desires more peach, apple, cherry, pear and plum trees. On the date of visit there were 15 inmates present, nine of whom were males and six females.

Vermillion County—On the date of visit there were 87 inmates present in this almshouse, 63 of whom were males and 24 females. Among this number there were two children under 16 years of age, both of whom were boys, aged respectively 8 and 11 years. No reason is given why these children remain in the almshouse, but the Auxiliary Board says that one will be adopted soon. It is recommended that two insane inmates be sent to the Asylum for Incurable Insane at South Bartonville. There is separate and adequate provision for the insane and day and night attendants are employed. None of the insane are locked up or in restraint, and all have outdoor exercise. Their general appearance is good. Male and female inmates are cared for in separate buildings. The buildings are in a good sanitary condition, are properly ventilated, but are not sufficiently heated. The water supply, which is from wells, is abundant and satisfactory. There is adequate fire protection. Suitable food, abundant covering for the cold season and sufficient clothing are furnished. The place is free from vermin. Adequate facilities for personal cleanliness are provided and the inmates are required to bathe and change underclothing regularly. Religious services are held in the institution and the inmates are permitted to attend. Light employment is provided for those who desire to work. The county employs a physician and he visits the institution once a week. The farm, which contains 159 acres, is owned by the county and is located two and one-half miles from Danville. Enough fruits and vegetables are raised to supply the inmates. The institution needs a matron, and a heating plant and additional plumbing should be provided.

Wabash County—One building on this farm is old and dilapidated and cannot be kept in a perfectly sanitary condition. It is unattractive, gloomy and subject to vermin. It should be torn down. The other house is better, but

no more than sufficient to properly protect the inmates from the wet and cold. On the date of visit there were only two inmates present, one a man and one a woman, both of whom were blind. There is not a proper separation of the sexes. They have separate rooms but are allowed too much freedom. The county employs a physician and he visits the almshouse when called. The farm is owned by the county and is located two and a half miles from Mt. Carmel. The commissioners claim that they are unable to make the needed improvements on account of lack of funds. The State Board of Charities hopes that the condition of the finances of this county will soon warrant the building of a new almshouse.

Warren County—In the report from this county we are surprised to note that there are eight children present under 16 years of age. Five of them are boys, aged respectively 3 months, 1 year, 7 years, 11 and 12 years. Three are girls, aged respectively 4, 12 and 16 years. The reason given why these children remain in the almshouse is that their mothers are in the institution and have no way to provide for them. The children will be placed in homes when they can be secured. All of school age attend the district school. During the past year three children have been born in the almshouse. It is recommended that five insane patients be sent to the Asylum for Incurable Insane at South Bartonville. There is separate and adequate provision for the insane, but day and night attendants are not provided. The insane are not locked up or in restraint and have outdoor exercise. There is nothing unusual in their general appearance. Male and female inmates are kept entirely separate. This almshouse was built last year and is considered as near perfect as can be made. It is in a good sanitary condition, sufficiently heated and properly ventilated. The plumbing is good and there is adequate fire protection. The water supply is abundant and unpolluted by sewage. The food furnished is wholesome, and the clothing sufficient and the bed covering ample. The place is kept free from vermin. Bath tubs are provided and the inmates are required to bathe and change underclothing once a week and oftener if necessary. There are no unnecessarily severe regulations for the government of the inmates. They are permitted to attend church, but no religious services are held at the almshouse. Light work is provided for those who desire it. The county physician visits the almshouse when called. The farm is owned by the county and is located five miles south of Monmouth. It contains 120 acres, two of which are orchard, two in garden and 116 are farmed. Enough vegetables are raised on the farm to supply the inmates, but not enough fruit. The superintendent and his wife are doing their work well and we often hear of their kindness to the inmates. The committee feels that Warren county poor are in no way neglected.

Washington County—The buildings of this almshouse are in a sanitary condition. The heating is sufficient and safe but the ventilation is not the best. No plumbing exists. The water supply is good and abundant. There is no fire protection. Wholesome and suitable food is furnished. The clothing is sufficient and the bed covering ample for the cold weather. The place is kept free from vermin. There are adequate facilities for personal cleanliness, and the inmates are required to bathe and change underclothing. No religious services are held at the almshouse but those who desire are permitted to attend church. Light employment is provided for the inmates. The county employs a physician who calls weekly. The farm is owned by the county and is located four miles east of Nashville. It consists of 80 acres of land, four of which are in orchard, one in garden, and 75 are farmed. Enough small fruits and vegetables are raised to supply the inmates. There is no separate and adequate provision for the insane, and day and night attendants are not employed. The local board recommends that one insane woman be sent to the Asylum for Incurable Insane at South Bartonville, and one male idiot to the Asylum for Feeble-minded Children at Lincoln. There were six insane present, none of whom were locked up or in restraint, and all have outdoor exercise. Their general appearance is healthy. The provision for the separation of the male and female inmates is ample.

Wayne County—On the date of visit there were 14 inmates present in this almshouse, five of whom were males and nine females. Two of this number were girls aged respectively 13 and 5 years. No reason is given why they remain in the almshouse, except that they cannot be placed out or adopted. During the past year one child was born in the almshouse. In answer to the question, "Is there separate and adequate provision for the insane?" the auxiliary board answers, "It will do in an emergency." There is only one insane inmate present. It is only a recent case and the management has not had time to take steps to have him adjudged insane by the court. Male and female inmates are kept in separate buildings. The buildings are in a good sanitary condition, are properly heated, and well ventilated. The water supply is abundant and pure. There is no fire protection. The food is satisfactory, clothing sufficient, and the bedding ample. The place is free from vermin. Bath tubs are provided, and the inmates are required to bathe and change underclothing. Religious services are held at the almshouse and all who desire are permitted to attend. Employment is provided for the inmates. The county physician calls at the almshouse once a week or oftener. The farm which is owned by the county is located northwest of Fairfield. It contains 280 acres of land, six of which are in garden and 35 are farmed. Enough fruits and vegetables are raised to supply the inmates and the crops in general are thriving. The almshouse is looked after by a careful superintendent and the poor are kindly treated. The helpless ones say that the management is very kind to them. The Auxiliary Board feels confident that the visits they make through the year encourages the management, as they feel as if someone is interested in the institution.

White County—(Inspected by a representative of the State Board of Charities, July 3, 1904.) In this almshouse the inspector found 22 inmates present on the day of visit, six of whom were males and 16 females. Among this number there were six children under 16 years of age. One was a boy 3 years old and the others girls aged respectively, 3 months, 4 years, 6 years, 8 years, and 10 years. The reason given why the children remain in the almshouse is that the mother is unwilling to have them taken away. None of the children attend the district school. One child was born in the almshouse during the year and is still in the institution. The Board of Charities is of the opinion that some Home Finding Association might be able to place these children in homes. One of the inmates present is an old soldier and remains at the almshouse because he is a deserter. There is no adequate provision for the insane. The male and female inmates are kept on separate floors. The building is in a good sanitary condition, the heating sufficient and the ventilation which is by windows is satisfactory. No plumbing exists. The water supply is satisfactory. There is no fire protection. The food is suitable, the clothing is sufficient at present, and the bedding is ample. The place is kept free from vermin. No bath tubs are provided, but inmates are required to bathe and change underclothing each week. Religious services are held at the institution and inmates are permitted to attend. Light work is provided for those who desire to work. The physician visits the almshouse on call. The inmates are whipped for disobedience and infraction of the rules, otherwise the administration seems excellent. The superintendent is required to clothe, care for, and feed the inmates on 15 cents a day. The inspector was surprised to find conditions so favorable under such circumstances. The farm contains 40 acres. Is located near Carmi and is owned by the county. Twenty acres are farmed. Enough vegetables are raised to supply the inmates, but orchard trees should be planted and shade is badly needed.

Whiteside County—This county farm contains 192 acres, one and one-half of which are in orchard, one in garden, and the balance are farmed. Enough small fruit and vegetables are raised to supply the inmates. The almshouse contains 33 inmates, twenty-four of whom are males, and nine females. The buildings are in good sanitary condition, the heating is sufficient and there is proper ventilation. The sanitary conditions are satisfactory. The water supply is abundant but there is practically no fire protection. The inmates

are properly fed and clothed, and the beds are clean and provided with abundant covering. The place is free from vermin. Bath tubs are provided and the inmates are required to bathe and change underclothing. All inmates who desire are permitted to attend church. There is separate and adequate provision for the insane, but it is not considered necessary to employ day and night attendants. None of the insane are locked up or in restraint, and their general appearance is as good as could be expected. There is a complete separation of the sexes. Light and entertaining work is provided for those who desire employment. The county employs a physician and he visits the alms house whenever required.

Will County—This is one of the largest almshouses in the state. On the date of visit there were 101 inmates present, sixty-two of whom were males, and thirty-nine females. The buildings are in good sanitary condition, the heating sufficient and safe, and the ventilation satisfactory. The plumbing is in good condition, and the water supply abundant and unpolluted by sewage. There is adequate fire protection. Suitable food, sufficient clothing, and clean beds with abundant covering are provided. The place is free from vermin. There are adequate bathing facilities and the inmates are required to bathe and change underclothing. Religious services are held at the poor house, and all are permitted to attend church. Light and entertaining work is provided for those who desire employment. The Auxiliary Board recommends that one female insane inmate be sent to the Asylum for Incurable Insane at South Bartonville. There is separate and adequate provision for the insane and day and night attendants are employed. All have outdoor exercise and their general appearance is good. Male and female inmates are cared for in separate apartments. The county physician calls at the institution twice a week or oftener if necessary. The farm is owned by the county and is located in Troy township. It consists of 162½ acres of land. Three and a half of which are in orchard, twelve in garden, and one hundred and forty-seven are farmed. Enough small fruits and vegetables are raised to supply the inmates. The Auxiliary Board has inspected all the buildings of the almshouse, and finds everything in good condition, in fact it considers the institution a model of its kind.

Williamson County—(Inspected by a representative of the State Board of Charities, October 1st, 1904.) The inspector reports that the same bad conditions exist at this county farm. The Board of Charities urges that the authorities in Williamson County take immediate steps to erect a new almshouse where the poor can be cared for in a decent manner. The sanitary condition of the building is very bad. The heating is by grates and there is no system of ventilation. There is no plumbing, or adequate fire protection. The water supply is from two good wells. The food furnished is fair, but the clothing is not sufficient, and the beds are very dirty, being alive with vermin. There are no bath tubs nor facilities for personal cleanliness, and the inmates are only required to bathe and change underclothing occasionally. Religious services are not held at the institution, and there is no church near enough for the inmates to attend. The only work provided for inmates is upon the farm. The county physician visits the almshouse on call. The farm is owned by the county and is located two miles north of Marion. It contains eighty acres of land, two and a half acres of which are in garden, and seventy-six are farmed. Not enough fruits or vegetables are raised to supply the inmates. The superintendent pays \$125 a year as rent for the farm, and receives \$1.75 a week for caring for each inmate. The inspector reports there is one frame building of two rooms and that in this are herded the eight inmates.

Winneshago County—The buildings of this almshouse are in a good sanitary condition. The heating is sufficient and safe, and the rooms are properly ventilated. The plumbing is in good condition, and the water supply abundant and unpolluted by sewage. There is adequate fire protection. The superintendent reported that the inmates were furnished three meals daily of wholesome and suitable food. The clothing furnished the women looks bet-

ter than that worn by the males. There is abundant covering for the beds and the place is kept free from vermin. Bath tubs are provided and inmates are required to bathe and change underclothing. Religious services are held at the almshouse every Sunday, and all who desire are permitted to attend. Employment is provided for the inmates. On the date of visit there were ninety-four inmates present, forty-eight of whom were males, and thirteen females. Two of this number were children, one a boy two weeks old and the other a girl eleven years. The boy will be adopted, and the girl who is a cripple is only here temporarily. Three children were born in the almshouse during the year, two white and one colored. One old soldier is present in the almshouse. He has no discharge papers and says that he lost them. There is separate and adequate provision for the insane, day and night attendants are employed in winter, but only partly in summer. None of the insane were locked up or in restraint. Some of the insane never have outdoor exercise. They have only a small wired porch, in the baking sun in summer, and cold in winter. There should be a larger grated iron porch with at least a sun shade. The general appearance of the insane is clean, but pale and sickly. The sexes are separated in different wards. The farm is owned by the county, and is located near Rockford. It contains 160 acres of land, six of which are in garden, and 100 are farmed. Not enough fruits and vegetables are raised to supply the inmates. The Auxiliary Board recommends that instead of the wooden doors with small slits in the insane department, there should be iron grated doors for better ventilation, and that the corridor should be widened.

Woodford County.—The auxiliary board in this county reports that "Since our last report additions and improvements have been made which makes our almshouse pleasant and safe, giving plenty of room, and all parts of the house are heated by hot water, giving plenty of heat and lessening danger from fire; also a water system which affords splendid protection against fire. Indeed, we find everything in splendid condition." On the date of visit there were 33 inmates present, 24 of whom were males and nine females. It is recommended that two insane women be sent to the Asylum for Incurable Insane at South Bartonville. There is not adequate provision for the insane and the inmates should be removed to a State institution; they are not locked up or in restraint and have outdoor exercise. Their general appearance is reasonably healthy and clean. The males and females are kept separate. The buildings are in a sanitary condition and are ventilated by windows and doors. The plumbing is in good condition and the water supply good. Good food is furnished and the clothing is sufficient and the bed covering ample. There is no vermin. Bath tubs are provided and the inmates are required to bathe. There are no inhuman regulations for the government of the inmates. Religious services are not held at the poor farm but inmates are permitted to attend church. Employment is provided. The county physician visits the almshouse once a week and oftener if required. The county owns the farm which consists of 240 acres. It is located in Metamora township. Three acres of land are in orchard, five in garden and 232 are farmed.

JAILS.

Adams County.—The auxiliary board from this county reports that the jail was built in 1876. It is ventilated by windows and air shaft, and is considered clean and sanitary. The only part of the jail that has sufficient daylight is the outside corridors. There is separate provision for women, but no separate apartment for children or insane. The prisoners are not employed but are furnished with good reading matter. The prisoners are fed by the sheriff under a contract. Good drinking water is supplied and the bedding is clean. The bathing facilities are adequate. The improvements recommended are better light and ventilation. Under the head of general remarks the board of visitors report: "The county jail is in the basement of the county court house. Its floor being eight or ten feet below the surface of the ground and cemented. It is steam heated with cells so located that none are against the outside walls. The two corridors next to the outside walls are

fairly well lighted and ventilated but the two inside corridors and cells are very dark and poorly ventilated. These inside corridors are seldom used. The bedding is clean, the food good and the prisoners are contented and cleanly." On June 30, 1904, there were six male prisoners, five of whom were awaiting trial and one serving sentence.

Alexander County—In this jail there were 13 male prisoners present, 12 of whom were awaiting trial and one serving sentence. The jail was built about 1860. It is poorly ventilated and is not clean nor sanitary. The interior of the jail was whitewashed in the spring. There is separate provision for women, but not separate apartments for children or insane. No reading matter is supplied the prisoners nor are they afforded any amusement or exercise. They are supplied regular rations and good drinking water. The bedding is clean. There are no facilities for bathing. The whole jail should be renovated or a new one constructed.

Bond County—Five male prisoners were present in this jail, two of whom were serving sentence and three awaiting removal to the penitentiary. The jail building was constructed in 1897. It is ventilated by air shafts and windows. There is sufficient daylight and it is clean and sanitary. Its interior was painted or whitewashed one year ago. There is adequate provision for women, children and insane. The prisoners are not employed nor are they afforded any amusement or exercise, but are supplied with good reading matter. The food furnished is good and sufficient and the water supply satisfactory. All the bedding seemed to be clean. There are no bath tubs, and the committee recommends that a bath room be added so that the prisoners can bathe. It also recommends that this matter be brought to the attention of the board of supervisors of Bond county.

Boone County—(Inspected by a representative of the State Board of Charities, Nov. 17, 1904.)—On the 30th day of June, 1904, there were six prisoners present in this jail, four of whom were males and two females. Of this number two were waiting trial, three were insane awaiting admission to State hospitals and one feeble-minded awaiting admission to the Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children at Lincoln. The jail was built in 1897 and is considered modern and up to date. It is well ventilated, has sufficient daylight and is clean and sanitary. The interior was painted about a year ago. There are separate apartments for women and insane. The prisoners are not employed, but are exercised in the corridor. The city library furnishes the reading matter. Excellent food is furnished. The drinking water is from an artesian well. The beds were clean and in good condition. The institution is supplied with bath tubs with hot and cold water. No improvements are needed in the building, equipment or administration. A boy, 17 years of age, charged with forging notes, is confined in the jail. He is awaiting trial and cannot secure the necessary \$200.00 bond to be released. He has now been in the jail for five weeks, and your inspector is informed that his trial will probably not be held before the first week in February. It is an outrage to keep this boy in jail so long awaiting trial, and this matter was brought to the attention of a newspaper in Belvidere in the hopes that publicity would be the means of giving him a speedy trial.

Brown County—In our last biennial report this jail was described as "A veritable death trap, being damp, dark and poorly ventilated and insecure." and it was recommended that it be replaced by a modern building. The Auxiliary Board reports that the jail has been condemned by the Judge of the Circuit Court and abandoned, the prisoners being cared for in the Adams County jail at Quincy. It also reports that a movement is being inaugurated for the erection of a new jail.

Bureau County—(Inspected by a representative of the State Board of Charities, Nov. 18, 1904.) This jail was built about thirty years ago. It is well lighted and ventilated, and it is fairly clean and sanitary. The interior needs painting. There is separate provision for women and children, but none for insane, they being cared for in the woman's department. The prisoners are not employed, but are allowed to exercise in the corridors. Reading matter, which is donated, is furnished the prisoners. The meals furnished seem to be ample, and the drinking water good. All of the beds

seem to be clean. Bath tubs with warm water are in use. The plumbing is in bad repair and needs overhauling. The attention of the supervisors should be called to these needed improvements.

Calhoun County—There are no prisoners present in this jail. The building was constructed in 1847 and remodeled in 1896. It is well ventilated, light and in fair sanitary condition. There is no separate provision for women or children but there is a separate apartment for the insane. The prisoners are not employed but they are allowed to exercise. Reading matter is furnished. The prisoners are well fed and supplied with good drinking water. The bedding is clean. There are adequate facilities for bathing. The jail is in good shape.

Carroll County—On June 30, 1904, there were three male prisoners present in this jail, all of whom were serving sentences. The jail was built in 1858, but has lately been remodeled and is now in first-class condition. It is well lighted and ventilated, and the sanitary condition is good. It is whitewashed every six months. There is separate provision for women, children and insane. Prisoners are well fed three times a day, and are supplied with good drinking water. There is no employment for prisoners, but they are allowed exercise. Reading matter is furnished. The institution is supplied with bath tubs and adequate bathing facilities.

Cass County—The committee from this county reports that the jail is sufficiently lighted, but poorly ventilated and that it is not clean nor in a good sanitary condition. The interior was whitewashed in April, 1904. There is separate provision for women, children and insane. Light work is furnished the prisoners and they are supplied with good reading matter. They are fed good wholesome food, and the drinking water is excellent. The bedding is clean. Better fire protection is needed, and the jail should be modern with water-closets, bath, etc.

Champaign County—In this country a new modern jail is in course of construction at a cost of \$42,000. The present jail was remodeled in 1882. It is well ventilated, lighted and reasonably clean and sanitary. There is separate provision for women and children, but no apartment for insane. The prisoners are not employed and have very little exercise. They are well fed and have good drinking water. The bedding is clean. The bathing facilities are adequate. On June 30, 1904, there were seven male prisoners present, all of whom were awaiting trial.

Christian County—This jail was built in 1870. It is ventilated by air shafts, and is considered clean and sanitary. The interior of the jail was whitewashed last January. There is separate provision for women, children and insane. No employment is provided for the prisoners, but they are supplied with good reading matter. No complaint was made by prisoners relative to the food furnished. They are supplied with good drinking water. The bedding is clean. The institution is supplied with bath tubs with warm water for bathing. No improvements are needed in the building, equipment or administration. On June 30, 1904, there were four male prisoners present, all of whom were awaiting trial.

Clark County—(Inspected by a representative of the State Board of Charities, Oct. 13, 1904.) On the 30th day of June, 1904, four prisoners were present in this jail, all of whom were awaiting trial. The jail was erected in 1882. It is ventilated by windows, has sufficient daylight, and is clean and sanitary. There is separate provision for women, children and insane. The prisoners are not employed, are not afforded any amusement or exercise, but are furnished newspapers. They are fed by the sheriff, under contract. Good drinking water is furnished. The bedding is clean. There are no bathing facilities, and the supervisors should see that bath tubs are provided.

Clay County—This jail, which was erected in 1893, is a substantial brick structure with cell room for 16 male prisoners and eight females. The sheriff occupies the front part of the jail as his residence. The sanitary condition of the jail is good. It is ventilated by windows, and has sufficient daylight. There is separate provision for women, children and insane. The prisoners are not employed, but have exercise and are furnished good reading matter.

They are fed good, wholesome food, and are furnished with excellent drinking water. The bedding is clean. There are no facilities for bathing. No improvements are needed in the administration. On June 30, 1904, nine male prisoners were present; eight of them were awaiting trial, and one serving sentence.

Coles County—(Inspected by a representative of the State Board of Charities, Oct. 11, 1904)—This jail is modern and well equipped. It was erected 12 years ago. It has artificial ventilation, sufficient daylight, and is fairly clean and sanitary. There is separate provision for women, and children, but the insane are cared for in the same apartment. Employment is not furnished prisoners, nor do they exercise, but good reading matter is furnished. The prisoners are fed by the sheriff. The drinking water is from the city hydrant and is good. The bedding is washed every two or three months and is not clean. It should be laundered at least once a week. On June 30, 1904, there were five prisoners present, four of whom were awaiting trial, and one serving sentence.

Clinton County—The Auxiliary board of this county reports that the jail is too small for the needs of the county, being crowded at times, and that the equipment is not sufficient, but that the administration is good. The jail was built in 1892, has ordinary ventilation, sufficient daylight, and is clean and sanitary. There is separate provision for women, and children, but no special provision for the insane. Prisoners are allowed to exercise, but are not employed. They are furnished good reading matter. The drinking water is good and the prisoners are well fed. Clean bedding is furnished. There are bath tubs and warm water for bathing. On June 30, 1904, four prisoners were present, all of whom were awaiting trial.

Cook County—(Inspected by a representative of the State Board of Charities, June, 1904)—This jail, which is the largest one in the State, was erected in 1897. The ventilation, which is by artificial means, is considered good. Conditions as to cleanliness and sanitation are fair. The floors were not properly scrubbed and cleaned. There is sufficient daylight. The interior of the jail has been recently painted. The prisoners are not provided with employment, but have sufficient exercise. They are supplied with good reading matter. There is separate provision for women, children, and insane. The number of prisoners in the jail June 30, 1904, was 509, 480 of whom were men, and 29 were women. Of this number 381 were awaiting trial, 64 serving sentence, 23 awaiting removal to the penitentiary, nine awaiting removal to the State Reformatory, two sentenced to execution, two witnesses, one debtor and 27 city prisoners.

Crawford County—The Board of Auxiliary visitors in this county report that there is "plenty of room for needed improvements." This jail was built in 1878. It is ventilated by eight windows and has sufficient daylight. It is clean and sanitary. It was whitewashed about the first of April. There is no separate provision for women, children or insane. The prisoners are not employed, nor do they have exercise. Sometimes they are provided with reading matter. They are well fed and supplied with good drinking water. The condition of the bedding as to cleanliness is only ordinary. There are no bath tubs. On June 30, 1904, there were no prisoners present in this jail.

Cumberland County—This jail was built in 1900. It was ventilated by windows and doors and has sufficient daylight. It is considered clean and sanitary, but has not been whitewashed or painted since it was built. The committee recommends that water should be placed in the jail for bath tubs and sewerage purposes. In a previous report from this committee, it was recommended that some improvements should be made in the way of sewerage, but the last reports states that it would be rather a difficult matter to undertake, as the town has no sewerage system, depending altogether on surface drainage. It is also of the opinion that whitewash or paint would add greatly to the appearance of the walls. There is separate provision for women, but no separate department for children, or insane. The prisoners are not employed and have not much exercise. They are supplied with good reading matter. The food is sufficient and the drinking water is good. The

bedding is clean. There are no bath tubs. On June 30, 1904, there were four persons present, three of whom were awaiting trial, and one awaiting removal to the penitentiary.

DeKalb County.—This jail was built 35 or 37 years ago. It is ventilated by three ventilating pipes from the cells to the roof. The new part of the jail is clean and sanitary and has sufficient daylight. The interior of the building was whitewashed and painted four years ago. There is no separate provision for women, children, or insane. The prisoners are not employed, nor do they have exercise. They are supplied with good reading matter. The prisoners are fed three times a day in their cells. They have good drinking water. The bedding is clean. There are adequate facilities for bathing. The committee recommends that a new cage be provided to take the place of the five old cells built 30 years ago. Separate apartments for women and insane should be provided. On the 30th of June, 1904, there were no prisoners present. During the year 24 were admitted. One of the 24 escaped and has not been recaptured. Four years ago, a cage system of four cells and toilet room and bath in connection was installed. This is properly ventilated and makes a good prison. The old east wing of the jail contains a row of five old cells with double births. It is imperfectly lighted and ventilated and has not been used for prisoners for three years. This part might be re-modeled with a cage system and large windows, and in so doing the jail would be serviceable for several years.

DeWitt County.—We are pleased to report this county has just completed a new jail, which is modern in all its parts, and that the miserable old building which has been used as a jail for years has been abandoned. The new jail was built in 1903. It has modern ventilation, sufficient daylight and is clean and sanitary. The interior of the jail is in good condition and does not need whitewash or paint. There is separate provision for women and children and insane. The prisoners are not employed, nor do they afford any amusement. They are supplied with good reading matter. They are well fed and have good drinking water. The bedding is new. Adequate bathing facilities are provided. No improvements are needed in the building, equipment, or administration.

Douglas County.—This jail which was built in 1893, is ventilated by windows, has sufficient daylight, is clean, and sanitary. The interior of the jail was whitewashed Aug. 10, 1904. Separate provision for women, children, and insane is provided. The prisoners are not employed, but have exercise. Reading matter is furnished. Good clean and wholesome food and pure drinking water is furnished. The bedding is clean. The bathing facilities are adequate. No improvements in the buildings, equipment or administration are recommended.

DuPage County.—(Inspected by a representative of the State Board of Charities, Sept. 23, 1904.) This jail was erected in 1890. Windows and air shafts are the means of ventilation. The building has sufficient daylight. It is clean and sanitary. All women, children, and insane have separate apartments. The prisoners are not employed nor do they have exercise. Reading matter is furnished. The prisoners are fed three meals a day, with meat twice a day. The drinking water is good. The bedding is clean. There are adequate facilities for bathing. The inspector reports that the jail is in the very best of condition and that he has no recommendation to make in regard to improvements of the building, equipment or administration. On June 30, 1904, there were four male prisoners present, two of whom were awaiting trial, and two serving sentence.

Edgar County.—This jail was built in 1889. It is ventilated by four windows on the north, four on the south and two on the east. There is sufficient daylight and the jail is clean. There is separate provision for women, children, and insane. The prisoners are not employed nor are they afforded any amusement or exercise. They are supplied with reading matter. Good food is furnished and the drinking water is satisfactory. The bedding is clean. There are adequate facilities for bathing purposes. The board of auxiliary visitors report that the sewerage connection which has not yet been made is absolutely essential, that the matter has been reported a number of

times to the county board but nothing has been done. We urge that the supervisors have this improvement made. On June 30, 1904, there were 18 male prisoners in the jail.

Edwards County—This building was constructed in 1882. The interior of the jail is in good condition, except that the floors need a good scrubbing. The building has ordinary ventilation. There is separate provision for the insane. No reading matter is furnished prisoners. The jail was whitewashed about two years ago. The prisoners are not afforded any amusement or exercise. Water has been put in the jail and is considered a great improvement. When prisoners are present they are fed in cells. They have cistern water to drink and are furnished new bedding. There are no bath tubs. There is plenty of daylight. The committee adds a note to the report as follows: "Temperance town; no jail birds at present."

Effingham County—This jail, which was built in 1867, is ventilated by windows and has sufficient daylight. It is as clean and sanitary as can be made. There is no separate provision for women, or children, or insane. The prisoners are not employed, and have no exercise, but are furnished daily papers. The food is handed into the cells and they are supplied with good drinking water. There are no bath tubs. The committee recommends that there should be a new jail and equipment throughout. On June 30, 1904, no prisoners were present.

Fayette County—The jail building in this county is fairly well ventilated by windows, and there is sufficient daylight. Its condition as to cleanliness and sanitation is fair. The provision for women, children and insane is inadequate. The prisoners are not employed and have very little exercise. They are supplied with good reading matter. Good hydrant water is furnished for drinking purposes and they are fed very well. The bedding is clean. Bath tubs with warm water are provided. On June 30, 1904, two male prisoners were present, all of whom were awaiting trial.

Ford County—No improvements in the jail are recommended by the board from this county. The jail was rebuilt in 1897. It is ventilated by ventilators, has sufficient daylight, is clean and sanitary. It was painted one year ago. There is separate provision for women, children and insane. Prisoners are not employed and have no exercise. Reading matter is furnished. The food is good and the drinking water satisfactory. Clean bedding is provided and bath tubs and warm water for bathing. On June 30, 1904, five male prisoners were present, four of whom were waiting trial and one serving sentence.

Franklin County—(Inspected by representative of the State Board of Charities, Oct. 3, 1904.) This old jail which was built in 1869 is still used to torture human beings. It is damp, dirty and poorly lighted. The only ventilation is a hole in the roof above the cage. It was whitewashed years ago. There is no separate provision for insane, women or children. The bedding is filthy. There are no bath tubs or modern conveniences whatever. The county has been at an expense of \$110.00 for the last year to other counties for keeping its prisoners. For the sake of humanity, we hope the Board of Supervisors of this county will abandon this jail and erect a suitable one. On June 30, 1904, one male prisoner was present awaiting trial.

Fulton County—This jail was rebuilt in 1897. It is ventilated by windows, has sufficient daylight and is clean and sanitary. The interior of the jail was whitewashed June 1, 1904. There is separate provision for women and children, but no separate provision for insane. The committee recommends that a room be provided and furnished for the detention of insane patients awaiting admission to the State hospitals. No employment is provided for the prisoners, and they are not afforded any exercise, but are supplied with good reading matter. The food furnished is good and the water satisfactory. Clean bedding is provided. They have bath tubs with warm water for bathing. On June 30, 1904, three male prisoners were present, all of whom were waiting trial.

Gallatin County—(Inspected by a representative of the State Board of Charities, Oct. 3, 1904.) The same conditions exist in the jail of this county as were reported two years ago. The building was erected about sixty years

ago, is ventilated by windows, has sufficient daylight, but it is not clean or sanitary. There is no separate provision for women, children or insane. Employment or exercise is not afforded the prisoners. They have good reading matter, are fairly well fed and are furnished good drinking water. The bedding is dirty. There are no bath tubs or any modern improvements whatever. Society demands that a more suitable place should be provided to care for criminals and unfortunates, and we urge upon the board of supervisors the necessity of a new modern jail. On June 30, 1904, three male prisoners were present, all of whom were awaiting trial.

Greene County—This jail was erected in 1859 and remodeled during the past few years, is ventilated by windows and has sufficient daylight. It is thoroughly clean and is considered sanitary. The interior is well painted in white enamel paint. There is separate provision for women, children and insane. The prisoners are not employed, are not afforded any amusement or exercise and are not supplied with reading matter. An abundance of good food is furnished. The drinking water is satisfactory. The bedding is clean. Bath tubs are provided. The jail has been recently repaired and is now in first-class condition. On the 30th day of June, 1904, 13 male prisoners were present, all of whom were waiting trial.

Grundy County—This jail is sufficiently lighted, is ventilated by windows and is clean and sanitary. There is separate provision for women, but no separate apartment for children or insane. Prisoners are not employed and their exercise is limited, but they are furnished with good reading matter. The drinking water is good. The bedding is clean. It is recommended that bath tubs be provided.

Hamilton County—This jail was built in 1860. It is ventilated by windows and gratings, is sufficiently lighted and reasonably clean and sanitary. The jail was painted at the beginning of the year. There is separate provision for women, but none for children or insane. There is no employment for prisoners and the only exercise they have is caring for the jail. They are supplied reading matter irregularly. A good supply of food is furnished and they have good drinking water. There are no bath tubs. The jail is not considered safe for the confinement of bad criminals. The walls are crumbling and the iron work is rusting. The supervisors of this county should see that this jail is abandoned and that an entire new building is erected with modern equipments. On June 30, 1904, no prisoners were present.

Hancock County—The general aspect of this jail is not wholesome and neat. It was built in the 60's. It is well ventilated by windows and tubes and through the ceiling. There is sufficient daylight, but it is not clean or sanitary. There is separate provision for women, but none for insane or children. No employment is provided and the prisoners do not have exercise. Good reading matter is furnished. The prisoners are fed the same fare as the sheriff has at his table. Good drinking water is provided. The bedding is clean. There are bath tubs and warm water for bathing. The conditions described by the board of auxiliary visitors lead us to believe that a new jail is needed in this county, and it is hoped that the board of supervisors will take some action on this question. On June 30, 1904, four prisoners were present, all of whom were awaiting trial.

Hardin County—The conditions existing at this jail are not inviting. It was built in 1891, is ventilated by windows and is not clean or sanitary. It has not been painted or whitewashed for five or six years. There is separate provision for women, children and insane. The prisoners are not employed and are not afforded any amusement. They are furnished good reading matter, are fairly well fed and are supplied with good drinking water. The bedding is not clean and there is vermin in great abundance. An outhouse near the jail is unbearable in hot weather and a detriment to the inmates, who have to breathe the foul air. It should be moved immediately. The board recommends that the jail be repaired and that water be supplied for

sewerage purposes. We urge that the board of supervisors of this county take immediate action. On June 30, 1904, one prisoner was present awaiting trial.

Henderson County.—This jail was erected about 1856. It is well ventilated by windows on three sides, has sufficient daylight and is clean and sanitary. There is separate provision for women and children, but none for insane. There is no employment for prisoners and they do not have exercise. The drinking water is good. The bedding is clean. No bath tubs are provided. The committee recommends that bath tubs and toilet room in the jail be provided. The walls of the jail have been whitewashed and are clean and sanitary. During the year there has not been a prisoner in this jail. Evidently the county has very little use for one.

Henry County.—The board in this county has no recommendation to make in regard to the improvement of the building, equipment or administration of the county jail. It was built about 25 years ago, has good ventilation, sufficient daylight and is clean and sanitary. The interior of the jail was whitewashed or painted June 1, 1904. There is separate provision for women, children and insane. No employment is furnished prisoners and they are not afforded any amusement or exercise. However, good reading matter is supplied. They are furnished good food and drinking water. The bedding is clean. The bathing facilities are adequate. There were seven male prisoners present June 30, 1904, all of whom were serving sentence.

Iroquois County.—In the report of the board from this county no improvements are recommended in the building, equipment or administration of the county jail. It was built in 1893, is ventilated by windows and ventilators, has sufficient daylight and is considered clean and sanitary. There is separate and adequate provision for women, children, and insane. The prisoners are not employed and are not afforded any exercise. The food furnished is good and the drinking water satisfactory. The condition of the bedding as to cleanliness is good. Prisoners are not provided with bath tubs and warm water for bathing. On June 30, 1904, two male prisoners were present serving sentence.

Jackson County.—(Inspected by representative of the State Board of Charities, Oct. 5, 1904.) The conditions existing at this jail are very good, except that there is insufficient daylight. It is ventilated by windows and is clean and sanitary. It was painted inside about a year ago. There is separate provision for women, but none for children or insane. The prisoners are not employed and do not have exercise. They are furnished daily papers. Good food is supplied and the drinking water is satisfactory. The bedding is only fairly clean. There is one bath tub for the use of prisoners. On June 30, 1904, 17 male prisoners were present, 16 of whom were awaiting trial, and one debtor.

Jasper County.—(Inspected by representative of the State Board of Charities, Oct. 12, 1904.) This jail was built about thirty years ago, was removed to its present location in 1893. It is sufficiently lighted and is ventilated by windows, but is not clean or sanitary. There is separate provision for women and children, but none for insane. The prisoners are not employed and have no opportunity for exercise. There are only two cells. Prisoners are locked in the small cell hall in which the cells open. At a small expense the jail could be made secure and so that the prisoners might have greater freedom during the day. The prisoners are fed by contract. Good well water for drinking purposes is provided. The bedding is clean. On June 30, 1904, three prisoners were present awaiting trial.

Jefferson County.—This prison was built in the seventies. It is ventilated by windows near the ceiling. It is not sufficiently lighted, but is clean and in a sanitary condition. There is separate provision for women, children and insane. No employment is provided for the prisoners, but they are allowed to exercise and are supplied with good reading matter. The prisoners are well fed and have good drinking water. The bedding is clean. The committee recommends that the jail be provided with a bath tub and equipped with a hot water system of heating. The building should be better ventilated, and arranged so that there will be sufficient daylight. At present it is dark and the

air is foul. We urge that the board of supervisors take immediate steps to remedy this matter. On June 30, 1904, five male prisoners were present, all of whom were awaiting trial.

Jersey County—The board in this county reports that the jail was built in 1884 and has pipe ventilation, sufficient daylight, and is clean and sanitary. There is separate provision for women, children, and insane. Reading matter is supplied. The prisoners are allowed to exercise but are not provided with employment. They are fairly well fed and are supplied with good drinking water. The meals consist of bread, butter, coffee, meat, vegetables, and dessert of some kind. The bedding was clean. Bath tubs with warm water for bathing are provided. No improvements are recommended. On June 30, 1904, there were no prisoners present.

JoDavless County—The usual conditions exist at this jail. The appearance of the building and prisoners is good, and the committee has no suggestions to make with reference to improvements in the building, equipment, or administration. On June 30, 1904, there were no prisoners present.

Johnson County—We regret to report that this miserable old jail is still in existence. It is not fit for human beings to stay in, and the board is surprised that they live while they are confined there. The jail was erected in 1884, is badly lighted and ventilated, and is not clean or sanitary. There is separate provision for women, and insane, but none for children. Prisoners are not employed and have no exercise, but are furnished good reading matter. They are fed ordinary food in their cells and are supplied with good drinking water. The bedding is not clean. There are no facilities for bathing. Under the head of improvements which should be made in the building, equipment or administration, the board reports that they are too numerous to mention. We hope that the county board will provide for the erection of a new, modern jail, and this old prison be abandoned. On June 30, 1904, six male prisoners were present, all of whom were awaiting trial.

Kane County—This building was erected thirteen years ago, and is in first-class condition. It is well ventilated, has sufficient light, and is clean and sanitary. It is whitewashed every spring. There is adequate provision for women, children and insane. The prisoners are not employed and only exercise in the corridors. Reading matter is furnished. The bedding is clean. The prisoners are fed with good food and have constant running water in the cages for drinking purposes. Bath tubs with warm water are in use for the prisoners. The committee has no complaint to make in regard to the buildings, equipment or administration. It is of the opinion, however, that work should be provided for the prisoners as they have nothing to occupy their time and are continually planning mischief. On June 30, 1904, twenty male prisoners were present.

Kankakee County—The report on the jail of this county is meagre. The Auxiliary Board says: "Our jail is comparatively new and the prisoners are well provided for and comfortable." On June 30, 1904, there were seven prisoners in the jail, five of whom were males and two females.

Kendall County—Everything about the jail is in first-class condition and the visitors cannot suggest any improvement. The jail was built in 1890. It is ventilated by an air shaft, has sufficient daylight, and is clean and sanitary. There is separate provision for women, but no separate apartment for children and insane, the children being cared for in the women's department. No employment is provided for the prisoners, but they are allowed exercise. They are well fed and have good drinking water. The beds are clean. Bath tubs with warm water are in use. There were no prisoners present on June 30, 1904.

Knox County—This jail was erected in 1874, is poorly ventilated, has insufficient daylight, and its sanitary conditions could be improved. There is separate provision for women, children and insane. Prisoners are not employed nor do they have exercise, but they are furnished with good reading matter. They are fed three meals a day—vegetables and meats. The drinking water furnished is good. The bedding is not very clean. One bath tub for males and one for females is provided. The visitors add to their report the following note: "The Auxiliary visitors believe the prisoners are treated

kindly and are well fed, but that the system is faulty. Prisoners old in crime and young in crime should not be brought together with nothing to do. Such a condition is a school for immorality and greater crimes. The prisoners should be classified and separated, so that the greatest moral influence can be exercised upon them. Prisons and jails should be as much as possible reformatories. It should be said in justice to the attendants that they do the best possible under the circumstances, as the jail is of an antiquated type, with poor lighting and ventilating facilities. It ought to be thoroughly re-modeled to conform with modern demands and requirements, both sanitary and reformatory." One June 30, 1904, there were 21 prisoners present, 19 of whom were males, and two females. Two of this number were awaiting trial and 19 serving sentence.

Lake County—(Inspected by a representative of the State Board of Charities, Sept. 22, 1904.)—This institution was erected in 1893. It is ventilated by windows and air shafts, and there is sufficient daylight. Separate provision has been provided for women, children and insane. The prisoners are not employed, but are furnished daily papers and magazines. Three meals a day are furnished the prisoners, and they say that the food is satisfactory. The quality of the drinking water is good. The bedding is fairly clean. Bath tubs with warm water are provided. The jail, according to the jailer, is scrubbed out once a week and swept every morning. It is not as clean as it might be, and does not look as if it has been swept for a day or two at least. New hammocks are badly needed in some of the cells. On June 30, 1904, 14 male prisoners were present.

LaSalle County—The county jail is in good condition. The sanitary conditions are good, considering the fact that the cells are so constructed that they never get any sunlight. The prisoners are compelled to bathe once a week. They ought to be made to work. It is a school for idleness. On June 30, 1904, there were 13 male prisoners present, two of whom were awaiting trial, nine serving sentence, one awaiting removal to the penitentiary and one debtor.

Lawrence County—This building is a fire-proof structure, constructed of stone, brick and iron. It was built in 1897. It is ventilated by windows and has sufficient daylight. The sanitary condition is only fair. It has never been whitewashed or painted inside. There is separate provision for women, but none for children and insane. The prisoners are employed on the street. Reading matter is furnished. They are fed by the jailer at 50 cents per day each. Good drinking water is furnished. The bedding is not clean. Bath tubs and warm water are provided. The sewerage system is very faulty, but could be made satisfactory with city water. The county board should take this matter under consideration and make these necessary improvements without delay. On June 30, 1904, there were no prisoners present.

Lee County—No suggestions are made with reference to improvements in the building, equipment or management of this jail. It is in good condition. It was built about 25 years ago, and has been rebuilt with an addition since. It is ventilated by windows, has sufficient daylight and is clean and sanitary. There is separate provision for women, children and insane. The prisoners are not employed, but are allowed exercise in the corridors. They are furnished reading matter, are well fed and supplied with good drinking water. The bedding is clean. Bath tubs with warm water are supplied. On June 30, 1904, eight male prisoners were present.

Livingston County—No attention has been paid to the recommendation of this Board of Auxiliary Visitors made two years ago to the effect that a new jail should be built. This "back number" is still in existence. It was built in 1866, is poorly ventilated, is not sufficiently lighted, but it is said that it is clean and sanitary. The prisoners are not employed and the only exercise they get is in the corridors. They are fed with substantial food and have good drinking water. The bedding is clean. Bath tubs with warm water are provided. The Board of Auxiliary Visitors suggest that sanitary conveniences be provided in the female department and in the juvenile department, and that special cells be constructed for insane. The conditions are as good as could be expected in an old jail. From the description given in

the above report, this board is of the opinion that a new jail should be erected, and it is hoped that the county board will take some action in this matter. On June 30, 1904, there were six male prisoners present.

Logan County—In general, the condition of this jail is satisfactory, considering the age of the building. The cells are considered proof against jail delivery, but in respect to ventilation, light, etc., a modern jail is superior. The building is ventilated by windows, has sufficient daylight and is clean and sanitary. There is separate provision for women and insane but none for children. The prisoners are not employed and have no exercise. They are supplied with reading matter. The food furnished is ample, and good drinking water is provided. The bedding is only "reasonably" clean. At the suggestion of the auxiliary board, the county supervisors put in a telephone, and good canvas bunks have been substituted for mattresses. The auxiliary board is of the opinion that the women's quarters should be painted, and that there should be a general renovation of the jail. On June 30, 1904, five male prisoners were present, three of whom were awaiting trial, and two serving sentence.

Macon County—The auxiliary board in this county reports: "Your committee finds the jail in most excellent sanitary condition. The ventilation in every cell seems almost perfect, the bedding provided seems adequate, except in about a dozen of the cells the mattresses are spread upon the floors. The floors are concrete, and, as the prisoners are required to scrub these floors twice a week, they must necessarily be damp for quite a while after the scrubbing. If iron frames, such as are provided in other cells, could be placed in these few, it seems to us that there could be no criticism made." The building was erected in 1867. It is ventilated by pipes. There is sufficient daylight and it is clean and sanitary. There is separate provision for women, children and insane. The prisoners are only employed in cleaning their cells and their only exercise is by walking in the corridor. Bath tubs with warm water are provided. On June 30, 1904, 26 prisoners were present, 24 of whom were males and two females.

Macoupin County—This jail has been remodeled, the cost of the improvements being about \$8,000.00. It is now considered a model jail, is well lighted and ventilated; has bath tubs and water closets with sewerage connections. There is no special room for insane nor for children, but such can be cared for temporarily. The building is clean and sanitary, has sufficient daylight and has been recently calcimined and painted. The prisoners are provided with fair reading matter, have no employment and are not allowed any exercise. They are furnished three meals a day and have good drinking water. The bedding is clean. On June 30, 1904, five male prisoners were present all awaiting trial.

Madison County—We are pleased to report that this county has at last decided to remodel the jail so that it will be modern in every respect. The board of auxiliary visitors reports that the county board has just closed a contract for building a new addition and re-constructing the old building, bringing the whole jail up to date with proper regard for light, ventilation, plumbing, etc. The new addition will provide separate apartments for juveniles, women, etc, which are very badly needed. If built according to plans, we will have a splendid up-to-date jail which will be a credit to our county. On June 30, 1904, 41 prisoners were present, 40 of whom were men and one a woman.

Marion County—(Inspected by representative of the State Board of Charities, October 1, 1904.) This jail was built in 1884. Is ventilated by windows and air shafts, but has not sufficient daylight in the cells. It is not clean nor sanitary. There is separate provision for women, children and insane. The prisoners are not employed, and the only amusement afforded them is card playing. Good food is provided, and the drinking water is pure. The bedding was dirty. There are no bath tubs or warm water for bathing. The jail is very crowded and more room is badly needed. There are six cells, each 7 x 10 feet, and four or five men are in each cell most of the time. Two of the prisoners present are boys who in the day time are in the corridors with the adult prisoners, but at night are locked up in small cells in the

female department. Your visitor is of the opinion that boys should be kept separate from the adult prisoners. On June 30, 1904, 17 male prisoners were present, 14 of whom were awaiting trial, and three serving sentence.

Marshall County—(Inspected by a representative of the State Board of Charities.) A new jail is in course of construction in this county which will cost about \$20,000. The building is of brick and stone and will have ten cells, all of the latest pattern. In the main part of the building there will be four cells on each floor. Above the jailer's office there are two separate rooms, one for women and one for children. On the main floor, cells are to be $6\frac{1}{2} \times 8$ feet, and between rows of cells is a corridor for exercising, 9×15 feet. The cells for women and children are 8×9 feet. The floors in all of the cells are to be of concrete. The jail is equipped with wash basins, two water closets, and one bath tub in each corridor with hot and cold water. The building is to be ventilated by six windows $3\frac{1}{2} \times 5$ feet on each floor, and air shafts from each corridor. The building will be heated throughout by low pressure steam. The Pauly Jail Building company of St. Louis is building the jail, and it is said that all of the latest improvements in the jail building line are to be used. The old jail was built about 50 years ago. It is ventilated by very small windows, has insufficient daylight, and is not clean nor sanitary. The jail has been whitewashed, but not recently. There is no provision for women, children or insane. The prisoners are not employed, and the only amusement afforded is card playing. Newspapers are furnished. The drinking water is good. The bedding is very dirty. There are no bath tubs or warm water. On June 30, 1904, no prisoners were present.

Mason County—(Inspected by a representative of the State Board of Charities, November 22, 1904.) This is considered an up-to-date jail. It was built in 1897, is ventilated by air shafts, has sufficient daylight, is clean and sanitary, except that it needs painting. The interior of the jail has not been painted since the jail was erected. There is separate provision for women and insane, but none for children, the boys being cared for with the adults. No employment is furnished the prisoners and the only exercise they get is in the cage. Books and magazines are donated for the use of the prisoners. The meals furnished are the same as the sheriff provides for his family, and your visitor believes that they are ample. A good supply of drinking water is furnished from the city hydrant. The beds are clean. A bath tub and warm water for bathing purposes is provided. Your visitor recommends that the jail be painted throughout and that some repairing be done on the iron steps leading to the second tier of cells. On June 30, 1904, six male prisoners were present, all awaiting trial.

Massac County—Everything about this jail is in better condition than during the previous year. The prisoners have better and more intelligent care, but all classes of criminals, boys and men on one floor, girls and women on another floor, are huddled together without occupation, amusement or recreation. The jail was built in 1893, is ventilated by windows, and is insufficiently lighted. It is not clean nor sanitary, but is in better condition than it was last year. There is separate provision for women, but none for children and insane. No employment is provided, and they are not afforded any amusement or exercise. They are not supplied with reading matter. The prisoners are supplied with good drinking water. Food is carried to them in baskets. The bedding in use in this institution is filthy. There are no bath tubs or warm water for bathing. The auxiliary board recommends that more daylight be provided, and that the jail be equipped with bath rooms, and that the communication among prisoners be restricted. It also recommends that they be furnished reading matter, and afforded some amusement and exercise. On June 30, 1904, 12 prisoners were present.

McDonough County—The auxiliary board of this county has no suggestion to make in regard to improvements of the jail building, equipment or management. The building is ventilated by windows, has sufficient daylight and is sanitary. There is separate provision for women, children and insane. No employment is provided for the prisoners, but they are allowed

to exercise. Reading matter is furnished. Good food is provided, and the drinking water is satisfactory. The bedding is clean. On June 30, 1904, no prisoners were present.

McHenry County—This jail was built in 1888, is poorly ventilated, but has sufficient daylight. The interior of the jail has not been whitewashed or painted since 1892. There is separate provision for women, but none for children or insane. Prisoners are not employed, but are furnished with good reading matter. They are well fed and have good drinking water. The bedding is clean. Bath tubs with warm water are provided. The auxiliary board reports "The jail in good condition, but there is urgent need of ventilating shafts in the cell rooms. A good coat of paint inside the building would improve the sanitary condition." On June 30, 1904, one male prisoner was present awaiting trial.

McLean County—The board of visitors found everything at the county jail in first-class order. It was built in 1882, has a good system of ventilation, sufficient daylight, and is considered clean and sanitary. It has not been recently whitewashed or painted. There is separate provision for women, children and insane. Prisoners are not employed, but are allowed exercise. Reading matter is furnished. The drinking water furnished is good. The prisoners are fed in individual pans and cups. The bedding is clean. Bath tubs with warm water are provided. A new and more perfect system of plumbing was put in last year. On June 30, 1904, 35 male prisoners were present.

Menard County—(Inspected by a representative of the State Board of Charities, November 21, 1904.) The only recommendation made by the inspector who visited this old jail, is that it should be abandoned and replaced by a modern up-to-date building. This jail was built in 1870, is poorly ventilated by windows, and there is insufficient daylight. It is kept as clean as possible. It was whitewashed about a month ago. There is no separate provision for women, children or insane. Prisoners are not employed and are not afforded any amusement or exercise, but are furnished with good reading matter. As the meals furnished the prisoners are the same as the sheriff's family has, it is safe to say that the food is good and sufficient. The drinking water is good. The bedding is clean. There are no bath tubs, but buckets are used for bathing purposes. On June 30, 1904, one male prisoner was present. We understand that the indebtedness on the county court house is about all paid, and we hope that the county board will take steps towards building a new jail. A visit to this old jail by the commissioners ought to convince them that it should be torn down.

Mercer County—This jail was built in 1869. It is ventilated by windows, has sufficient daylight and is clean and sanitary. There is separate provision for women, but none for children or insane. The prisoners are not employed, but are allowed to exercise. They have good reading matter. Food is passed to them on trays. They have good drinking water. The bedding is clean. There are no facilities for bathing. The auxiliary board suggests that bath tubs be provided, and that the ventilation system be improved. It also recommends that provision be made for children and insane. On June 30, 1904, one male prisoner was present awaiting trial.

Monroe County—The auxiliary board reports that the jail was built in 1874, that it is ventilated by windows, has sufficient daylight, and is clean and sanitary. There is no separate provision for women, children or insane. No employment is provided for prisoners, and they are not afforded any amusement or exercise. The reading matter furnished is donated. The prisoners are well fed, and supplied with good drinking water. The bedding is clean. There are no bath tubs. It is recommended that the institution be equipped with bath tubs, closets, and that a sewer be provided. There are two corridors three feet wide extending along the outside of the cells. No provision has been made for seats for prisoners in the east corridor. The prisoner present asks for a chair or box to sit on and a tub (wash tub) for bathing. The number of prisoners in the jail June 30, 1904, was two, both of whom were males awaiting trial.

Montgomery County—The report from this county was meagre. The jail was built about thirty-five years ago, is ventilated by windows and ventilators, has sufficient daylight and is considered clean and sanitary. There is separate provision for women, but none for children or insane. There is no employment for prisoners, but they have all the exercise that can be allowed. They are fed good food three times a day, and are furnished good drinking water. The beds are clean. Bath tubs with warm water are provided. On June 30 there were four male prisoners, all awaiting trial.

Morgan County—This jail has recently been remodeled, and a new addition constructed. It is ventilated by windows, has sufficient daylight and is clean and sanitary. There is separate provision for women, children and insane. The prisoners are not employed and have no exercise, but are furnished good reading matter. They are well fed and supplied with good drinking water. The bedding is clean. The bathing facilities are adequate. The auxiliary board reports that no improvements are needed. On June 30, 1904, 17 prisoners were present, 15 of whom were males and two females. Of this number eight were awaiting trial and nine serving sentence.

Moultrie County—About 20 years ago the jail in this county was built. It has good ventilation, sufficient daylight and is clean and sanitary. It is whitewashed twice a year. There is separate provision for women, but none for children or insane. No employment is provided for prisoners and they are not afforded any amusement or exercise. Good reading matter is furnished. Prisoners are well fed and a good quality of drinking water is furnished. The bedding is clean. There are facilities for bathing. On June 30, 1904, three male prisoners were present.

Ogle County—According to the report from the auxiliary board in this county no improvement is necessary in the county jail. It was built in 1874, is ventilated by registers, sufficiently lighted, and is considered clean and sanitary. The interior of the jail was whitewashed June 15, 1904. There is separate provision for women and insane, but none for children. No employment for prisoners and no exercise. They are supplied good reading matter, are well fed and have good drinking water. The beds are clean. Bathing facilities are provided. On June 30, 1904, two female prisoners were present awaiting trial.

Peoria County—The conditions existing in this jail are about the same as last reported. The auxiliary board reports that the building, though not very old, can only be improved by replacing it with a new one. The jail is poorly ventilated. The plumbing and sanitary arrangements are fairly good. The administration is good. Three of the prisoners are juveniles, and are kept separate from other prisoners. The inside of the building is frequently whitewashed. On June 30, 1904, 14 prisoners were present, all males, eight of whom were awaiting trial, three serving sentence, one sentenced to the penitentiary and one sentenced to the reformatory.

Perry County—The auxiliary board in this county recommends that a modern heating system and bath tubs be provided. The building is ventilated by windows, has sufficient daylight and is clean and sanitary. It was whitewashed in April, 1904, but owing to the dampness of the walls, the lime will not stay on and is falling off. There is separate provision for women, but none for children or insane. No employment is provided for prisoners, nor exercise. They are supplied with reading matter. Three meals a day are furnished and good drinking water provided. The bedding is clean. There are no bathing facilities. On June 30, 1904, five male prisoners were present, four of whom were awaiting trial and one serving sentence.

Platt County—The old jail has been burned down and a new building is in course of construction. All prisoners are taken to the Macon county jail.

Pike County—The county jail was built in 1864, is ventilated by windows, has insufficient daylight, and its condition as to cleanliness and sanitation is only fair. There is no separate provision for children and insane. No employment for prisoners is provided, and the only exercise they get is in the halls. They are fed the same as the jailor feeds his family, and are supplied with good drinking water. The bedding is clean. No bath tubs are provided. The female prisoners are separated from males, by locking them in

one of the upper corridors. From the description given we are of the opinion that the authorities of Pike county should take some action towards the erection of a new and modern up-to-date jail. On June 30, 1904, three prisoners were present, two of whom were males, and one female.

Pope County—(Inspected by a representative of the State Board of Charities, Oct. 2, 1904.) The inspector who visited this jail reports the same bad conditions that have existed for several years. He says the place is not fit to keep a dog in, and that the foul odor therefrom is sickening. The jail was built in 1868, is ventilated by two small windows; there is not sufficient daylight, and it is very dirty. It has not been whitewashed for some time. There is no provision for women, children or insane. Prisoners are not employed, and have no exercise. They have reading matter. They are fed three meals a day. The bedding is very dirty. It consists of two mattresses and a blanket or two. The inspector describes the jail as a room about fifteen feet square, with one hole in the wall two feet long and six inches wide. Years ago there were two or more of these holes, but the prisoners have made attempts to cut their way through, and they were covered with sheets of iron with one-half inch holes bored in them. The furniture outside of the beds consists of slop buckets and an old wash pan. There is not a redeeming feature about this miserable old jail, and this board is of the opinion that the commissioners of this county should take immediate steps to provide a place where prisoners can be humanely cared for. If the county commissioners will take the trouble to inspect this jail they will be no doubt be convinced that a new building is badly needed. On June 30, 1904, one male prisoner was present awaiting trial.

Pulaski County—(Inspected by a representative of the State Board of Charities, July 1, 1904.) This jail is very old and unsanitary, and should be torn down. It is ventilated by windows, has sufficient daylight, but is not clean or sanitary. There is a separate provision for women, but none for children or insane, the children being cared for in the women's department. Prisoners have no employment or exercise, but are supplied a limited amount of reading matter. The jailor gets 50 cents per day for feeding each prisoner. Good drinking water is supplied. The bedding is not clean. Bath tubs are not provided. Twenty to twenty-five prisoners have been herded in a single room scarcely twenty feet square. The construction is such that a serious fire would make the rescue of prisoners almost impossible. The commissioners of this county should be prevailed upon to build a new jail. On June 30, 1904, four male prisoners were present, all of whom were awaiting trial.

Putnam County—(Inspected by a representative of the State Board of Charities, Sept. 21, 1904.) This is one of the oldest jails in the State, being constructed in 1846. The conditions are extremely bad. It is ventilated by three small windows. There is insufficient daylight, and it is not clean. Since last visiting it, it has been whitewashed, which covered up considerable dirt. There has only been three prisoners in the jail during the last year, and they were city prisoners who only remained over night. The sheriff says that if he ever had occasion to lock up a prisoner for any length of time he would take him to some adjoining county, as he thinks it would be a crime to confine a man in this jail. There is no separate provision for women, children or insane. There is no employment for prisoners, and they are not afforded any exercise. They are not furnished any reading matter, and are supplied with good drinking water. The bedding is dirty. There are no bath tubs. It is a disgrace to this country to allow this jail to be used and we are of the opinion that the county board should take immediate steps towards the erection of a new jail. Criminals and unfortunates who may be confined in this jail are entitled to be cared for in decent quarters. There were no prisoners present on June 30, 1904.

Randolph County—(Inspected by a representative of the State Board of Charities, Oct. 5, 1904. This jail was built about twenty-five years ago, is ventilated by very small windows, has insufficient daylight, is clean but damp. The interior of the jail has been whitewashed. There is no separate provision for women, children or insane. Prisoners are not employed, are not afforded any amusement or exercise, and are not furnished reading

matter. They are furnished good drinking water. The bedding is fairly clean. Bath tubs are not provided. It is recommended that bathing facilities be provided. On June 30, 1904, no prisoners were present.

Richland County—No improvements are recommended in the building, equipment or administration of this jail. It was built in 1893, is ventilated by windows and ventilators, has sufficient daylight, and is clean and sanitary. There is separate provision for women and children, but no separate apartment for insane. The prisoners are not employed, but are allowed to exercise. They have reading matter. They are well fed, and the drinking water is good. The bedding is clean, and bath tubs are provided. There were no prisoners present June 30, 1904.

Rock Island County—The auxiliary board of this county says the jail was built "1,000 years ago," that it is ventilated by opening the windows, and has insufficient daylight. The interior of the jail is whitewashed regularly. There is separate provision for women and children, but none for the insane. The prisoners are employed breaking stone. They are furnished with good reading matter and are well fed. The drinking water is good. The bedding is clean. Bath tubs with warm water are provided. The jail is managed as well as a building so out of date could be managed. The Board of Charities is of the opinion that a county as large and prosperous as this one should be equipped with a modern and up-to-date jail, and it hopes that the board of supervisors will provide for this needed improvement. On June 30, 1904, there were 28 male prisoners present, nine of whom were awaiting trial and 19 serving sentence.

Saline County—(Inspected by a representative of the State Board of Charities, Oct. 2, 1904.)—This jail was built in 1889. It is ventilated by windows, has sufficient daylight and is fairly clean. It has been whitewashed recently. There is no separate provision for women, children or insane. No employment for prisoners and no exercise. They are supplied with reading matter. The food is fair and the drinking water good. The bedding is only fairly clean. There are no bath tubs. On June 30, 1904, four male prisoners were present, two of whom were awaiting trial and two serving sentence.

Sangamon County—During the past year an annex to the jail has been built, containing six rooms for children and insane persons. It is of brick, is two stories and contains a bath room above and below, and city heat. At the time of visit there were two boys and two girls present. One of the girls, 16 years old, has since been taken to the State Training School for Girls at Geneva. The other one has been in jail since May on the charge of vagrancy. A matron is now employed by the county and is very efficient in the performance of her duty. The sanitary conditions of the jail are as good as can be expected in so crowded a place. The kitchen arrangements are good and a very plain, wholesome dinner was in course of preparation at the time of visit. A disinfectant is used in all parts of the building every week. The jail is ventilated by windows, has sufficient daylight and is sanitary and clean. There is separate provision for women, children and insane. There is no general employment for prisoners, but some of the "trusties" are given various duties to perform. Sufficient reading matter is furnished. They are fed three meals a day. The drinking water is good. The bedding is as clean as possible. Bath tubs with warm water are provided for the use of the prisoners. On June 30, 1904, there were 85 prisoners present, 80 of whom were males and five females.

Schuyler County—The auxiliary board of this county reports that the jail is a new building with all modern equipments, heated by steam, and is kept in fine condition by the jailer and his wife. It was erected in 1900 and is ventilated with windows and registers in the walls. There is sufficient daylight, and it is clean and sanitary. There are separate apartments for women, children and insane. Prisoners are not employed, and are not afforded any amusement or exercise. They are well fed and have good drinking water. The bedding is clean, and bath tubs and warm water are provided for the prisoners. On June 30, 1904, no prisoners were present.

Scott County—The auxiliary board in this county failed to make any report on the condition of the jail. If the old jail is still in use, we are of the opinion that it should be abandoned and a new modern building erected.

Shelby County—(Inspected by a representative of the State Board of Charities, Oct. 14, 1904.)—The jail was built about 1891, has artificial ventilation, sufficient daylight, but is not clean and sanitary. There is separate provision for women, but none for children and insane, the children and insane being cared for in the women's department. Employment is not provided for the prisoners, and they are not afforded any amusement or exercise. They are supplied with newspapers, are well fed and supplied with good drinking water. The bedding is not clean. There are no bath tubs for the prisoners. All the prisoners should be required to give more attention to cleanliness, both to themselves and their cells. On June 30, 1904, one male prisoner was present awaiting trial.

Stark County—The auxiliary board in this county reports that the jail was built in 1895. It is ventilated by windows, has sufficient daylight, and is clean and sanitary. It has not been whitewashed or painted since it was erected. There is separate provision for women, but none for children or insane. The prisoners are not employed and have no exercise. They are well fed and supplied with good drinking water. The bedding is clean. The institution is supplied with bath tubs and warm water for bathing. The board recommends that two or three cells be provided for the female department, and that one be adapted for the care of the insane when held for trial. On June 30, 1904, no prisoners were present. During the year one escape is reported.

St. Clair County—(Inspected by a representative of the State Board of Charities, Sept. 17, 1904)—The jail was built in 1885, but recently a new addition, modern in every respect, has been erected, giving additional room for the separate care of women and children. The buildings have artificial ventilation, sufficient daylight, and are clean and sanitary. There is separate provision for women, children and insane. The prisoners are employed on a rock pile. Magazines and papers are furnished them. They are fed by contract at 30 cents per diem. Good drinking water is furnished. The bedding is clean. Bath tubs are provided. On June 30, 1904, 89 prisoners were present, 81 of whom were males, and eight females. Of this number 20 were awaiting trial, and 69 serving sentence.

Stephenson County—The general conditions of the jail are very good. It was built in 1876-77, has ordinary ventilation, is sufficiently lighted and considered clean and sanitary. There is separate provision for women, children and insane. No employment is provided for the prisoners and they have no exercise. Reading matter will be more regularly supplied this year than last, though there have been donations of magazines and Chicago papers. The board has no suggestions to make in the matter of improvement in building, equipment, or administration. On June 30, 1904, six prisoners were present, five of whom were males, and one female.

Tazewell County—The board reports that at this inspection it finds everything about the jail in a good sanitary condition. The building was erected in 1892 at an expense to the county of about \$20,000.00. It is modern in every way, has hose, gas and electric lights, steam plant, good plumbing and ventilation. The prisoners are well supplied with good, wholesome food, and an abundance of pure water. They are required to bathe and change underclothing once a week. In the matter of improvements the board has no suggestions to make. There is separate provision for women, children and insane. No employment is provided for the prisoners, but they are allowed to exercise. They have good reading matter. The bedding is clean. On June 30, 1904, there were five prisoners present, four of whom were males, and one female. Four of this number were awaiting trial and one serving sentence.

Union County—It is recommended by the auxiliary board that electric lights be placed in the jail, as in winter after 4:00 o'clock in the afternoon it is very dark and at supper time the prisoners cannot see the pans containing their food. The jail is ventilated by windows and doors, is not sufficiently lighted, but is considered clean and sanitary. There is separate provision for women, children and insane. The prisoners are not employed, and have no exercise, but are supplied with good reading matter. They are well fed and have good drinking water. The bedding is clean. There are no bath tubs.

Vermillion County—This institution was built in 1872, has good ventilation, sufficient daylight, and is sanitary. There is separate provision for women and insane, but not for children. The prisoners are not employed and are not afforded any amusement or exercise. They are well fed and have good drinking water. The bedding is clean. Bath tubs are provided. The auxiliary board suggests that the insane ward be arranged so as to care for violent insane. More room is needed for the children's department. There were 29 prisoners present on June 30, 1904, 25 of whom were males, and four females. Of this number 20 were awaiting trial, eight serving sentence, and one awaiting removal to the penitentiary.

Wabash County—This jail was built about 1887, is ventilated by windows, has sufficient daylight, and is partly clean and sanitary. There is separate provision for women and children, but not for insane. No employment is provided for the prisoners and they do not have much amusement or exercise. Very little reading matter is furnished. The drinking water is good. The bedding is not very clean. No bath tubs for the prisoners are provided. The jail has two stories. The lower story, with two cells, is for men, and the upper floor, with two cells, is for women. Sometimes they are crowded. The water-closets are not properly constructed, and consequently the air is impure. The outside vault is not large enough and not properly drained. Whitewash and paint with disinfectants should be used, and the ventilation should be greatly improved. The State Board of Charities is of the opinion that the county board should take immediate steps to remedy this matter. On June 30, 1904, there were no prisoners present.

Warren County—The auxiliary board of this county reports that in their opinion the jail compares very well with others, and that prisoners are well cared for in every way. They are comfortable, and as a committee it makes a favorable report. The jail was erected in 1883, is ventilated by pipes from cells through the roof, has sufficient daylight, and is clean and sanitary. There is a separate provision for women and insane, but none for children. The prisoners are not employed, but are allowed to exercise and have good reading matter. They are fed three times a day and are supplied with good drinking water. The bedding is clean. Bath tubs with warm water for bathing are provided. On June 30, 1904, seven male prisoners were present.

Washington County—This old jail is still in use and the conditions are about the same as reported two years ago. The jail was built in 1866. It is ventilated by grated openings. There is not sufficient daylight, but it is considered clean and sanitary. There is separate provision for women, but none for children or insane. No employment is furnished the prisoners, and they are not afforded any amusement or exercise. No reading matter was found in the jail. They are well fed and have good drinking water. The bedding is clean. Bath tubs have not been provided. The State Board is of the opinion that a new jail should be erected in this county, and hopes that the board of supervisors will take favorable action on this subject. On June 30, 1904, no prisoners were present.

Wayne County—This jail was built in 1894, has good ventilation and sufficient daylight. There is separate provision for women. The prisoners are supplied good reading matter. The prisoners say they are well fed and treated kindly. On June 30, 1904, three male prisoners were present awaiting trial.

White County—(Inspected by a representative of the State Board of Charities, July 3, 1904.) This is an old jail. It is ventilated by windows, has insufficient daylight and is not clean or sanitary. It has not been white-washed or painted for years. There is a separate provision for women, but children and insane are cared for in the same apartments. The prisoners are not employed and are not afforded any amusement or exercise. They have a limited supply of reading matter. They are fed by the sheriff at 55 cents per day for each prisoner. The drinking water is good. The bedding is not clean. There are no bath tubs. A new building should be erected, or this one remodeled throughout. On June 30, 1904, five male prisoners were present, all awaiting trial.

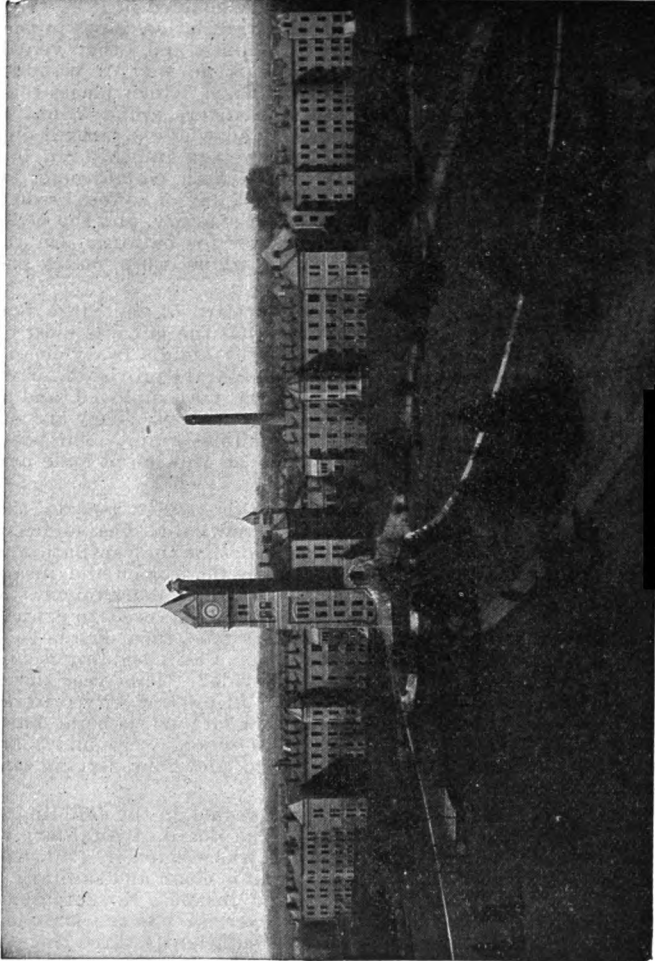
Whiteside County—No suggestions are made in the matter of improvements in the building, equipment or administration in the county jail by the Board of Auxiliary visitors. It reports that the jail was built in 1858-9. It is ventilated by windows, has sufficient daylight, and is clean and sanitary. It was painted and whitewashed in April, 1904. There is separate provision for women, children and insane. The prisoners are not employed, but have exercise. They are supplied with reading matter. The drinking water is good. The bedding is clean. Bath tubs are provided. On June 30, 1904, no prisoners were present.

Will County—This jail was built in 1861, and remodeled in 1894. It is ventilated generally from the windows, has some ventilation pipes in the front part, and some in the cells of the west cell house, and other ventilation. This jail is not built as a jail should be. There is no way of watching the prisoners during the day, only by going among them which places the jailor at the mercy of the prisoners. The female quarters are deficient, as the light is defective, with no room for exercise. The whole structure ought to be remodeled. There is separate provision for women and children, but none for the insane. The prisoners are not provided with employment, but are allowed to exercise. They are fed three meals a day of coffee, bread, meat, vegetables, soup, etc. The drinking water is satisfactory, and the bedding is clean. Bath tubs are provided with warm water for bathing. On June 30, 1904, there were 65 prisoners present, 63 of whom were males and two females.

Williamson County—(Inspected by a representative of the State Board of Charities, Oct. 1, 1904.)—The inspector reports that the jail was built in 1890, is ventilated by windows, has sufficient daylight and is fairly clean. The walls have been recently painted. There is separate provision for women, but none for children or insane. Prisoners are not employed, and are not afforded any amusement. There is no reading matter. They are supplied with good food and have a good quality of drinking water. The bedding is fairly clean. There are no bath tubs. On June 30, 1904, eight male prisoners were present awaiting trial.

Winnebago County—The auxiliary board in this county reports that the jail was erected in 1872, that it is fairly well ventilated, has sufficient daylight and is clean and sanitary. It is expected that the ventilation will be improved this year. There is separate provision for women and insane, but none for children, who are cared for in the woman's department. No employment is provided for the prisoners, but they are allowed to exercise and are furnished with good reading matter. The food furnished is good, and the quality of the drinking water is satisfactory. Clean bedding is supplied. Bath tubs with warm water for bathing are provided. This year the county board expects to put in a new heating system. At present, city prisoners are kept in one portion of the jail, while the new city jail is being built. On June 30, 1904, 16 prisoners were present, 15 of whom were males and one female. Of this number 11 were awaiting trial and four serving sentence, and one awaiting removal to the penitentiary.

Woodford County—No improvements are suggested in the building, equipment or administration of the county jail. The Board of Auxiliary visitors report that it is first-class in every respect. It was erected in 1902, has good natural draft ventilation, sufficient daylight and is clean and sanitary. There is separate provision for women, children and insane. No employment is provided for prisoners, but they are allowed exercise and are supplied with good reading matter. They are fed well and sufficiently three times a day, and are supplied with good drinking water. The bedding is clean. There are bath tubs and warm water for the use of the prisoners. On June 30, 1904, no prisoners were present.



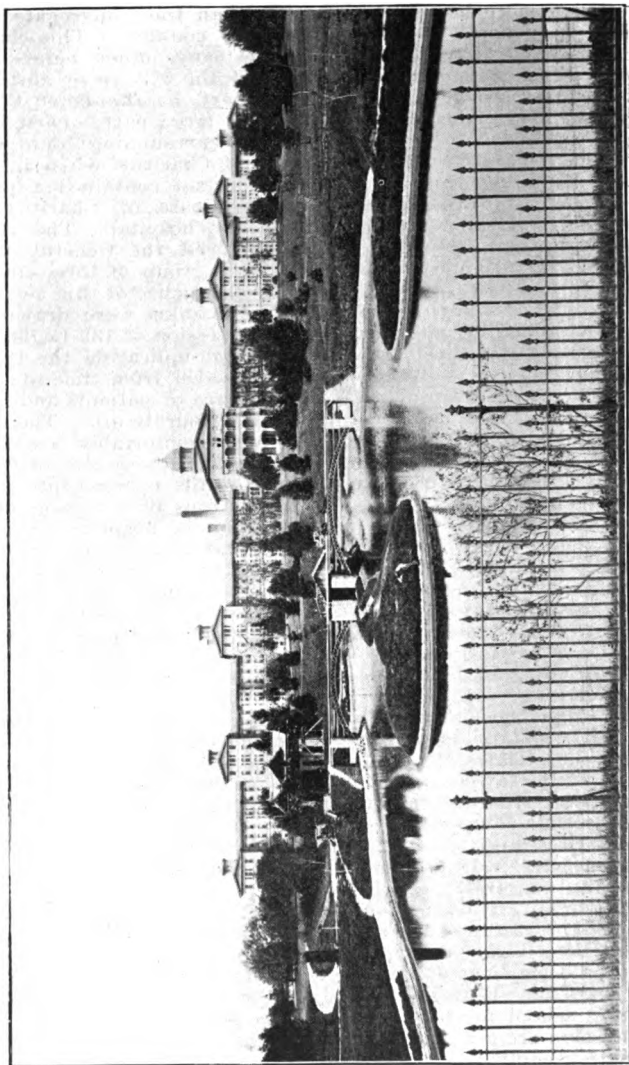
CENTER BUILDING.
Eastern Hospital for the Insane, Kankakee.

THE ILLINOIS EASTERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, KANKAKEE.

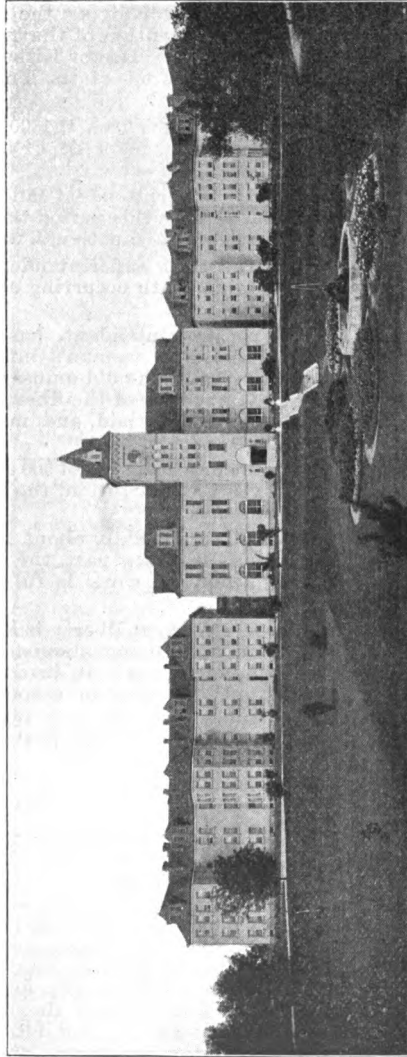
The Illinois Eastern Hospital for the Insane was founded by an act passed in the session of the Legislature of 1877. The great increase of population and the increased number of insane rendered it imperative that an insane hospital should be built in this part of the State. There was a loud demand among the laity and also among the more instructed and philanthropic promoters of public charity for buildings for the insane which possessed a more homelike character than the congregate style of hospitals then in general use throughout the country. This change, in itself, was something that had revolved in many minds before it took practical shape here. A sentiment in favor of the village or cottage plan had been in the air, suggested, perhaps in part, by the noted Colony at Gheel, Belgium. Two thousand persons are, in large part, quartered there as inmates of the houses of peasantry of the surrounding country. This feeling was largely shared by the State Board of Charities when in 1877 the act was passed founding this institution. The act contained a provision that the Governor of Illinois and the State Board of Charities should approve the plans of the buildings of the new hospital. The Board of Charities through their influence, mainly, induced the General Assembly at the session of 1879 to appropriate money for a group of three cottages to accommodate one hundred patients. It was in pursuance of this act that the plans for the detached wards or cottages at Kankakee were drawn. They were built and occupied in 1880, and at the next session of the Legislature in 1881 an appropriation was made for substantially duplicating the three cottages already constructed. Cottages have been added from time to time, the number now amounting to twenty-two for the care of patients and fifty-two other building for various uses, making seventy-four in all. The cottages and the two wings of the main building will comfortably accommodate twenty-three hundred patients. The two wings are practically of fire-proof construction, on a modified Kirkbride plan, the wards opening into corridors with large doors opening out for exit. A disastrous fire, if judgment were manifested, would be impossible. This innovation in hospital construction, for the care of the insane, was watched with great interest by the different states, and while it did not meet the approbation of the majority of superintendents throughout the country, all hospitals constructed since the erection of this one, in the different states have been, more or less, modeled after this.

There is but little restraint in use throughout the hospital, the classification of patients is easily effected by assigning them to different cottages. The diversion of mind in household duties affords healthy employment to many of the inmates of the cottages, on the male side as well as the female. The different industries, such as the making of brooms, scrub-brushes, harness, caning of chairs, mending shoes, printing, etc., gives employment to a number of the inmates, aside from those that work in the garden, farm, hot-houses and on the lawn, making an average of 58.70 per cent employed, of which over two-thirds are employed on the wards and one-third outside. The hospital is well equipped in every way for the care of the inmates. The farm comprises 1,000 acres, 150 in lawn and the balance in farm and garden. The garden is very productive and affords nearly all the vegetables which the hospital requires.

We have a library of 3,000 volumes with the leading magazines which furnishes abundant reading material for our patients, and is heartily enjoyed. The medical library consists of 1,312 books. The medical staff consists of eight physicians who have been identified with the hospital from three to five years and are well equipped, in every way, for their work. We have a training school for nurses that has proven a success. The requirements for admission are graduation from high school, second grade certificate or an examination equivalent.



MAIN BUILDING
Northern Hospital for Insane, Elgin,



ANNEX
Northern Hospital for the Insane, Elgin.

ILLINOIS NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, ELGIN.

The Illinois Northern Hospital for the Insane was chartered in 1869. The north wing of the main building was opened for patients in 1872. Subsequently the administration part of the main building and the south wing of the same were erected. Dr. E. A. Kilbourne was superintendent from Dec. 1, 1871, to Feb. 27, 1890, dying in the harness. To him, and to the able trustees who wrought with him, great credit is due for laying the foundations broad and deep. Space alone prevents personal mention of the names of the trustees deserving great credit along these lines. Doctor Kilbourne's superintendency deserves special mention both on account of its length and the excellent results accomplished.

Dr. H. J. Brooks was superintendent from March 4, 1890, to June 12, 1893. During his incumbency the annex, a building capable of accommodating 350 patients of the chronic, non-violent class, was erected.

Dr. Arthur Lowey was the next superintendent and held the office from Oct. 4, 1893, to March 23, 1897. During this period the male infirmary, a detached building capable of accommodating 60 patients, was erected.

Dr. John B. Hamilton, who was the next superintendent, held the office from March 23, 1897, to Dec. 24, 1898, his death occurring at the institution on the latter date.

Dr. Frank S. Whitman, the present superintendent, has held the position since Jan. 12, 1899. During this period, the woman's infirmary, capable of accommodating 110 patients, has been built; the old amusement hall has been remodeled and enlarged so that it is now one of the finest in the State institutions; 20,000 feet of cement walks have been laid, and many other improvements made.

The farm in connection with the hospital consists of 500 acres. The grounds are the finest of those owned by any State institution; the property belonging to the institution is valued at \$1,000,000.00.

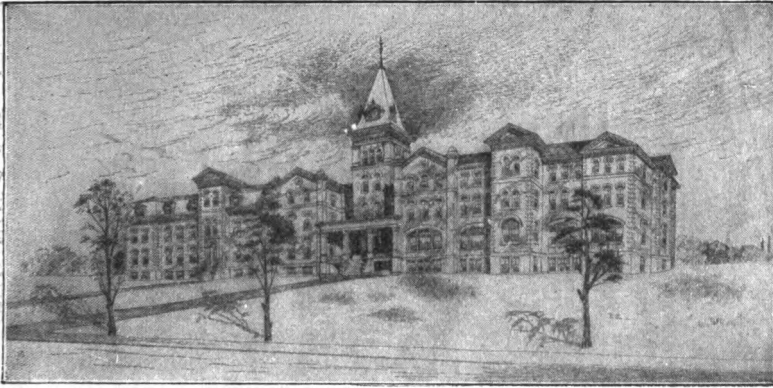
The number of patients in the hospital is usually about 1,210. Its capacity is taxed to the utmost at all times. As in times past, the reputation of this institution for careful, painstaking, scientific work is fully maintained, and advancement is constantly made.

Humane treatment is insisted upon, and great liberty is allowed all patients where it is safe so to do. Its reputation among alienists, and also among people who have friends needing the help of such an institution, is such that applications for admission are constantly declined on account of lack of room.

The medical staff consists of the superintendent and the following physicians: Dr. E. A. Foley, Dr. George N. Lucas, Dr. M. F. Clark, Dr. Joseph M. Kearney and Dr. Charles Kahn.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, JACKSONVILLE.

The establishment of the Illinois Central Hospital for the Insane, at Jacksonville, in 1847, was largely, if not entirely, due to the philanthropic efforts of Dorothea L. Dix, of New York. In 1846 Miss Dix visited this city and was the guest of J. O. King. At this time she traveled over the greater part of the State, visiting principally the inmates of the almshouses, whose pitiable condition appealed to her. When the Legislature convened, she visited Springfield and made a most eloquent plea for the establishment of a hospital for the care of the insane. Much credit is also due to Hon. William Thomas, of this city, who prepared and introduced the bill into the Legislature, appropriating \$60,000.00, which was the first bill introduced in an Illinois Legislature making a provision for her insane and establishing the twenty-eighth institution of the kind in this country. This bill became a law March 1, 1847, and provided for the locating of the hospital at Peoria, but through the efforts of Judge Thomas it was amended and Jacksonville was substituted. Nine trustees were appointed, all residents of Morgan county, who were authorized to select a site, purchase land and erect a building for the accommodation of 250 patients; to select officers and make by-laws governing the institution. The members of this board were as follows:



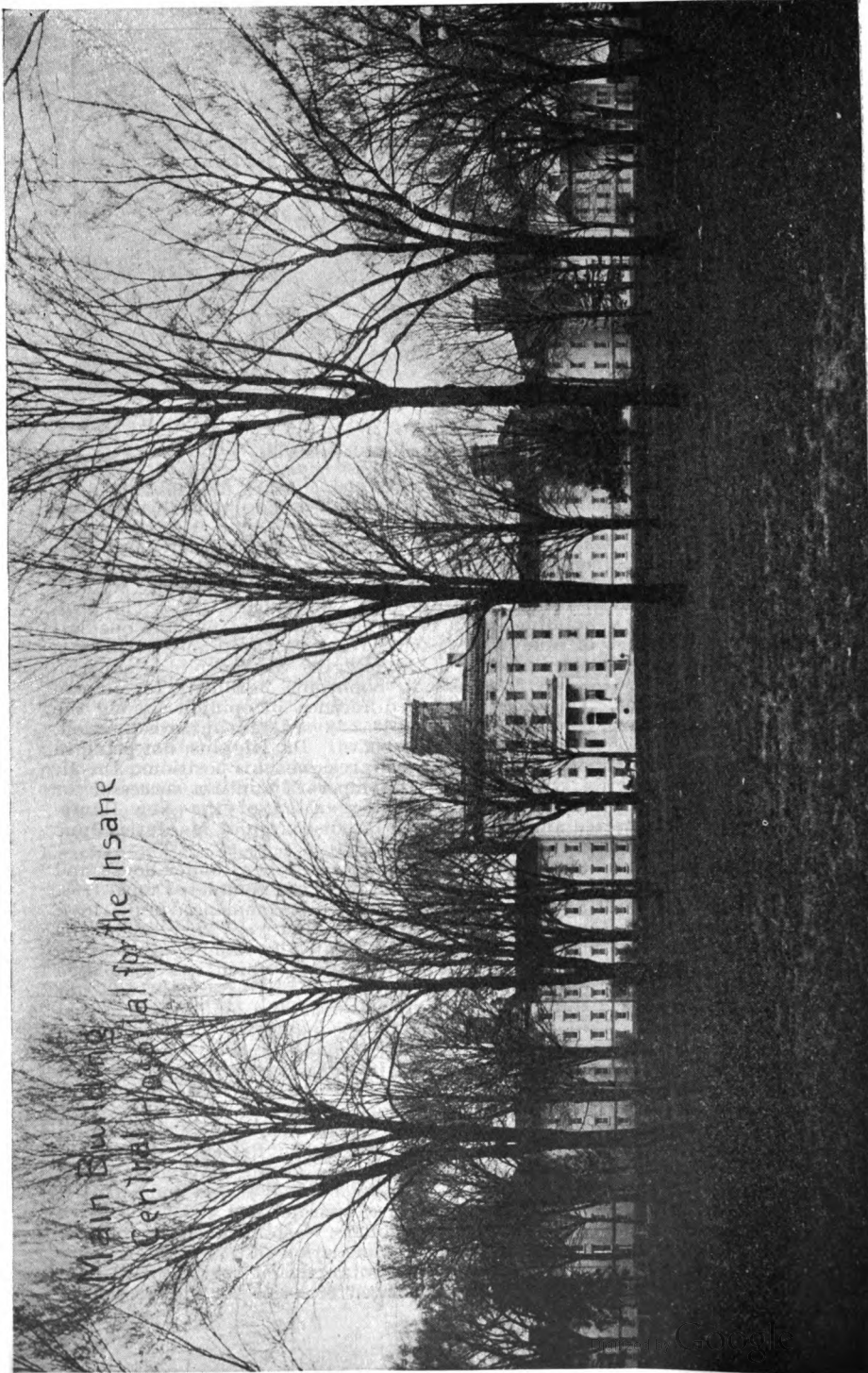
ANNEX,
Central Hospital for the Insane, Jacksonville.

Judge William Thomas, Samuel D. Lockwood, Joseph Morton, Owen M. Long, Nathaniel English, William W. Happy, James Gordon, James Dunlap and Aquila Becraft.

In May, 1847, the board agreed upon a tract of land situated one mile south of the public square, paying \$3,631.42 for 160 acres. A committee of three was selected as a building committee, and the plans that were adopted were largely after those of the institution at Indianapolis, Ind. The original plans called for a building, with center, consisting of five and one-half stories and two wings of nine wards each. Work on the foundation began the same year. In August, 1848, Dr. J. N. Higgins was appointed superintendent. On Nov. 3, 1851, the first patient, Sophronia McElheny, of McLean county, was admitted. On account of a difference of opinion among the members of the board, the Legislature of 1852-53 ordered an investigation, which resulted in the reorganization of the board. Dr. Higgins, not being in harmony with the members of the new board, resigned his position. Dr. H. K. Jones, of Jacksonville, was given charge temporarily until a successor for Dr. Higgins could be found. Dr. Andrew McFarland, of the New Hampshire asylum, was selected and entered upon the discharge of his duties June 16, 1854.

In 1852 the rear buildings, consisting of chapel, kitchen, boiler house and bakery, were commenced, but for some reason were not completed until 1858. The east wing was built first; the west wing was not commenced until 1854. The arrangements at the time the institution opened were very crude, the buildings being heated entirely by stoves and lighted by lamps. In 1857 an appropriation was made for extending the west wing, which was completed in 1858. The extension of the east wing followed shortly after, but was not completed and occupied until 1859. Up to this time the buildings had cost \$400,000.00 and afforded accommodations for 450 patients. The institution was entirely dependent upon wells for water supply, and it was not until 1860 that the Legislature came to its relief by appropriating \$10,000.00 with which to build a pumping station on the banks of the Mauvaisterre and the building of a reservoir holding 2,500,000 gallons.

Dr. McFarland resigned his position in 1870 to establish a private institution for the insane, afterwards known as the Oak Lawn Retreat. Dr. H. F. Carriel, who was at that time assistant physician at the state hospital at Trenton, New Jersey, was appointed to succeed Dr. McFarland and reported for duty July 1, 1870. In 1871 the legislature appropriated \$20,000.00 for a new boiler house, wash house, and for new boilers, washing machines, pumps, etc. In 1877-78, two new wings for the accommodation of 150 patients were added to the main building, thus making the total capacity of the institution 600. The same year the legislature appropriated \$8,000.00 for the erection of



Main Building
Central Hospital for the Insane

what is now known as the Domestic building. In 1879-80, a conservatory was built, with an appropriation of \$1,500.00. The room, formerly used as an ironing room, was made into an amusement hall and furnished with suitable decorations and scenery. In 1881-2, a building for refrigerating purposes was built, having capacity of 500 tons of ice. In 1882-4, the building known as the North annex was erected, \$135,000.00 having been appropriated for this purpose, for the accommodation of 300 patients. Of this appropriation a balance of \$20,000.00 remained, which was reappropriated by the succeeding Legislature for building a reservoir, having a capacity of seven million gallons, and for extending the water mains, and improving the water supply. In 1889, an appropriation of \$120,000.00 was made to build the South annex, which is a duplicate of the North annex, and will accommodate the same number of patients. Out of this appropriation the amusement hall, which connects the two buildings, was erected, appropriately decorated and supplied with a pipe organ. In 1893, Dr. Carriel resigned and Dr. J. F. McKenzie of LeRoy, Illinois, was appointed his successor. In 1895, Dr. Walter Watson, of Mt. Vernon, was appointed superintendent and served in this position for two years. In 1897, Dr. F. C. Winslow was made superintendent and held this position until he was appointed superintendent of the Asylum for the Incurable Insane at South Bartonville in July, 1902. During Dr. Winslow's service, many important changes were made. The chief perhaps was the installing of the Paul system of heating, better known as the vacuum system. Dr. Joseph Robbins was appointed to take Dr. Winslow's place and served one year. When he resigned, July 1, 1902, Dr. H. B. Carriel was appointed to succeed him. In 1901, the Legislature appropriated \$35,000.00 for an infirmary building, for the accommodation of fifty patients. This was occupied June 8, 1903; besides this, among the more important additions during the past two years, may be mentioned the building of an ice and refrigerating plant, a water tower, and the establishing of a better system of water supply to the various buildings, for protection against fire.

Since the original tract of land was purchased, one hundred ninety-three acres have been added, making three hundred fifty-three acres, seventy of which is in garden. Until 1869 this was the only institution in the state and received patients from all districts. This hospital enjoys the distinction of having a greater change of population than any other. Since it was founded sixteen thousand one hundred patients have been received for treatment.

ILLINOIS SOUTHERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, ANNA.

The Illinois Southern Hospital for the Insane located at Anna, Ill., was created by act of the State Legislature of 1869, and in pursuance of that act, Governor John M. Palmer appointed the following commissioners to select a location for the hospital: Lieut.-Gov. John Dougherty of Jonesboro, Union county, Col. Benj. L. Wiley of Jackson county, Dr. G. L. Owens of Marion, Williamson county, Col. H. W. Wall of McLeansboro, Hamilton county and Hon. D. R. Kingsbury of Centralia, Marion county, who, after viewing several locations in different counties, finally located the hospital on the present site which comprises 460 acres of land, which many claim are the most beautiful institution grounds of any in Illinois.

An appropriation of \$125,000 was made for the purchase and erection of buildings and in 1870 work began on the erection of the north wing of the main building. In 1871 the Legislature appropriated \$65,000 for the completion of the north wing and \$143,000 for the erection of other buildings.

The first Board of Trustees, consisting of Amos Clark of Centralia, C. Kirkpatrick of Anna, W. N. Mitchell of Marion, J. C. Boyle of Sparta and W. R. Brown of Metropolis, on Aug. 22, 1873, appointed Dr. R. S. Dewey as first superintendent, who after one month resigned and was succeeded by Dr. A. T. Barnes.

On Dec. 15, 1873, the north wing was formally opened for patients by proclamation of Gov. John L. Beveridge.

An appropriation of \$99,000 was made by the Legislature of 1873 for the erection of the center building, which was completed Oct. 25, 1875.

At the session of the Legislature in 1875, \$140,000 was appropriated for the erection of the south wing of the main building, for the erection of which a contract was let on Aug. 18, 1875 and the building was completed and occupied in September, 1877.

On April 19, 1881, the north wing was destroyed by fire. The Legislature made an immediate appropriation for the erection of temporary "barracks" for the accommodation of the 250 patients who had been deprived of quarters as a result of the fire, and work was also begun at once on the re-building of the north wing, which was completed and occupied late in the year 1882.

The temporary "barracks" erected at this time continued to be occupied by patients from that time until in 1895, when it was torn down and replaced by a modern brick cottage which accommodates 170 male patients.

On January 3, 1895, the hospital was again visited by fire and the center building and south wing were entirely destroyed. The Legislature, soon after being in session, made an emergency appropriation and the work of rebuilding was commenced at once and completed in 1896.

The main building now has accommodations for 301 males and 289 females and 150 officers, employes and attendants.

The Legislature of 1889 made an appropriation for the annex which was completed and occupied in 1891. This building is practically a complete institution within itself, and has accommodations for 35 officers and employes, 174 female patients and 174 male patients.

In 1893 the Legislature appropriated \$8,000 for the erection of a female infirmary, which is now occupied by 30 female patients.

The present capacity of the entire hospital is 1138 patients. Of this number 493 are females and 645 males.

There have been admitted to the hospital since it was first opened 6961 patients, 1,821 of which have been discharged as recovered, 1,544 discharged as mind improved, 920 discharged as mind not improved, 1,461 have died and at the close of the fiscal year, July 1, 1904, there were in the hospital 1,215, 665 of which are males, and 550 females.

The members of the present board of trustees of the hospital are H. H. Kohn of Anna, Walter H. Wood of Cairo and John Lynch, Jr., of Olney, with W. L. Athon, M. D., of Marshall, superintendent.

ILLINOIS WESTERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, WATERTOWN.

The Illinois Western Hospital for the Insane was established by an act of the General Assembly, approved May 22, 1895, and an appropriation of \$100,-000.00 made for site and buildings.

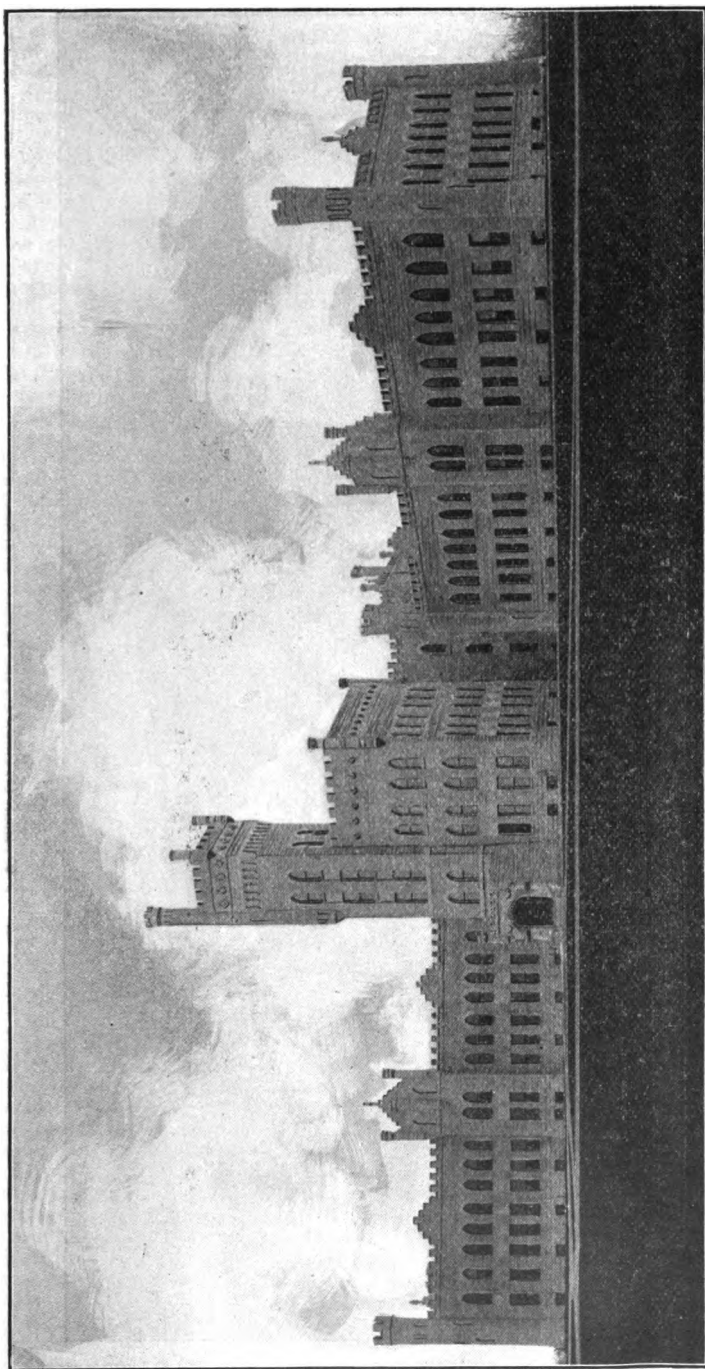
The trustees appointed by Governor Altgeld were W. Sheldon Gale, John R. Eden and T. S. Sylvis. The latter immediately resigned and was succeeded by T. J. Medill, Jr.

The first meeting of the trustees was held in Rock Island on Sept. 3, 1895, at which time the board organized by electing T. J. Medill president. It was decided to advertise for proposals for a location for the institution.

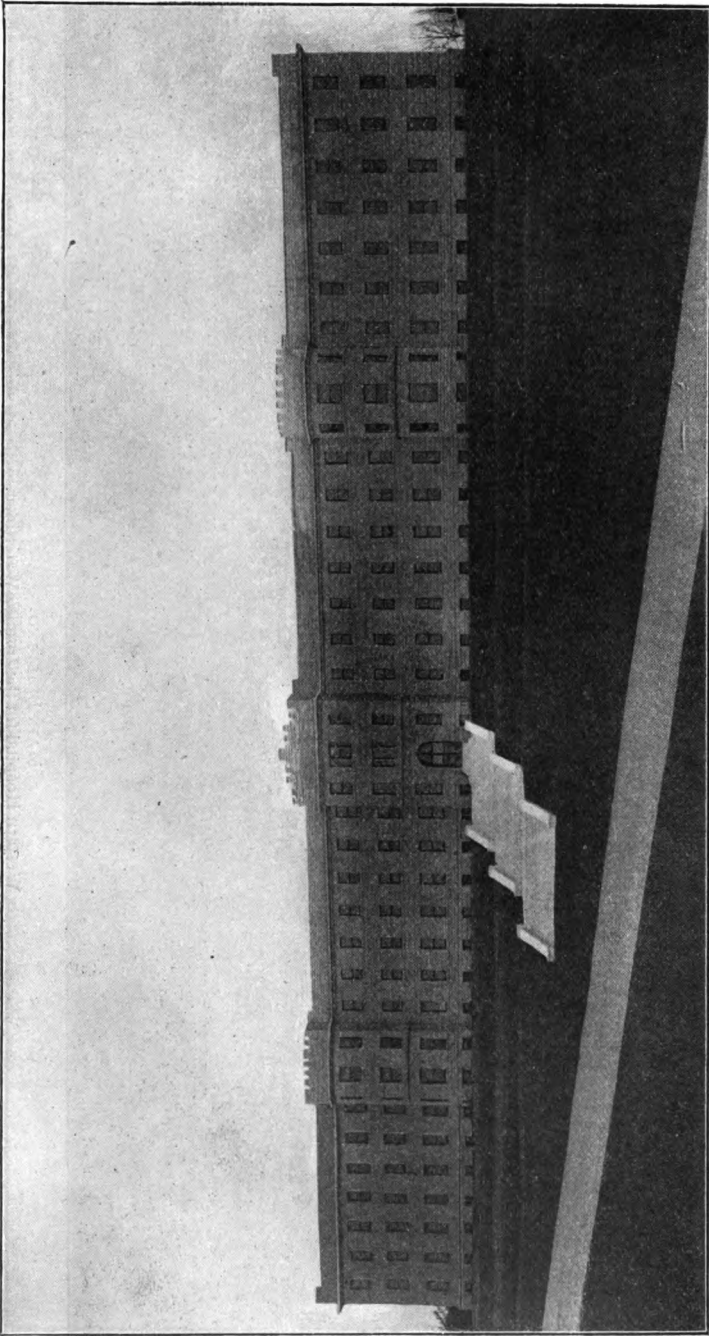
The Board of Trustees met on Dec. 9, 1895, at Springfield, and after examining locations offered by Knox, Warren and Rock Island counties, voted to accept a proposition made by Rock Island county, offering to donate about 400 acres of land situated about five miles east of Moline, near the Mississippi river, known as the "Watertown site." The contract for the first building was awarded May 9, 1896, and the corner stone was laid Sept. 5, 1896, with appropriate ceremonies, Governor Altgeld making the principal address.

A disagreement with the architect resulted in his removal; this, together with the insolvency of the fire-proofing contractors, an inclement winter, and an inadequate appropriation, caused the work of construction to proceed slowly during the few remaining months of the administration.

The second Board of Trustees, appointed by Governor Tanner, were F. W. Gould, Allan M. Clement and J. I. McCawley, who entered upon their duties March 18, 1897. Dr. W. E. Taylor, of Monmouth, was elected superintendent and Mr. M. E. Bell, of Chicago, architect, C. F. Lynde treasurer and A. H.



MAIN BUILDING
Western Hospital for the Insane, Watertown.



ANNEX
Western Hospital for the Insane, Watertown.

Kohler clerk. During that year the main building was completed and a power house erected.

Governor Tanner's proclamation formally declaring the institution open was issued May 6, 1897, and on May 16, 1897, the first patients were received, 96 in number, from the Illinois Central Hospital at Jacksonville, and in the next two weeks 237 more were received, 185 from Jacksonville and 52 from Elgin. As the capacity of the institution was but 325, the hospital was crowded and remained so until the completion of the new wards.

With the appropriation made by the Forty-first General Assembly, Wards 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 were completed, making the capacity of the institution 600. A store and cold storage building was erected, an additional boiler, engine and dynamo were installed, two barns and various small buildings were erected. A female dormitory was constructed, a good road was built to the hospital and cement walks were laid around the buildings.

With the appropriations made by the Forty-second General Assembly, a male dormitory was erected; also new laundry building, parole ward, society hall and infirmary.

The Forty-third General Assembly appropriated \$167,000.00 for an annex and many other additions. The annex is constructed of Berea sand stone, being approximately 340 feet long, 40 to 60 feet wide, three stories and basement high. It is fireproof throughout. The indirect system of heating has been installed and the system of ventilating is perfect.

An addition has been built to the kitchen which gives us ample capacity in that department. The bakery has been increased in size and equipped with modern appliances.

An additional boiler, engine and dynamo has been installed. A well has been drilled 1391 feet deep, furnishing an abundance of pure water. We have two reservoirs having a capacity of 125,000 gallons. A separate fire pump has been placed in the power house and additions made to the fire mains.

A green house, 40x80 feet, has been constructed. The laundry has been enlarged and new machinery added. Many improvements have been made on the farm in the way of deep draining which renders it very productive.

The woodland east of the building has been cleared of rubbish and a substantial fence built around the grove, and the place has been converted into a most excellent recreation ground and park for the patients.

Two tunnels have been built, one from the power house to the railroad track, and the other extending from the power house to the annex. Cement walks have been constructed about the new buildings and a park west of the main building has been laid out and is in the process of completion.

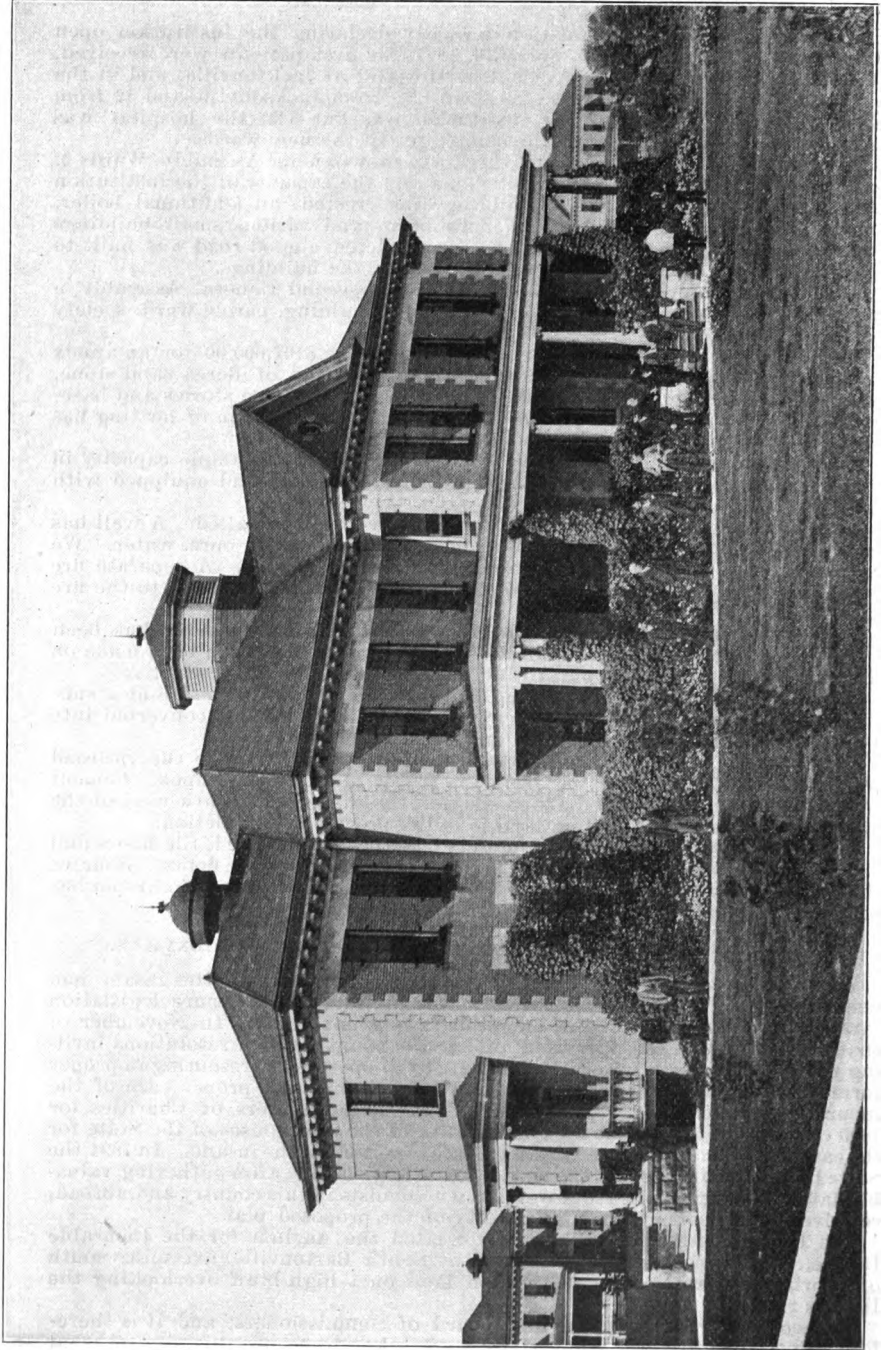
In the main building the water closets have been remodeled, tile floors and marble wainscoting having taken the place of the wooden floors. Four of the dining rooms have been enlarged; also an additional reception room has been added to each one of the old wards.

THE ILLINOIS ASYLUM FOR THE INCURABLE INSANE, BARTONVILLE.

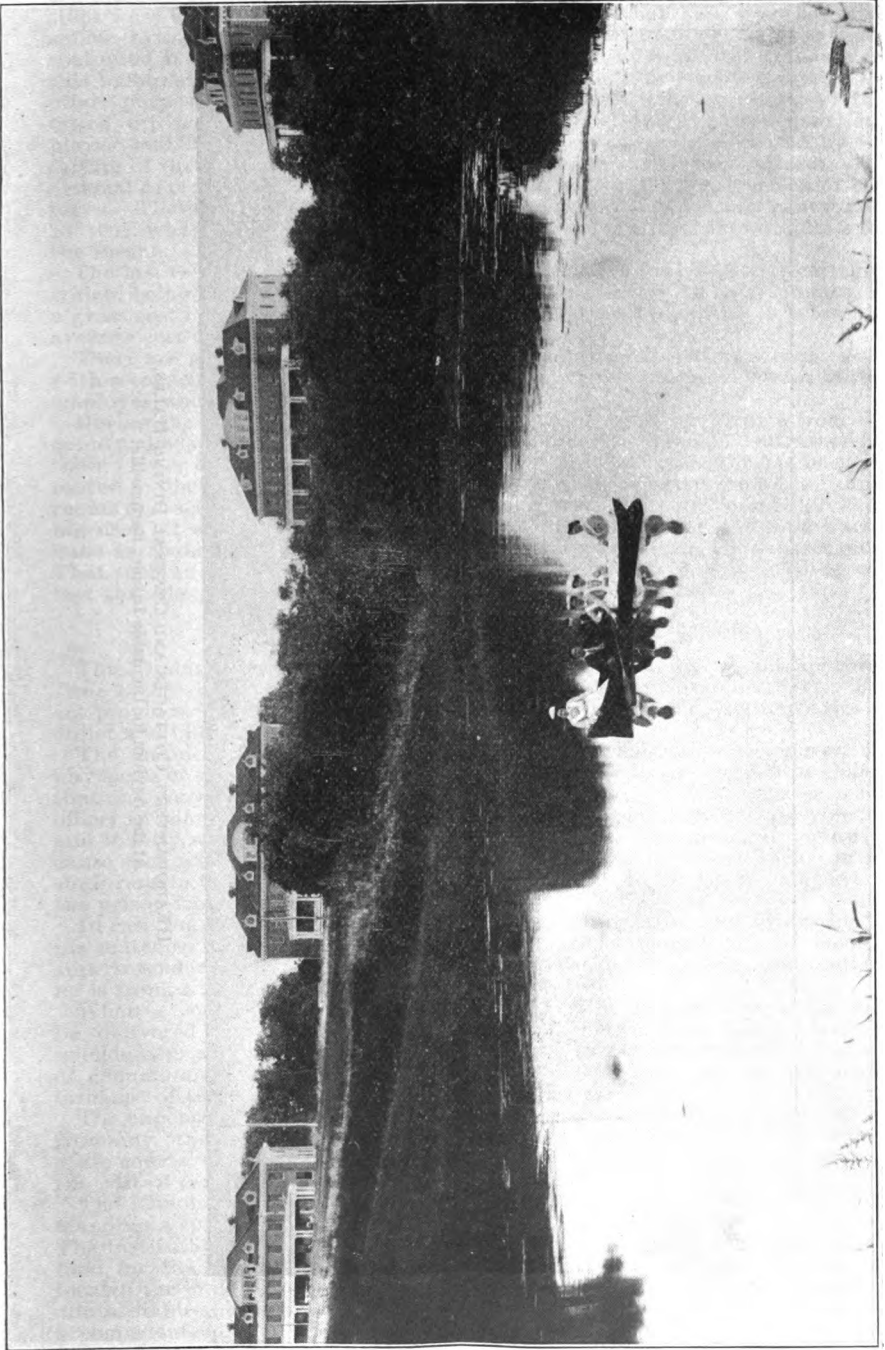
While the need of greater accommodations for the care of the insane had been long felt, no organized movement was undertaken to secure legislation favorable to State care for the incurable insane until 1889. In November of that year the board of supervisors of LaSalle county passed resolutions inviting the boards of supervisors of the State to co-operate in presenting in proper form to the Legislature the urgent need of suitable and proper care of the incurable insane. The report of the State Commissioners of Charities for 1890 called attention to the lack of facilities in the almshouses of the State for the care of the insane and advocated State care for all the insane. In 1894 the State board again presented the matter to the Legislature, after gathering valuable data and expressions from well known alienists in this country and abroad, relative to the economy and desirability of the proposed plan.

The Thirty-ninth General Assembly created the Asylum for the Incurable Insane, which was afterwards located at South Bartonville, five miles south of Peoria, on a tract of rugged broken land on a high bluff overlooking the Illinois river.

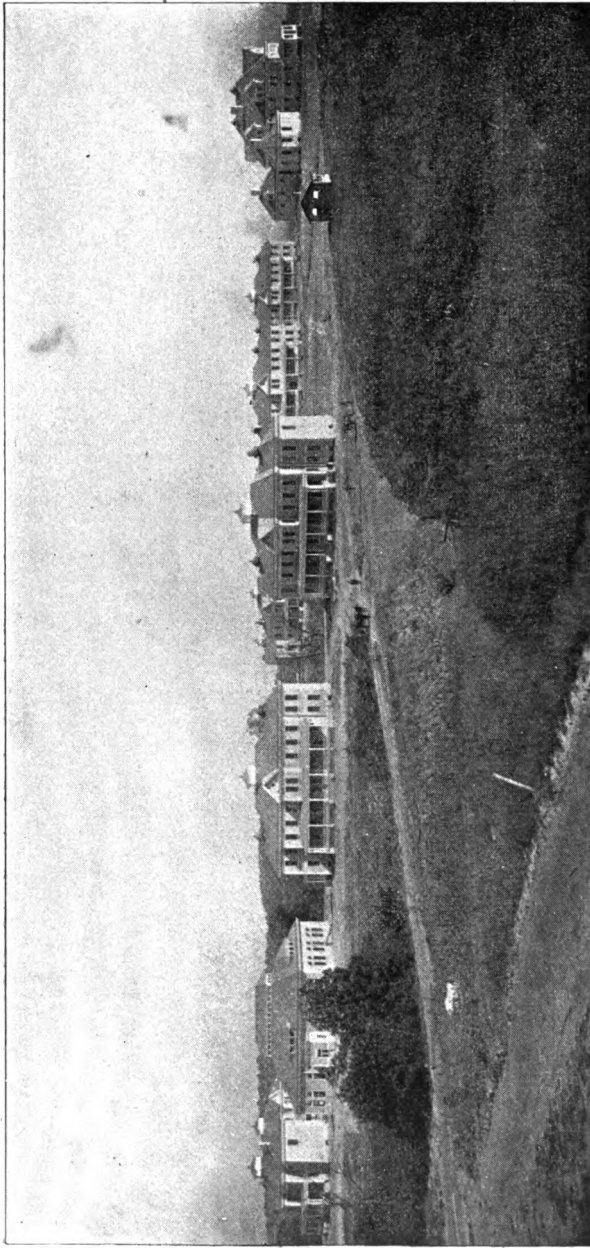
No records were kept by the first board of commissioners, and it is therefore impossible to state what steps were taken to secure this site or what



COTTAGE
At the Asylum for Incurable Insane, Bartonville.



FOUR OF THE EIGHT NEW COTTAGES
At the Asylum for Incurable Insane, Bartonville.



HEADQUARTERS, COTTAGES AND CENTRAL DINING HALLS.
At the Asylum for Incurable Insane, Bartonville.

the reasons or considerations which induced its selections were, or what steps were taken to secure architectural plans, or what bids were received: suffice it to say that the original building was erected over an abandoned coal mine and had to be torn down. The moneys appropriated to complete this building were by resolution of the Legislature in 1898 made available for other purposes, and were, under the supervision of the secretary of this board, utilized in the construction of domestic buildings, power plant, employes' building and store house. A delay of two years was caused by the failure of the contractors to complete the buildings under the contract. Additional appropriations were required and made for the construction of cottages. These were finally completed and made ready for occupancy Feb. 10, 1902, when patients were received by transfer from the State hospitals for the insane.

The last General Assembly appropriated \$300,000.00 for additional cottages, which, being now completed, furnishes room for the care of 1,400 inmates, at a gross cost of \$1,202,245.00, amounting to \$858.00 per bed, which is below the average cost of similar institutions.

There are now nine cottages with a capacity of 54 patients each, eight with a capacity of 100 each, while about 120 patients are provided for in the employes' and domestic buildings.

During the year 1904 more than 600 insane have been withdrawn from the county almshouses to this institution, where practical freedom contrasts with their former imprisonment and restraint, for here all restraint has been removed to the limit of safety. Screens have been removed from the dining rooms and are being removed from the day rooms. Narcotics and chloral are not used at all. Female attendants are being placed upon the male wards. Sane surroundings for the insane will be introduced in all departments. That such an institution can be conducted economically is evidenced by the fact that the gross per capita cost last year was under \$142.00.

ILLINOIS ASYLUM FOR INSANE CRIMINALS, MENARD.

The Illinois Asylum for Insane Criminals was created by an act approved June 1, 1889, and was open for the reception of patients November, 1891. The act provides for the transfer of all insane convicts in the penitentiaries at Joliet and Chester.

The insane convicts are transferred to this institution whenever the physician of either of the penitentiaries shall certify to the warden in charge that any convict is insane. It shall be the duty of said warden or other officer in charge, to make an examination into the condition of said convict, and if fully satisfied that he is insane, the warden in charge shall forthwith cause such convict to be transferred to this institution, where such convict shall remain until restored to his right mind, when he is again returned to the prison from whence he came.

In case the insanity of any convict shall continue after the expiration of his sentence he is retained in this asylum until adjudged by the medical superintendent thereof and the board of commissioners of such penitentiary he is from, a fit subject to be discharged.

When a convict's sentence has expired, and he is still insane, he may be delivered by the superintendent of this institution to his relatives or friends who will undertake, with good sureties to be approved by the board of commissioners, for the good behavior, safe custody, and proper maintenance of the patient without further public charge.

The expense of the transfer of any insane person to this institution, either from any other of the State institutions or upon the order of any of the several State courts, shall be defrayed from the State treasury in the same manner as the cost of conveying convicts to the State penitentiaries is defrayed.

The Illinois Asylum for Insane Criminals is situated on a high bluff, commanding a splendid view of the Mississippi river and surrounding country. The institution cultivates about seventy acres of land upon which are raised food for the patients and officers. Upon a site of about seven acres are located the building of four wings, living apartments for officers and attendants, stables, ice house, vegetable house, and laundry. The institution will accommodate only 180 patients, and is entirely inadequate for all of such insane in the State.



MAIN BUILDING.
Asylum for Insane Criminals.

The last general assembly appropriated \$35,000.00 per annum for the ordinary expenses of the institution, and \$2,000.00 per annum for repairs and improvements, and \$200.00 a year for the library fund.

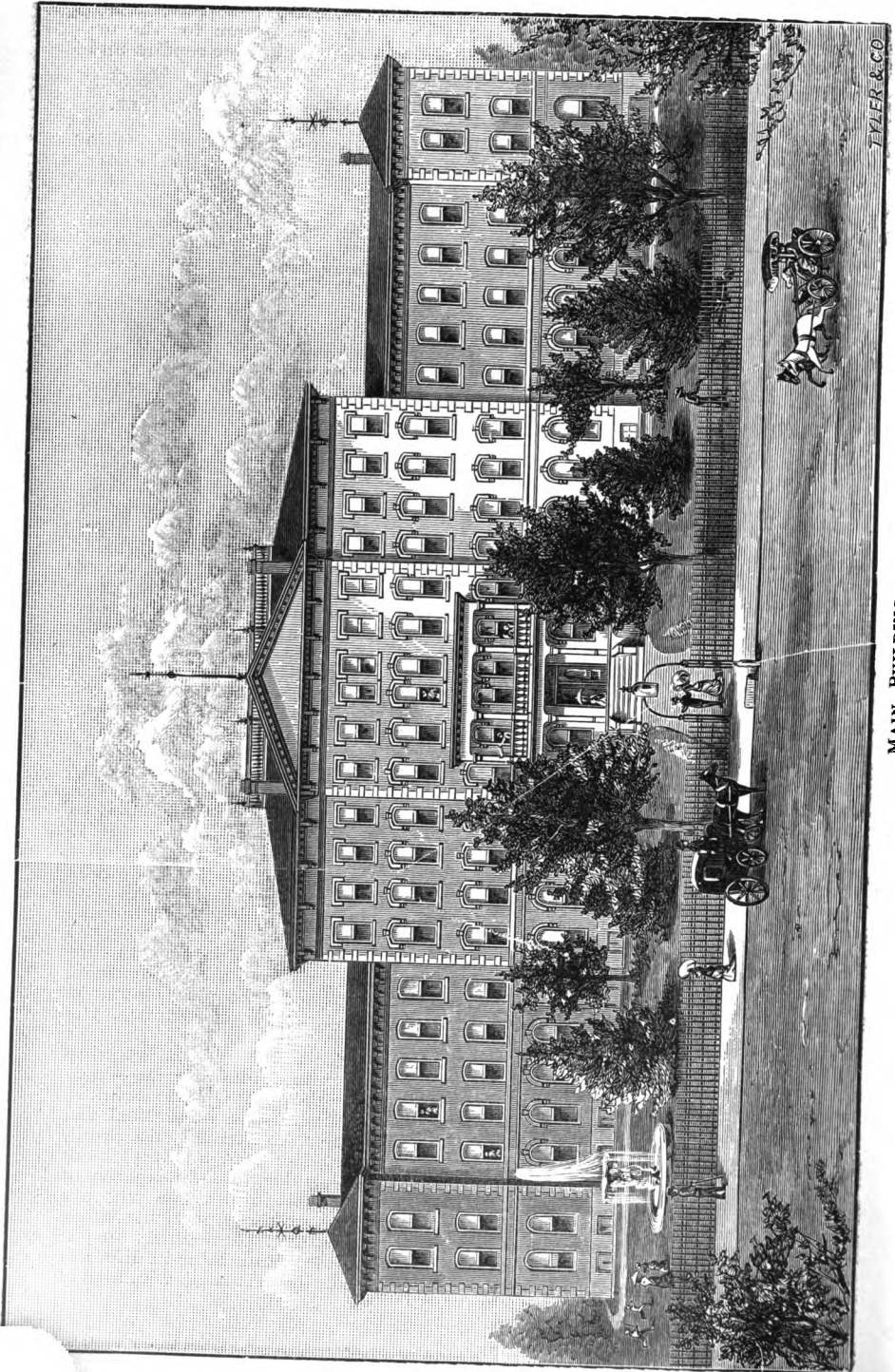
ILLINOIS INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND, JACKSONVILLE.

In August, 1847, Samuel Bacon, who had just graduated from the Ohio Institution for the Education of the Blind at Columbus, came to the city of Jacksonville with the view of applying for a position as teacher in a new institution which he had heard was soon to be opened in that city for the education of the blind. But to his surprise he learned after his arrival that the institution he supposed was for the blind was a hospital for the insane. Nothing daunted he remained in Jacksonville some time and met several gentlemen who encouraged him to remain in Illinois and try to establish a school for the blind. Accepting their advice he visited Springfield, met there several members of the Constitutional Convention which was then in session, and other prominent men and urged upon them the necessity of a school for the blind. Soon after he made a trip to the northern part of the State, and by travel and correspondence he gathered information concerning the need of such a school. In the spring of 1848 he returned to Jacksonville with well defined plans.

Securing the support of several prominent men in Jacksonville and Morgan county he opened a private school, Jan. 5, 1848, in a two-story frame building which stood on ground now occupied by the Wabash R. R. station. The school continued in session about seven months, having six pupils in attendance in this term. On the 9th of January, 1849, Mr. Bacon with four of his pupils appeared before the General Assembly at Springfield, for the purpose of showing that the blind were capable of being educated, of which fact, strange as it may seem, there existed some doubt at that time. Largely through his efforts, an act was passed by the General Assembly establishing the Illinois Institution for the Education of the Blind. The bill was prepared by Judge William Thomas, introduced by Hon. Richard Yates, Sr., and signed by Gov. French on January 13, 1849.

On Feb. 3, 1849, there was a meeting of the board of trustees composed of the gentlemen named in the first section of the act, viz: Samuel D. Lockwood, Col. James Dunlap, Dennis Rockwell, W. W. Happy and Samuel Hunt. Judge Lockwood was chosen president, Judge James Berdan, secretary, and Mr. Samuel Bacon, principal. The school opened in the residence owned by Col. James Dunlap April 7, following with two pupils, and remained in session without vacation until Oct., 1850, the enrollment having increased to twenty-three. It continued its work in the Dunlap residence until Jan. 1854, when it was transferred to the new building which had been erected on a tract of twenty-two and one-half acres about a half mile east of the public square. In addition to the original twenty-two and one-half acres the institution owns a tract of land containing twenty acres one-half mile distant which affords excellent pasturage for its fine herd of cows. From the one building in 1854, the material equipment has increased so that the institution has at the present time, besides the main building, a boys' cottage, a girls' cottage, a school building, gymnasium, work-shop, hospital, laundry, bakery, boiler house, barns and other structures of minor importance, the estimated value of which is \$280,000.

It was the purpose and aim of the State in furnishing and maintaining this institution to offer facilities to the blind for obtaining an education equal to those furnished seeing children in the best public schools. Also, to provide the means of acquiring such a knowledge of musical and manual branches as the pupils might be competent to pursue with profit. The institution is not designed as an asylum for the care and treatment of those whose physical and mental capacities render them incapable of successful study and reasonable improvement. Therefore those who are unfortunately deficient to such an extent in either of those particulars, are not, as a rule, admitted. Persons over 21 years of age, particularly in the case of those who by some misfortune have become blind later in life, are admitted with the view that they may learn a trade by means of which they may become self-supporting.



MAIN BUILDING.
Institution for the Education of the Blind, Jacksonville.

The work done in the school is of the highest grade attained in such institutions. The literary course is as extended as that adopted in the average public schools of the State. It covers two years' work in the kindergarten, in which pupils varying from 5 to 12 years of age are taught to use their hands in weaving on the hand loom, in modeling in clay, in paper folding, in braiding and sewing of raffia and in other similar lines of work. They are taught, also, to sing and to move about to music, to read and write in the Braille system and to do some number work. The literary course, also, embraces six other grades, designated as the third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth, the work corresponding as near as may be to the grades so numbered in the public schools. In addition to this there is a three years' course in the high school department.

The courses in music are as thorough as those required in most seminaries and conservatories. The institution is provided with an excellent pipe organ, 24 pianos and the usual orchestral and band instruments.

The industrial work begun in the kindergarten is continued through all the grades. The little children are taught to make different articles from beads, raffia, etc.; the older girls are taught to knit, to crochet, to sew, to make hammocks, etc. The boys learn bead and basket work, chair caning and hammock making. Male adults are taught broom and mattress making and chair caning.

In the sloyd room and in the piano tuning and typewriting departments a valuable training is given, which has an important bearing on the life of the pupils.

In the printing department more music is printed for the blind by the printer than by any other person or institution in the world.

The work in the gymnasium produces valuable results, as shown in the attitude, carriage, prompt obedience and improved health of the pupils.

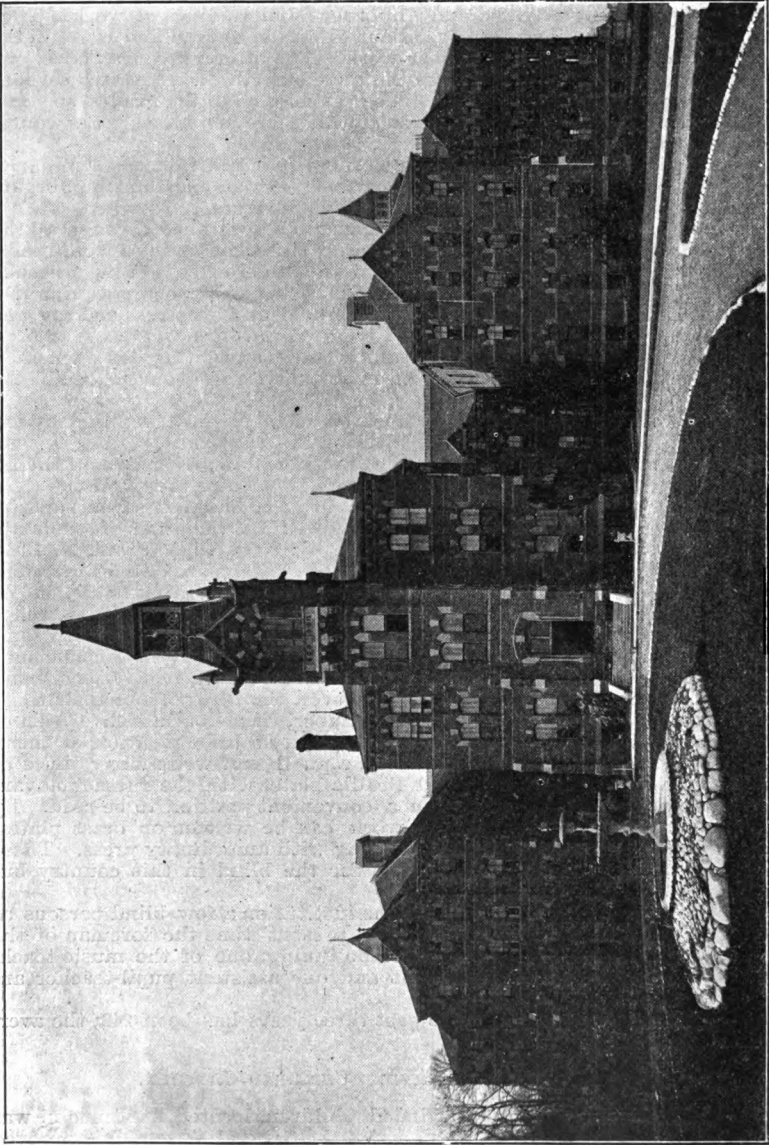
During the 54 years of its existence the institution has had seven superintendents. Samuel Bacon was the first, followed in the order of their appointment by Joshua Rhoades, F. W. Phillips, W. S. Phillips, Frank H. Hall, W. H. Short, Frank H. Hall and Joseph H. Freeman. Superintendent Rhoades' superintendency covered a period of 24 years, that of Dr. F. W. Phillips 14 years and the two administrations of Professor Hall covered a period of eight years. Each of the superintendents was endowed with some special qualification for his work, which conduced to the success and efficiency of the school. Where all are deserving of so much credit, it may seem inappropriate to make any discrimination. However, the invention of the Braille typewriter and of the stereotype maker by Superintendent Hall have been of such inestimable benefit to the blind as to justify a brief mention of them. By means of the Hall-Braille typewriter, a pupil can write many times as fast as he can write with a stylus and Braille slate, with the further advantage of having what he has written in a convenient position to be read. By means of the Hall stereotype maker work can be written on brass plates, which can be used as stereotypes for printing with an ordinary press. These machines are used not only in the schools for the blind in this country but in those of several foreign countries.

There have always been employed in the institution a few blind persons as teachers and in other positions. At the present time the foreman of the work shop, the printer, the teacher of piano tuning, one of the music teachers, the assistant supervisor of the girls and one assistant pupil-teacher are persons who live in darkness.

The highest enrollment during the past three years has been 249; the average enrollment, 225.

ASYLUM FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN, LINCOLN.

The Illinois Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children, located at Lincoln, was first established at Jacksonville by an act of the General Assembly, approved Feb. 15, 1865, entitled "An Act to organize an Experimental School for the Instruction and Training of Idiots and Feeble-Minded Children in the State of Illinois." The directors of the institution for the Deaf and Dumb at Jack-



MAIN BUILDING
 Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children, Lincoln.

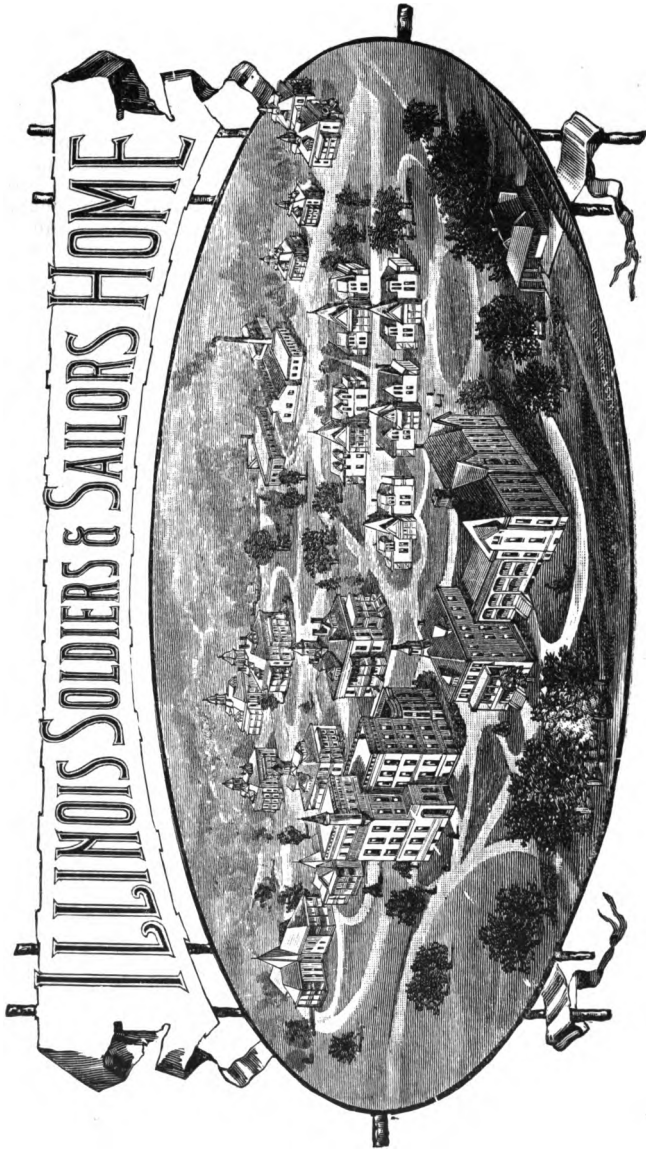
sonville were authorized to take such measures as might be suitable for the purpose of accomplishing the benevolent object of the Legislature. The first meeting of the directors was held March 1, 1865, at Jacksonville, at which time Phillip D. Gillett was appointed *ex officio* superintendent and the selection of the mansion and grounds of ex-Gov. Joseph Duncan was decided upon and leased for the temporary home of the new institution. On Dec. 13, 1865, Dr. Charles T. Wilbur was elected superintendent, which position he held until Oct. 4, 1883. Subsequent superintendents have been Dr. W. B. Fish, 1883-1892; Dr. A. M. Miller, 1893-5; Dr. J. W. Smith, 1895-7; Dr. W. L. Athon, 1897-1901; Dr. S. H. McLean, 1901-1903, and the present incumbent, Dr. C. B. Taylor, who assumed his duties March 18, 1903. At the regular session of the General Assembly in 1871, an act was passed incorporating the Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children as one of the permanent charitable institutions of the State. In April, 1875, appropriations were made for the purchase of land and the construction of buildings for the asylum. After a careful survey of the State, Lincoln was selected as the permanent location. The occupation of the present building and grounds in 1878, with its enlarged accommodations, greatly facilitated the labors in behalf of this noble cause. The design and object of this institution at its organization was not of a custodial character, but the growing necessity of providing and caring for custodial cases became so apparent that the Thirty-sixth General Assembly made appropriations for the construction of a custodial building, which was completed in 1890. This building was soon found inadequate for this class of patients, and further appropriations were made in 1899 for the erection of two new cottages, one of which was completed in 1901 and the other in 1902. In 1901 the Forty-second General Assembly made appropriations for the construction of a new building at the State farm and a new infirmary. These buildings were completed and occupied during the fall of 1902. The various buildings comprising the institution at the present time are the administration, or main building, custodial building, the boys' and girls' cottages, the old hospital, new infirmary, industrial building, laundry, ice plant and cold storage, engine and boiler rooms, etc., on the institution grounds within the city limits and the various buildings at the State farm. The institution grounds contain about 95 acres, exclusive of the farm of 450 acres owned by the State and an additional 400 acres leased for a term of years. The object of the institution is to furnish such training and education to the feeble-minded children of the State as they are capable of receiving and to fit them as far as possible for future usefulness. Children are instructed in the elementary studies, music, dancing and calisthenics. The girls are taught lace-making, fancy work, needlework, etc. The boys receive instruction in brush-making, shoe-making, mattress-making, etc.

ILLINOIS SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME, QUINCY.

The 34th General Assembly on June 26, 1885, passed a measure providing for the establishment of a Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, where should be received all worthy and honorably discharged soldiers and sailors of the Civil or Mexican war, who were members of an Illinois regiment or citizens of Illinois, and who were without means or in need of attention. This law was afterward amended to include veterans of the Spanish-American war, under same conditions. The law establishing the home became operative July 1, 1885, with the following commissioners on location appointed by Governor Oglesby: Col W. W. Berry of Quincy; Hon F. E. Bryant of Bement; Hon. H. T. Noble of Dixon; Hon. M. C. Crawford of Jonesboro; Gen. M. R. M. Wallace of Chicago; Hon. Fred O. White of Aurora and Hon. H. M. Hall of Olney.

Many sites were offered for the location of the institution, but after due consideration, and in appreciation of the efforts and good judgment of Col. W. W. Berry, the commission chose a tract of land of 142 acres, which was afterward increased by purchase to 222 acres, adjoining the city of Quincy on the north. The site was a beautiful one, rolling, well wooded with oaks, elms and other forest trees, and crossed by two small streams.

The first appropriation was for \$200,000.00 to pay for a site and buildings. The first cost of the headquarters building was \$37,865.15; of the boiler house \$14,172.00; kitchen and store house \$11,364.00; eight cottages at \$8,742.13 each;



six cottages at \$10,162.00 each; two cottages at \$11,968.36 each and one at \$12,000.00, including furniture and fixtures. The hospital building including the hospital boiler house and the morgue, cost \$85,800.00.

The home was opened in March 1887, since which time to November 3, 1904, there have been 6924 admissions. There are now on the rolls 2070. 1624 present and 446 on furlough. The largest number actually present at one time was 1727, Jan. 7, 1902.

The average attendance for the past five years was 1534, 1503, 1535, 1509, and 1533. The per capita cost for the same periods was \$102.13, \$109.88, \$122.37, \$121.26, and \$126.29. These rates are lower than any other state institution and indeed, lower than any soldiers' home in the United States, while at the same time the comrades are comfortably cared for, having all the necessities and many of life's luxuries.

One of the latest additions to the home is Lippincott hall, a beautiful brick structure of imposing design. In the basement are billiard and pool tables, card rooms, etc., while on the upper floor is a fully equipped theater where all kinds of amusements are provided, and in which auditorium religious services are held every Sunday. This building was erected without cost to the State, from profits of the home store, at a cost of \$14,000.00, and was turned over to the State Dec. 20, 1900, being accepted at the time by His Excellency John R. Tanner, Governor, who said that he would have considered it a cheap building at \$20,000.00.

The members receive in pensions about \$180,000.00 per year, and in addition to that income many of them who are able, and so desire, earn something more by doing the necessary work in the kitchens, cottages, gardens; etc.; in fact, most of the work is done by members of the home themselves, there being about 360 member employees and 35 citizen employees. The buildings and grounds are neatly kept and in order, the result of constant attention and the pride the members take in their home.

ILLINOIS SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME, NORMAL.

At the close of the war of the rebellion, 1861 to 1865, hundreds of children in Illinois were left orphans, by reason of their fathers being killed in battle, or having died of diseases contracted during their term of service; many of these children were left dependent and in need of protection, consequently the patriotic citizens of Illinois conceived the idea that the State should have the fostering care or such orphan children.

February sixteenth, eighteen hundred sixty-five (Feb. 16, '65), an Act was passed by the General Assembly "To provide a Home for the nurture and education, without charge, of all indigent children of Soldiers who served in the Army or Navy of the Union during the late Rebellion, and have been disabled from disease or wounds therein, or have died or been killed in said service."

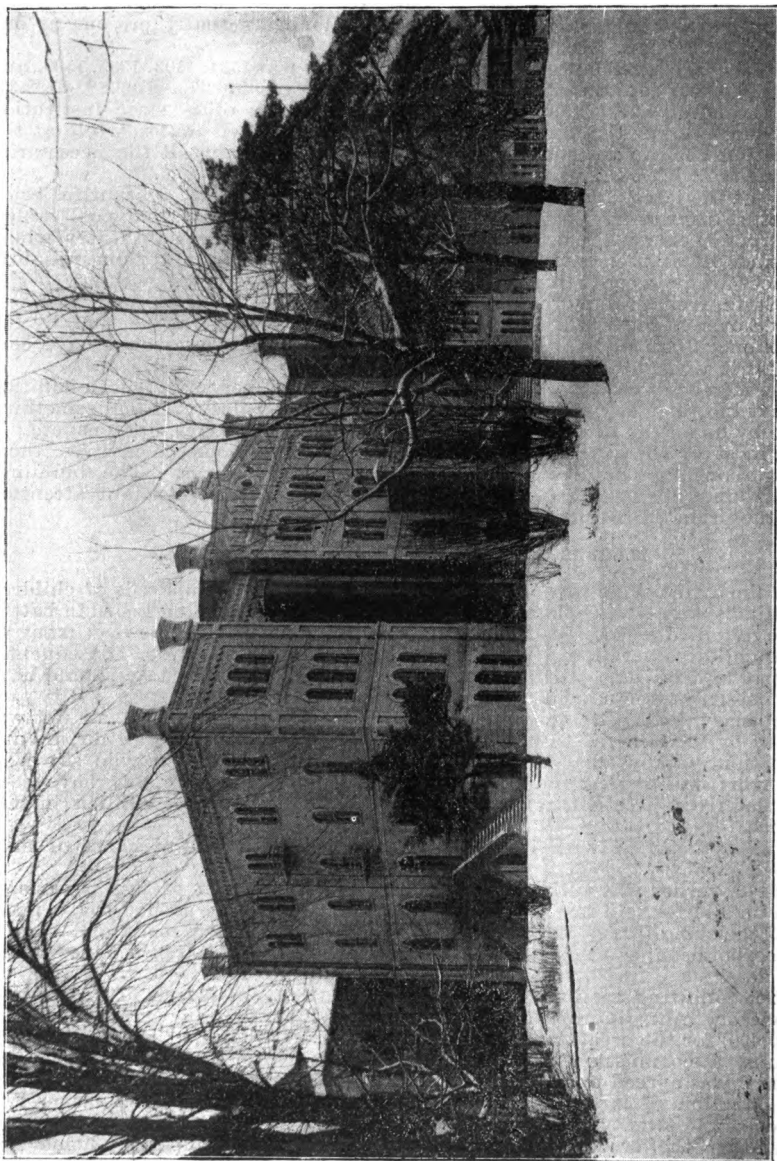
This act carried with it no appropriation for the maintenance of such a home.

The Governor was authorized to appoint a commission of five persons to select a site for said institution, the location, however, was not to be made until the sum of fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) had been made and paid to the corporation; as the sum was not forthcoming no site was selected under this act.

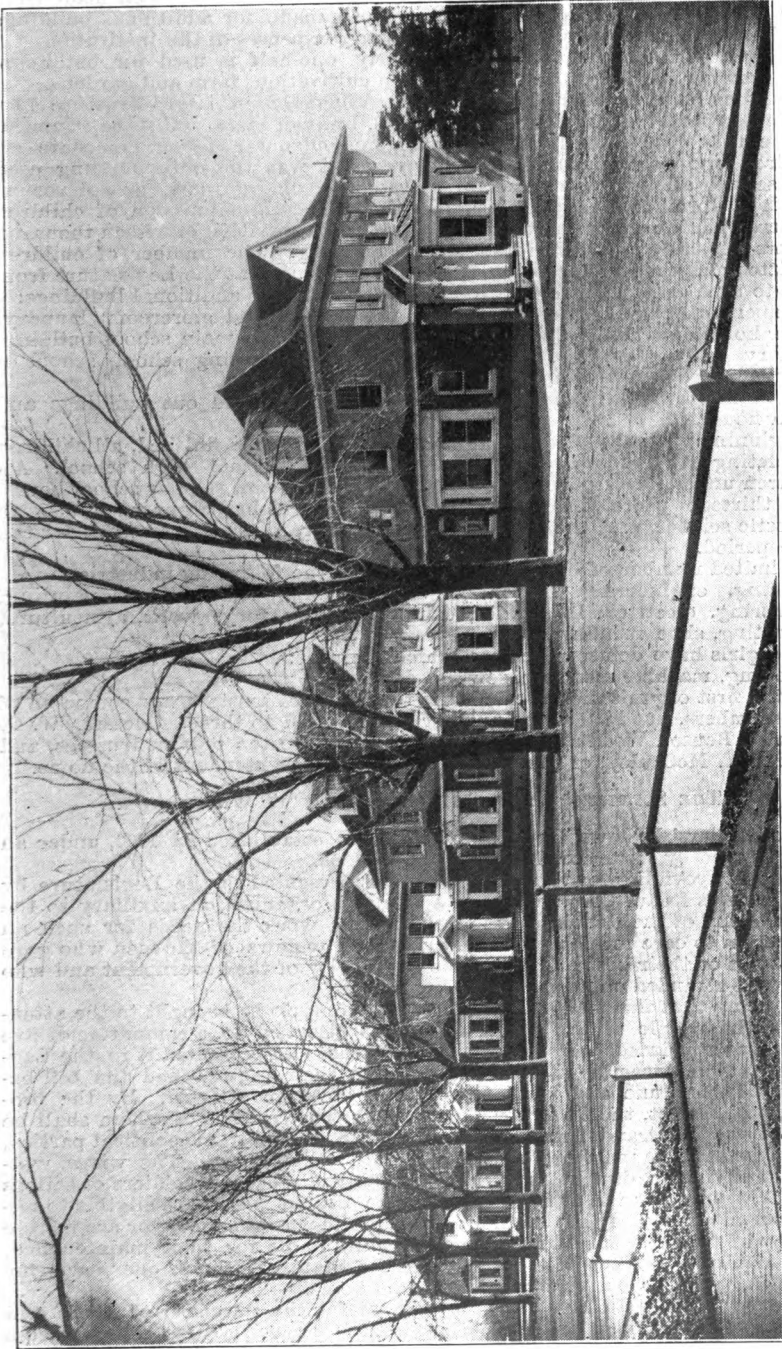
The following session of the Legislature, 1867, on March fifth, passed a mandatory Act, appropriating one hundred thousand four hundred dollars (\$100,400) for the erection of buildings, and then authorizing the Governor to appoint a commission to select a site. The present site of the home at Normal was agreed upon, one of the strongest arguments in its favor being the donation of land and money aggregating in value, forty thousand two hundred and twenty dollars, (\$40,220.)

Pending the erection of permanent buildings, a temporary home was opened in Bloomington in August, 1867; this was soon taxed beyond its capacity, and another was opened in Springfield.

In June, 1869, before the permanent buildings were completed, the children were transferred from both Bloomington and Springfield to their new home at Normal.



MAIN BUILDING.
Soldier's Orphan's Home, ~~Army~~.
Normal.



COTTAGES.
Soldier's Orphan's Home.

Changes in law concerning the admission of children have been made from time to time, and appropriations have been made for additional buildings and improvements as well as for the ordinary expenses of the institution.

The grounds consists of 96 acres, nearly one-half is used for buildings, play grounds and lawns; the remainder in cultivation, farm and gardens.

The first building erected and dedicated in 1869 is a large structure 70 x 140 feet, with 14 foot ceilings, four stories, built of brick and stone trimmed; at the time it was built it was considered adequate to accommodate all children who would be admitted. For years it was the only building used and served all purposes, including kitchen, dining room, school rooms, laundry, dormitories and offices, but the increased admission of children rendered addition room necessary. In 1871 appropriation of fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000), was made for a school building. The number of children admitted and seeking admission to such an extent that the Legislature from time to time granted appropriations for the following additional buildings:

Chapel building, kitchen, including the bakery and storeroom; laundry, boiler house, including a dynamo room; old hospital, main school building, primary school building, new hospital, manual training school, school of domestic science, five cottages.

In addition, pumping station, farm house, barns and out buildings and green house.

Beginning with the kindergarten, the eighth grade is finished, all children completing the eighth grade are sent to the Normal high school. All children under thirteen years are in school all day, the regular school hours, over thirteen years the girls have one and one-half hour each day in domestic science, and the boys in the manual training classes work for the same period.

A limited number of boys are given work in the following industries:

Baking, engineering, carpentry, blacksmithing, horticulture, painting, laundering, electrical mechanics, cabinet making, forge work, agriculture, decorating, shoe mending, etc.

The girls have domestic science which includes:

Cooking, machine mending, sewing, darning.

In the first organization of the home the board of trustees was composed of nine members, but in 1889 the number was reduced to three. Messrs. W. G. Cochran, Benson Wood and N. B. Thistlewood are the present trustees, and Richard N. McCauley, of Olney, is the present superintendent of the home.

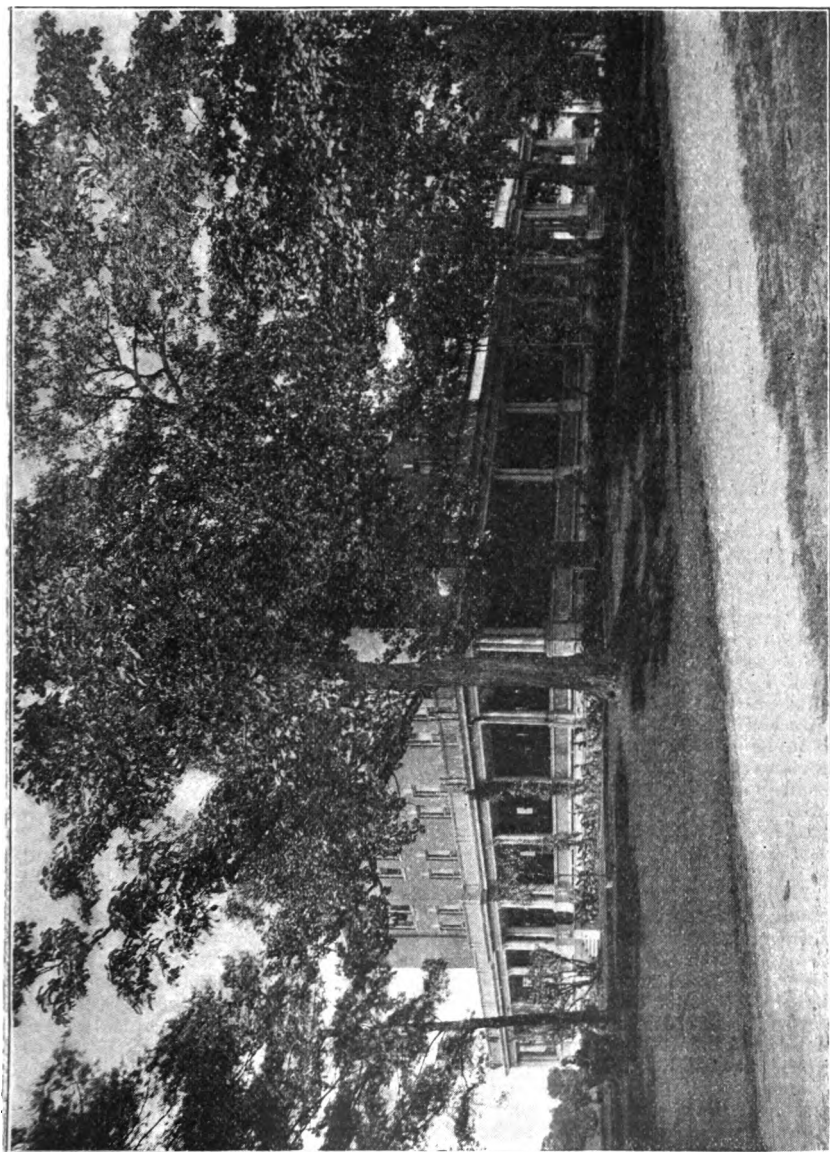
THE SOLDIERS' WIDOWS' HOME OF ILLINOIS, WILMINGTON.

The Soldiers' Widows' Home of Illinois was established in 1896, under an act approved by Governor Altgeld, June 13, 1895.

The bill providing for this institution was presented to the Legislature by the Woman's Relief Corps, which is a woman's organization auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic, who saw in their work the needs for such an institution to care for the wives, mothers and widows of the men who gave their lives or their best efforts for the perpetuity of the government and who now were stranded on a cold and forgetful world.

Believing that this state of affairs needed only to be brought to the attention of the people of the State to have it attended to, a committee of five ladies was appointed, who prepared the measure and presented it to the Legislature. The Assembly at once responded to their request and the bill became a law in June and was approved by Governor Altgeld. By the provisions of this act, the Governor appoints five trustees, two of whom shall be members of the Grand Army of the Republic, of different political parties, and three shall be members of the Woman's Relief Corps. The wives, widows, mothers and daughters of all honorably discharged soldiers or sailors who have served in the army or navy of the United States are eligible to admission, provided they are without adequate means of support or are unable to support themselves, and have no one legally liable for their maintenance, and provided they have been residents of the State of Illinois one year prior to making application for admission to said home.

Twenty thousand dollars was appropriated for the purchase of a site and building and to furnish and maintain the same for two years. The trustees



SOLDIERS' WIDOWS' HOME, WILMINGTON.

located the home at Wilmington, Ill., on the banks of the Kankakee river, purchasing an old farm house and 15 acres of land for \$5,000.00.

The accommodations soon proving inadequate for those desiring admission, the Fortieth General Assembly appropriated \$20,000.00 additional for the erection of a new wing giving accommodations for forty inmates.

The Forty-second General Assembly again acceded to the request for additional room and again \$20,000.00 was given for another wing, with \$2,000.00 for heating, \$2,000.00 for furnishing and \$25,000.00 for maintenance for two years. This completed a very handsome building, which we believe will meet the requirements of those eligible to such a home.

The last Assembly made appropriation for a barn and a power house, which have been built and are now in use. This completes a building for the use of these wards of the State which, including the cost of the ground, cost the State but \$45,000.00, and with the power house and barn but \$50,000.00, all buildings of brick. The building, as now completed, gives a single room to every member of the family and also provides a hospital with nine rooms, three parlors, a splendid laboratory, and one dining room, which is used by officers and members of the family in common.

The garden connected with the institution furnishes almost all the vegetables used.

At the present time there are 80 old ladies on the rolls, the youngest being 58 and the oldest 94, all comfortably housed and cared for by the State of Illinois, in grateful appreciation of the sacrifices made by their husbands and fathers.

THE ILLINOIS SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF, JACKSONVILLE.

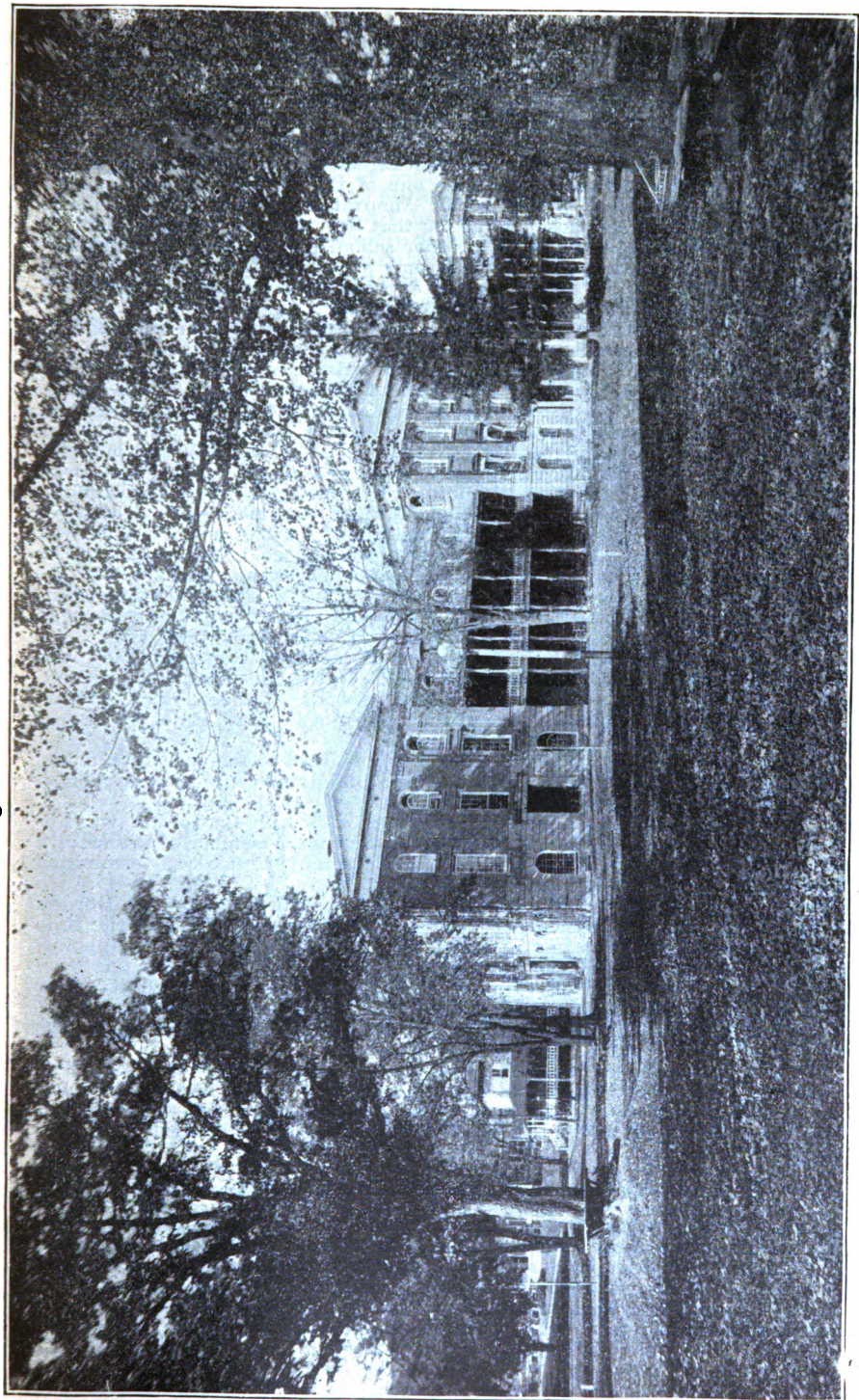
The Illinois School for the Deaf at Jacksonville is the oldest of the State institutions. It was incorporated in 1839, although pupils were not admitted before 1845. It was founded principally through the efforts of Hon. Orville H. Browning of Quincy, Illinois, as the result of a conversation with an educated deaf gentleman while making a trip by steamboat on the Mississippi river. Mr. Browning, being a member of the Illinois Legislature, introduced a bill to found a school for the education of the deaf. The "bill passed and was approved by Governor Thomas Carlin, Feb. 23, 1839."

"The first Board of Directors of the institution named in the Act of incorporation comprises a galaxy of brilliant names in the history of Illinois. Thomas Carlin, Thomas Cole, Joseph Duncan, each at different times governors of the State," and other men of prominence constituted the board.

"On the 29th of June, 1839, a majority of the directors named in the Act of Incorporation met in Jacksonville and proceeded to organize. Gen. Joseph Duncan was elected president. It seems strange that two years and a half elapsed before a site had been secured for the institution, and that seven years should pass before any deaf mutes had been admitted to its halls." But a "building deemed ample for many generations was erected and paid for. It was 86 feet long, 50 feet wide, three stories and an attic high, and was regarded as far beyond all the requirements of the next hundred years, and sometimes styled the State's folly, so little was the demand for such an institution understood. Not a vestige of that building remained after 30 years."

The first superintendent, or principal, was Mr. Thomas Officer, a teacher in the Ohio institution and a man thoroughly familiar with his work. He was appointed before the completion of the building. No pupils arrived, however, at the time set for the opening of school, and it devolved upon Mr. Officer to set out in search of deaf mutes. By the last of December, 1845, two were enrolled and by spring seven more were added, making nine pupils for the first term. Henceforth the school grew and prospered under Mr. Officer's management. Nevertheless many difficulties were encountered and in October, 1855, he resigned, the pupils absconded or were withdrawn by their friends and disorganization ensued. Rev. Newton Cloud, a member of the Board of Directors, upon request, accepted the management of the institution, but he soon realized the necessity of having for principal a man who was

*The quotations and many of the facts in this sketch are taken from the exhaustive history of the institution written by Dr. Philip G. Gillett in 1892.



MAIN BUILDING.
The Illinois School for the Deaf, Jacksonville.

properly fitted for the position, and he declined to carry the responsibility longer than to afford the board opportunity to find some one to relieve him. Correspondence was opened with Mr. Philip G. Gillett, at that time a teacher in the Indiana school. Mr. Cloud was deputized to visit Mr. Gillett at Indianapolis. The latter, after due consideration, accepted the appointment as principal. The institution entered upon a new career, and under his management expanded and advanced until it became one of the foremost institutions for the education of the deaf in the world. Innovations were from time to time made by him, one of the most unique for that day being the appointment of women to the corps of teachers. No other school for the deaf had ventured upon such an organization, which by some persons was at first deemed inadvisable. The wisdom of the innovation was soon demonstrated and other institutions of the country soon followed Mr. Gillett's example.

At the time of Mr. Gillett's appointment the present main center building and north wing were in process of construction. That portion of the building is the only structure now standing that was in existence when Mr. Gillett assumed charge of the institution. During his administration all of the buildings, with the exception of two were erected. In 1871 the south wing, the original edifice completed in 1846 and remodeled in 1850, was razed and the present wing built in its place. In 1873 the present dining hall and hospital was erected. The erection of the main school and chapel building followed in 1874-5. In 1877 the industrial building was constructed; 1879 the laundry building; 1881 several improvements and additions were made—a boys' cottage, barns, also a store, bakery and library building. In 1883 a dairy barn was built and in 1884 a large well equipped kitchen and cold storage plant. In 1886 a gymnasium, containing a drill hall and natatorium was erected. In 1889 the front lawn was extended, an improvement that added very materially to the appearance of the property. The appropriation for this purpose was made after repeated efforts to secure it. In 1891 a farm was purchased.

In 1893, with the change in the state administration a change in the institution administration also took place, Dr. Gillett, the superintendent, retired, after more than 37 years of faithful, efficient service. Under his management the institution had come to be one of the largest of its kind, if not the largest and foremost, in the world.

At this time, 1893, Mr. S. T. Walker was appointed to the superintendency and served four years, during which time a building for the accommodation of small boys was erected.

At the beginning of the fiscal year, 1897, Dr. Joseph C. Gordon was appointed superintendent. Dr. Gordon was at the time a member of the faculty of Gallaudet college, Washington, D. C. His term of service was terminated by death after an illness of but four days.

The vacancy in the superintendency occasioned by the death of Dr. Gordon was filled by the appointment of Mr. Charles P. Gillett, who was at the time a member of the corps of instructors of the institution. Since his appointment to the superintendency a large annex to the school building has been built, for which an appropriation of \$50,000.00 was made by the Forty-third General Assembly. The building was completed and occupied with the opening of a school in the fall of 1904. During the summer of 1903 both the boiler and electric plants were entirely renewed.

The total enrollment since the opening of school in 1845 is 3,252. The enrollment of pupils for this, the sixtieth term, is 479. The corps of instructors, scholastic and industrial, is 56. The school ranks as one of the best of its kind in the world and is worthy of the liberal support and esteem of the people of the State.

THE ILLINOIS CHARITABLE EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY, CHICAGO.

In the month of May, 1858, a number of physicians, under the lead of Dr. E. L. Holmes, met some benevolently disposed citizens of Chicago and founded the Chicago Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, with a board of trustees, and Edward L. Holmes was made professor, in a single room at the northeast corner of Michigan and North Clark Streets, for the treatment of the poor, and where it remained until 1862, when it was removed to No. 28 North Clark

street, and remained there until July, 1864. At this time Walter L. Newberry, president of the institution, donated for a term of ten years the lease of a lot of land upon which was erected a large two-story frame building costing \$2,000.00, and removed from a neighboring block. The first patient requiring board in the institution applied before a single room had been cleaned and furnished, and for two nights he slept on a blanket on the floor. In a few months the number of patients, especially soldiers with diseases of the eye or ear, supported at the infirmary by the Northwestern Sanitary Commission and by the Governors of Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota, rendered greater accommodations absolutely necessary, and the building was therefore raised and a brick basement constructed under it. On Feb. 16, 1865, the Legislature gave the infirmary a special charter, and in 1867 appropriated \$5,000.00 a year, for two years, for the support of such poor patients in the State as desired treatment at the infirmary. This appropriation was renewed in 1869.



MAIN BUILDING
Eye and Ear Infirmary, Chicago.

In the fall of 1869 additional accommodations became necessary, and were obtained by the construction of a large building on the rear of the lot. The funds required were advanced by members of the board of trustees and the surgeons until subscriptions could be raised. This sum amounted to \$6,000.00.

By the Constitution of 1870 appropriations in aid of institutions not owned by the State were made illegal. The Legislature in 1871, unwilling to relinquish its fostering care of the infirmary, received it into the circle of State institutions by a special act. Thereupon the name of the institution was changed by substitution of the word "Illinois" for "Chicago." On Oct. 9, 1871, fire swept away the old infirmary. There were 12 inmates, totally blind, in the infirmary at the time. Fortunately no injury was sustained by any of them.

The Legislature, at an adjourned session in 1872, appropriated funds for the rent of a suitable building on Morgan street for two years. In 1873 they made a further appropriation of \$28,000.00 in aid of the erection of a permanent building. The institution then had a fund of \$33,000.00 of its own, derived from the insurance on the old building and from gifts, the chief of which was a donation of \$20,000.00 from the Chicago Relief and Aid society and \$5,000.00 from the United States Sanitary commission. The present site, at the corner of Peoria and West Adams streets, was purchased for \$18,000.00. The estimated cost of the present building was \$48,000.00. It was erected and occupied in the summer of 1874. The building is of brick with stone trimmings, four stories in height, besides the basement; is L-shaped, with a frontage on West Adams street of 105 feet and a frontage on Peoria street of 95 feet 6 inches and is 47 feet deep; the lot has a frontage of 126 feet on West Adams street and 147 feet on Peoria street.

The annual appropriation for current expenses is \$40,150.00. The object of this institution is to provide gratuitous board, medical and surgical treatment for all indigent residents of Illinois who are afflicted with diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. The character of the work of the institution comprises the medical and surgical treatment of all diseases embraced in ophthalmology, otology and the allied diseases of the nose and throat.

The annual report of the first year's work shows that 95 cases received treatment for diseases of the eye and 20 for diseases of the ear, and that there were six operations. From this small beginning grew the present Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, which now treats in a single day more cases than were treated in the whole first year of its existence.

The good accomplished by this infirmary is incalculable. Since its establishment patients have been gratuitously treated by its physicians in the house and in the dispensary. Objections have been repeatedly made to the continuance of State appropriations for its support on the ground that all other diseased persons are equally entitled to public relief, but the answer, which has always overcome this objection, is that the eye and ear require surgical treatment which general practitioners, especially in the country, cannot ordinarily give, and that the saving of the eye of a poor person, through skillful treatment, saves him from blindness and at the same time saves him from pauperism, thus relieving the community of a prospective and permanent burden.

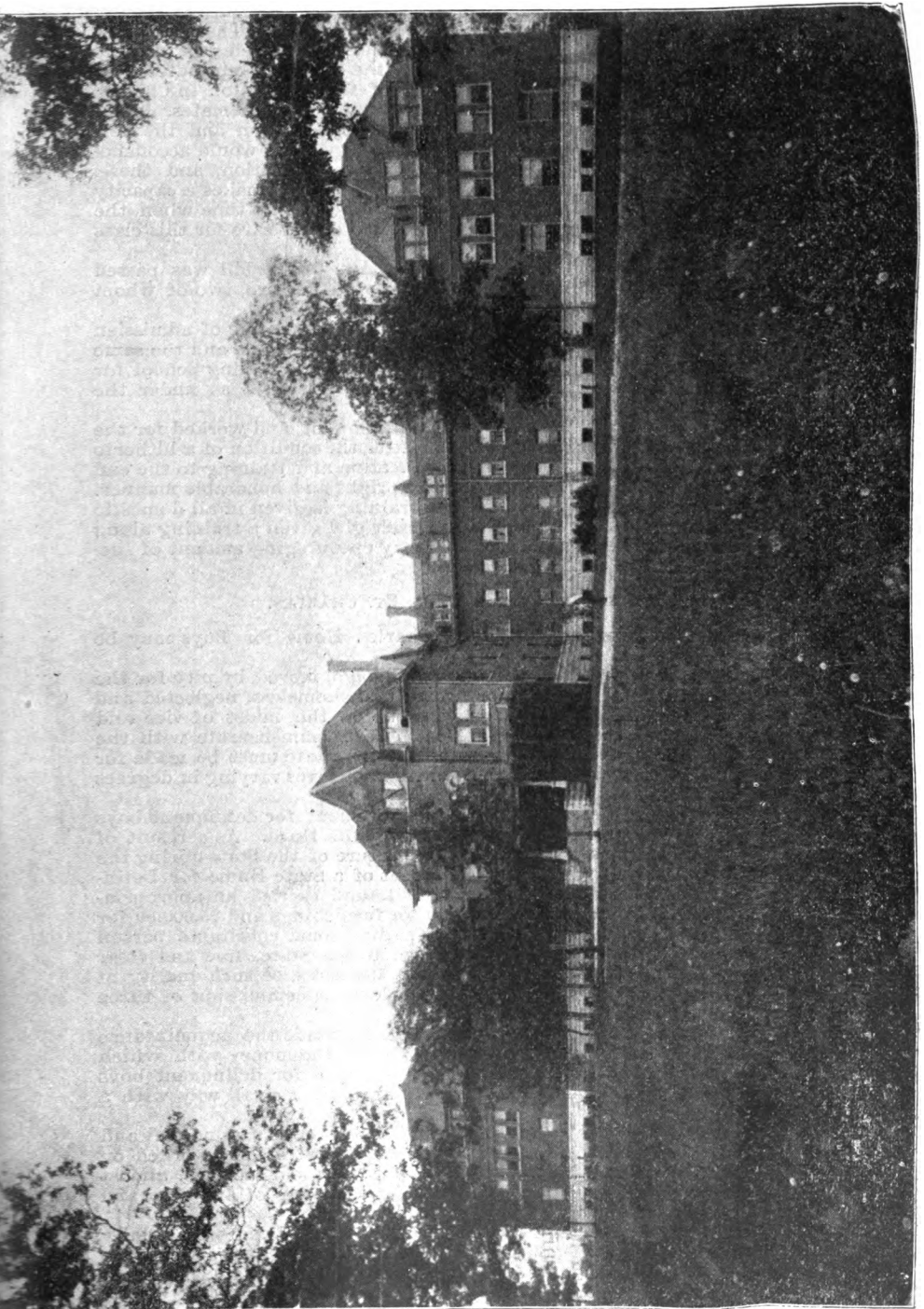
The institution is hampered for want of room and will ask an appropriation for the purchase of more ground and the construction of additional buildings.

To the late Dr. E. L. Holmes, of all others, is the State indebted for this most useful institution. He gave, not only an immense amount of time and labor, but freely gave his money to build it up for the good of human kind.

STATE TRAINING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, GENEVA.

The law which brought this institution into existence was approved by the Legislature, June 22, 1893, and the name at that time given it was State Home for Juvenile Female Offenders. The first meeting of the Board of Trustees was held Oct. 4 of the same year. The board consisted of the following members: Mr. Mathew Henneberry of Peoria, Mr. W. D. Kerfoot, Mrs. M. R. M. Wallace, Mrs. George A. Weise, and Mrs. G. M. Holt, all of Chicago, and Mrs. Julia P. Harvey of Geneva. Mrs. Wallace was elected president and Mrs. Holt, secretary. At a meeting held Nov. 8, Mrs. Julia Mahama was appointed superintendent. On Nov. 17 the president and secretary were authorized to execute a lease for premises at 3111 Indiana avenue at a rental of \$200.00 per month, to be used as a temporary home until a permanent building could be erected. This rented building was furnished and equipped ready for inmates, Jan. 1, 1894. Jan. 29 of the same year Mrs. Margaret R. Wickins was appointed to succeed Mrs. Mahama as superintendent.

It was the intention of the ladies and gentlemen who composed the board to make the institution a credit to the State of Illinois, but early in its history trouble arose owing to the unfamiliarity of those in charge with a work of this kind among the defective and delinquent classes, and to the location of the building chosen for a temporary home. May 19, 1894, a site for a per-



MAIN BUILDING.
State Training School for Girls, Geneva.

manent home was selected at Geneva, Kane county, Illinois. The board purchased the land and soon had the institution under way, which was ready to be occupied on May 1, 1895, at which time the present superintendent, Ophelia L. Amigh, who had been in charge of the institution in Chicago about one month, entered the new home with 28 girls as inmates. Since that time there has been a rapid growth of the institution and the new building was soon filled to overflowing. Four cottages that would accommodate about 25 girls each have been added to the institution, and these, together with the main building, which will hold 114 girls, makes a capacity for about 214 girls, but at no time for years has there been a time when the institution was not crowded beyond our ability to properly care for this class of girls.

During a meeting of the Thirty-ninth General Assembly a bill was passed in the Legislature reducing the number of trustees to five, two of whom might be women.

The Fortieth General Assembly enacted a law raising the age of admission to 18 years, the period of control to a time not beyond 21 years, and the same act provided that the institution may be called the State Training School for Girls, giving such title the same legal and binding effect as under the original title.

The object of those who first thought of, and talked of, and worked for the establishing of a school of this kind, was to better the condition of a hitherto neglected class and give them a chance for education and training to the end that they might become self-supporting in an upright and honorable manner. To this end a good school is maintained, and training is given in all domestic pursuits. Dressmaking is also taught, and each girl given a training along the line that she seems best fitted for. A very encouraging amount of success has accompanied efforts along this line.

ST. CHARLES HOME FOR BOYS, ST. CHARLES.

The history of the founding of the St. Charles Home for Boys may be briefly told.

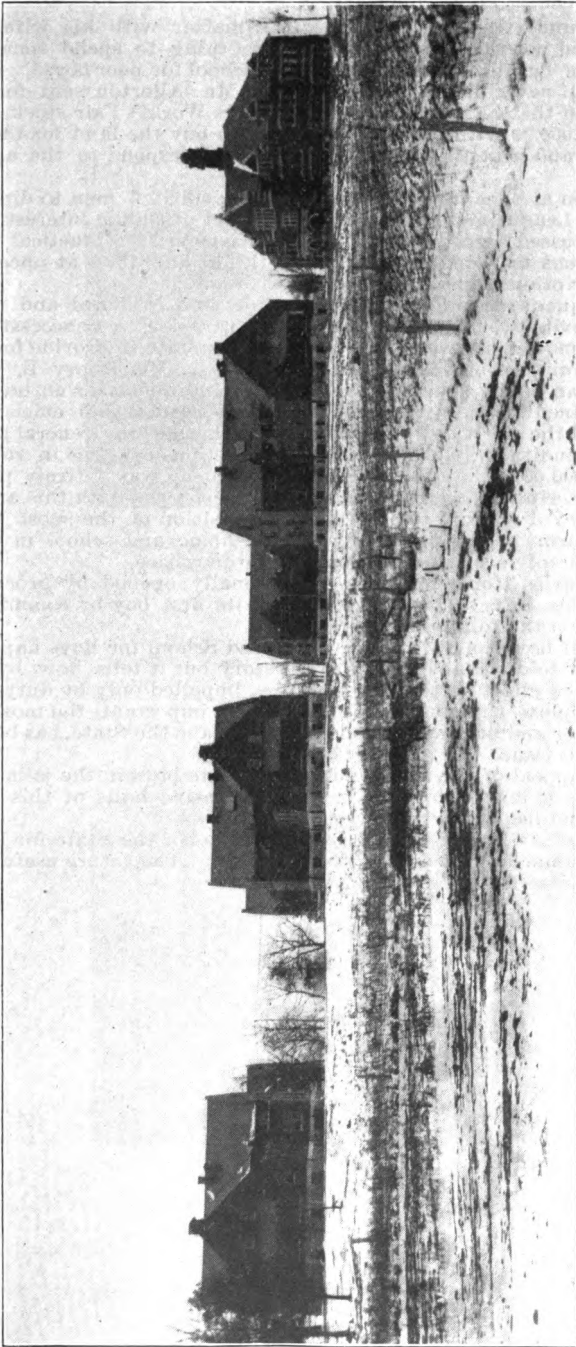
In the year 1899 a few people in the city of Chicago, moved by pity for the ever increasing number of homeless, or worse than homeless, neglected and delinquent boys, born and inevitably growing up in the midst of vice and temptation, determined that some organized effort commensurate with the importance of the undertaking and supported by the State must be made for saving these boys, most of whom naturally enter upon lives varying in degrees of criminality.

Foremost among those interested in this movement for delinquent boys were Judge Richard S. Tuthill and Judge Harvey B. Hurd. As a result of this movement a bill was presented to the Legislature of the State during the session of 1900-01 providing for the establishment of a State Home for Delinquent Boys. The bill became a law May 10, 1901, and carried an appropriation of \$25,000.00 for a building and \$5,000.00 for furnishings and \$5,000.00 for maintenance, provided only, that some municipality, some charitable person or some association should first donate and deed to the State, free and clear of incumbrance, a body of land, not less than 300 acres, of such quality of soil and in such location as would be acceptable to a commission of three members to be appointed by the Governor.

In December, of the year 1900, Mr. Nelson McLean made the acquaintance of Judge Tuthill, and these men undertook to secure the money with which to buy the land and build a home and industrial school for delinquent boys near Chicago, even if we found it necessary to begin in a small way with a small number of boys.

They devised and put to trial many plans for raising the money needed and met with the same number of discouraging failures. Still they worked on hopefully and with determination, and at no little personal sacrifice, almost three years without enlisting the active sympathy and help of any man and without getting a dollar in sight.

An appeal signed by Judge Tuthill was printed in all of the great daily newspapers of Chicago and with one notable exception brought practically no response. After reading that appeal in behalf of the unfortunate, neglected



STATE HOME FOR DELINQUENT BOYS, AT ST. CHARLES.

boys, Mr. Samuel Allerton talked over the matter with his wife and asked her if she "did not think it would be a wise thing to spend some money in helping Judge Tuthill start that home and school for poor boys." Her answer was, "you will never find a better place." Mr. Allerton sent for a reporter and announced that he would not only give his World's Fair stock but that he would put \$5,000.00 with it towards helping to buy the land for the Home and School farm, and urgently called upon others to respond to the appeal as he had done.

Mr. Allerton at once invited about 50 public spirited men to dine with him at the Union League club, "to discuss a subject of public interest," and after they had discussed a good dinner, in his characteristic, practical way, he invited all present to "come in on a good thing" and they at once "came in" with a subscription aggregating nearly \$20,000.00.

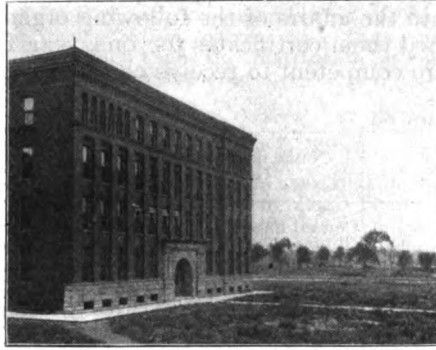
At a subsequent meeting the field of effort was widened and the general public was invited to "come in" and help in carrying to a successful issue the first general movement ever undertaken in this State to provide for the proper care and training of neglected, delinquent boys. Mr. Henry E. Weaver was made chairman of the Committee on Finance and under his enthusiastic leadership, sustained by the united and uniformly cordial and efficient editorial support of all the great daily newspapers of Chicago, the general public of all classes and conditions responded with subscriptions ranging in sums from 50 cents to \$10,000.00 each, and the work of soliciting was actively pushed until the total subscriptions aggregated nearly \$100,000.00. With this ample supply of the "sinews of war" in the bank, the acquisition of the most valuable institutional farm belonging to any similar home and school in the United States, was simply a matter of selection and purchase.

The St. Charles Home for Boys was formally opened by proclamation of Governor Yates, Dec. 15, 1904, and received its first boy by commitment from Cook county on the following day.

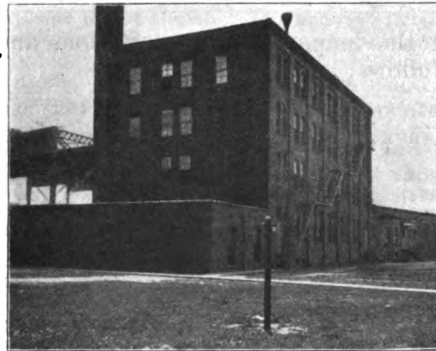
The story of how the St. Charles Home and School for Boys happened to be is thus briefly told. It is indeed a short story but it tells how by persistent and determined effort on the part of a few, impelled only by duty to help the weak and helpless, this undertaking, the most important, the most promising of far reaching and permanent good to society and the State, has been brought to a successful issue.

The mute appeal of the neglected, unfortunate boys in the jails throughout the State, has at last been heard in the legislative halls of this great commonwealth and has met with a cordial response.

The work of saving the erring young citizens of the State for lives of usefulness and honor has been auspiciously begun. The future usefulness of the St. Charles Home for Boys is assured.



MAIN BUILDING,
Industrial Home for the Blind, Chicago.



FACTORY,
Industrial Home for the Blind, Chicago.

ASSOCIATIONS CARING FOR DEPENDENT, NEGLECTED AND DELINQUENT CHILDREN.

Since the date of the last biennial report in pursuance to section 13 of "An act to regulate the treatment and control of dependent, neglected and delinquent children," representatives of this board have examined into the affairs of the following organizations, and the board has furnished them certificates for one year from date to the effect that they are competent to receive children committed to their care by the courts.

Date of Certificate.	Name of Association or Institution.	Location.
March 14, 1903.....	Central Baptist Orphanage	7629 Normal Ave., Chicago.....
Feb. 14, 1903.....	Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society.....	79 Dearborn St., Chicago.....
April 2, 1903.....	Amanda Smith Orphans Home.....	North Harvey
Aug. 11, 1903.....	Illinois Manual Training School Farm.....	Glenwood
Oct. 16, 1903.....	Peoria County Industrial School for Girls.....	Peoria.....
Dec. 14, 1903.....	Springfield Home for the Friendless.....	1300 S. Seventh St., Springfield.....
Dec. 19, 1903.....	Home of the Good Shepherd Industrial School for Girls.....	Peoria.....
Jan. 28, 1901.....	The Chicago Industrial Home for Children.....	Woodstock
Feb. 2, 1904.....	Orphanage of the Holy Child.....	Springfield
March 31, 1904.....	Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society.....	79 Dearborn St., Chicago
March 31, 1904.....	American Congregational Deaconess Association.....	Dover.....
March 31, 1904.....	Chicago Orphan Asylum.....	5120 South Park Ave., Chicago.....
July 30, 1904.....	Union Mission.....	Rock Island
Aug. 8, 1904.....	The Evangelical Orphans' Home.....	Hoyleton
Oct. 26, 1904.....	Central Baptist Orphanage.....	Maywood.....
Nov. 11, 1904.....	Hudelson Home	Ewing

The reports of the inspectors of associations and institutions are given in part as follows:

AMANDA SMITHS' INDUSTRIAL ORPHANS' HOME FOR COLORED CHILDREN, 147TH ST., NORTH HARVEY, COOK CO., ILL.—INSPECTED MARCH 30, 1903.

In pursuance to your instructions the Amanda Smiths' Industrial Orphans' Home, located at 147th street, North Harvey, Illinois, has been inspected and my report thereon is as follows:

The institution consists of one brick building and two frame buildings. The property is worth about \$11,000. The object of the institution is the care of colored orphans. Thirty inmates were present, ten male and twenty females. The institution employs three paid attendants. The children are treated well, and the food furnished is of good quality. They are required to bathe weekly. The clothing furnished is donated by charitably inclined people. The buildings are fairly well furnished. There are two dormitories; one for boys and one for girls. There is no sewer or city water in connection with the buildings. The water supply is from a cistern and well. Coal oil is used for lighting—there being no gas or electric lights. The buildings seem to be fairly well ventilated. Children are fed in one large dining room. Meat is furnished them twice a week.

Children are received here from the Juvenile Court of Cook County, but so far the county has paid nothing for their support.

Before children are placed in homes the families taking them are thoroughly investigated by a representative of the orphans' home. The age limit of children received by the home is from 2 to 13 years. All the

children of school age attend the public schools. The younger children attend school two hours every day in the institution.

The institution is supported by donations and from the proceeds of the sales of newspapers published by Mrs. Smith. Parents of children who are able to pay are charged \$1.50 per week board for their children. The board of only four of the children is paid for at the present time.

From inquiries made in Chicago your inspector is satisfied that this institution is worthy of support and recommends that the Secretary of State be advised to issue the incorporation papers, and that this board issue the usual certificate to the effect that the institution is competent to receive children committed to its care by the courts.

AMERICAN HOME FINDING ASSOCIATION; OFFICE, 167 DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO.
INSPECTION AUG. 7, 1903.

In accordance with your instructions an examination has been made into the affairs of the American Home Finding Association of Chicago, which applied to the State Commissioners of Public Charities for a certificate to the effect that it is competent to receive and care for children committed to its care by the courts, and my report thereon is as follows:

The objects of the association, as shown in a copy of "*Our Homes and Our Homeless*," for July, 1903, the official publication of the society, are:

"To provide carefully selected homes for children and youth, where they will receive the benefit of Christian home training and culture; to place mother and child in the same home, and thus secure for them home life without separation; to find employment and home protection for paroled prisoners and boys and girls who are graduates of industrial and reform schools, and for this purpose to secure the co-operation of churches, societies and institutions working in harmony with these objects."

The publication also shows that it is supported by "free will offerings," and that "any individual, church or society paying into the treasury of the American Home Finding Association \$50.00 may have a child received in their name."

An examination of the financial books, which consist of a journal, cash book and ledger, was made, and they appear to be accurately kept as far as the entries and posting are concerned, but they do not show the actual financial condition of the association, inasmuch as indebtedness outstanding to the amount of \$5,176.41 is not shown. The account of this indebtedness is kept in a small memorandum book, and so far as your visitor is able to learn, has never been included in any statement of liabilities published for the information of the public. These bills are for wages due, loans made to the association and various accounts of long standing. The explanation furnished with reference to this matter was that they did not care to show such a large indebtedness and they thought there was no harm in it, as the facts were known at all times to the Board of Directors.

According to the trial balance exhibited by the association of its books, which was verified, and including the indebtedness not shown on the general books, and also \$500.00, which is said to be due the association from the Cochran estate on account of a legacy, the financial condition appears to be:

ASSETS.	
Cash.....	\$ 73 16
Due from Geo. K. Hoover.....	23 28
Due from Cochran estate (not on books).....	500 00
Total assets.....	\$ 601 42
Deficit.....	5,882 41
	\$6,483 83
LIABILITIES.	
Bills payable (as shown on general books).....	1,307 42
Bills payable (not shown on general books).....	5,176 41
Total liabilities.....	\$6,483 83

By referring to the annual statement, filed in your office on Jan. 23, 1902, you will find that there is considerable difference in the assets and liabilities, as shown on Jan. 1, 1902, and the present time. The report shows that the

association had total assets amounting to \$27,124.93 and liabilities aggregating \$14,250.00, which indicated that there was a surplus of \$12,874.93, while in fact the organization was insolvent.

From all the information obtainable at the office of the association your visitor is led to believe that the statement filed in your office is not correct, and that the financial statement published in the January, 1903, number of *Our Homes and Homeless*, did not show the correct condition of the association.

The trial balance, referred to above, shows that from April 1, 1902, to Aug. 1, 1903, the collections were \$10,812.00; expenses \$5,243.25; agents' salaries and commissions, \$3,245.36, and expenses of maintaining the home for children, \$2,299.38. My understanding is that the usual commission allowed collectors is 50 per cent. which is exorbitant in the extreme for the amount of good accomplished.

The source of revenue is from counties and individuals for taking children, board of children, donations, sale of papers by agents and subscriptions to the newspaper by mail. Upon inquiry your visitor finds that there was an agreement made with Mr. Hoover, the former owner of the newspaper, *Our Homes and Homeless*, whereby he was to receive one-half of the profits of the enterprise, but later it was decided to pay him \$10.00 a month in lieu of all profits. The books show that he received on this account, from time to time in small amounts, approximately \$300.00, and that for the past four months nothing has been credited to this account.

Your attention is called to the fact that this association is having some difficulty with the Indiana State Board of Charities. The trouble, it seems, is that the association has not filed a bond to cover the placement of children, as required by the statutes of that state, and that the board has instituted suit to compel it to do so.

Accompanied by Captain Billingslea, the assistant superintendent, your visitor called at the Home for Children, maintained by the society at 6500 Woodlawn avenue. It is in charge of Mrs. Florence D. Andrus, matron. Nine children were present—two boys and seven girls. Of this number seven were infants, ranging in age from seven weeks to ten months. They were well clothed and their appearance indicated good treatment. Upon my arrival at the home some of the babies were extremely noisy, but they seemed to be liberally supplied with bottles of milk, and before leaving all were quiet. The matron has only been in charge about a week and knows very little concerning the history of the children. She knew the first names of all, except one baby two months old, and no one about the place seemed to know its name.

The association pays \$25 a month rent for the building. It is of brick construction and is heated by natural gas. The plumbing was reported to be in fair condition, except that the matron complained of the inconvenience of carrying water to the bath room. She also reported that when she took charge the beds were inhabited with vermin and that she is doing all in her power to exterminate them.

Upon inquiry your visitor was informed that some of the children present are what is known as "charity" cases, and are taken into the home without remuneration, while others are boarded by their parents, who usually pay \$10.00 a month, or whatever they can afford. Children are also taken from counties and individuals, who are usually given a contract relieving them from further responsibility in the matter by the payment of from \$25.00 to \$50.00 for each child.

Many of the children received by the society are illegitimate and are surrendered by their parents when they are young, which, in a majority of such cases, results in the death of the child from lack of proper nourishment. This appears to be what is called "Traffic in Infants," and, in my judgment, should not be practiced. An organization engaged in this character of business deserves but little consideration at the hands of the public. While in the office the assistant superintendent told me of a man who had just called to get possession of one of the babies, for which he had agreed to pay \$50.00 to have it taken by the society. He claimed that another home had been found for it and did not wish to pay the \$50.00. The final settlement of this case has not been made.

There are serious doubts in my mind whether the placement of children is properly looked after by the Chicago office of the association. An instance is cited where five babies were sent to the Mennonite Orphanage, at New Lisbon, Ohio, during 1902, and inquiry developed the fact that whoever was in charge of that institution was expected to find homes for them. The records of the association show that three of the babies have died, the causes of their deaths being measles, cholera infantum and consumption. Babies are also taken away by a lady living in Rockford and are placed in families in that vicinity under the direction of the district superintendent.

Mr. Smith, the general superintendent of the association, so I am informed, lives in Ottumwa, Iowa, and is not actively engaged in the work in Chicago, his duties being performed by Captain Billingslea, the assistant superintendent, assisted by Rev. Geo. K. Hoover, general field secretary and organizer.

Concerning the stories of friction between former officers of the association and Mr. Hoover, and charges of mismanagement and counter charges too numerous to mention, which have come to my hearing, I have no comment to make.

It is my opinion that the board of trustees is composed of many estimable gentlemen, who, if they know the nature of the business transacted by the society, would not hesitate to resign.

In view of the fact that the officers of the association have published statements misrepresenting the financial condition to the public and to your office, which statements must have been used in soliciting funds, and taking into consideration the methods of administration and management, your visitor is not satisfied that it is competent to receive children committed to its care by the courts.

It is therefore recommended that the certificate be denied.

NOTE—At a meeting of this board held Oct. 15, 1903, representatives of the American Home Finding Association were heard upon the above report. At this time further consideration of the subject was postponed until a subsequent meeting to be called by the president of the board. On Jan. 28, 1904, the representatives of this association again appeared before the board and were heard. The matter was again postponed until Feb. 8, 1904, when it was finally settled by the unanimous vote of the board which declined to issue the certificate applied for. The record of the minutes of the board is as follows:

"The board took under consideration the petition of the American Home Finding Association for the issuance of a certificate to receive children under the Juvenile Court Act. After a discussion of the arguments presented by the officers and attorneys for the association, together with the report of the representative of the State Board, and facts presented by others against the association, the board declined to grant a certificate."

CENTRAL BAPTIST ORPHANAGE, MAYWOOD, COOK COUNTY, ILL., APRIL 1, 1904.

Pursuant to your instructions, I went to Chicago, for the purpose of inspecting the Central Baptist Orphanage, located in Maywood, Cook county. I called at the residence of Dr. James P. Thoms, 640 North Hoyne avenue, secretary of the Orphanage, and found that he would not be there until that evening. The next morning Dr. Thoms called up by telephone and informed me that that they were now moving the furniture of the Orphanage from 7631 Normal avenue, to Maywood, and that the children were scattered in families all over the city of Chicago. He suggested that the inspection of the Home be postponed for at least a month.

Pending this inspection, it is recommended that the certificate to the effect that the institution is competent to receive children committed to its care by the courts, be withheld.

CENTRAL BAPTIST ORPHANAGE, MAYWOOD, ILL.—INSPECTED OCT, 27, 1904.

Application having been received from the Central Baptist Orphanage for the renewal of your certificate to receive and care for dependent children committed by the courts, under your instructions I visited the home of this association, located at Maywood. The Orphanage occupies a beautiful place which was formerly the home of Col. Edwin Norton, but is now owned by the Central Baptist Orphanage. It occupies spacious grounds enclosed by an ornamental iron fence, the grounds being in blue grass lawn with drive and granitoid walks through it. The building is spacious, being a three-story frame with stone and brick foundation and basement. The interior is beautifully finished in hard woods. Every feature about the place is modern.

The toilet and bathing facilities are ample, there being five separate bath tubs. Each sleeping room is furnished by some separate Baptist church or society. The bedding is good, clean, and sufficient. The children are well clothed, well fed, and are receiving the best of care. All but three of those now present are attending the public schools, the three not attending being under school age. Boys under eight and girls under ten years of age are received at the home without regard to color, nationality or previous religious instruction. There are at the present time 15 boys and 12 girls in the home. I have no hesitancy in stating that this society or association well merits the approval and certificate of the State Board of Charities.

CHICAGO ORPHAN ASYLUM, 5120 SOUTH PARK AVENUE, CHICAGO.

INSPECTED MARCH 28, 1904.

In accordance with instructions, on March 28, your inspector visited the Chicago Orphan Asylum, located at 5120 South Park avenue, in the city of Chicago, which institution had applied for a certificate from this board to the effect that it is competent and has adequate facilities to care for children committed to its care by the courts, and the report thereon is as follows:

INCORPORATION—This institution was incorporated by special act of the Legislature in 1849.

OBJECT—Its object is, to protect, relieve, educate and provide means of support and maintenance for orphans and destitute children.

MEANS OF SUPPORT—The report of this institution for the year ending Dec. 1, 1903, shows that the organization is entirely free from debt, and that it is necessary to raise \$10,000.00 yearly by contributions for its maintenance. Each child in the home costs about \$100 a year for its support. The management estimates the expenses of maintaining the work for the present year at \$24,000.00. They have an income from endowments and real estate amounting to \$7,000.00, and receive from board of children about \$7,000.00. This yields little over one-half of the amount necessary for the work. Parents who can afford it, pay \$1.50 per week for the board of their children.

BUILDINGS—They are designed to accommodate 250 children. In my opinion they are up to date in every particular. In the construction of them, the question of light was given considerable attention. Their sanitary condition is excellent. Money has not been spared in making this one of the model institutions of its kind in the State. Your visitor can frankly say that he has never visited an institution of this kind that was better equipped. The floors, stairways, and walls were scrupulously clean, and everything about the place gave evidence of good management. The kitchen was exceptionally clean. The food which was being prepared for dinner was examined and it is ample and of good quality.

NURSERY—In this department your visitor witnessed sixteen children about two years of age eating their dinner. They all seemed to have plenty to eat and from appearance the lady attendant in charge was giving them the best of care.

DORMITORIES—The dormitories contain iron bedsteads with brass tops and are supplied with good mattresses and bedding. Each bed is covered with a white spread. The sleeping apartments all presented a creditable appearance.

CHILDREN—At the date of visitation, there were about 175 children present. Of this number, about 115 were boys, and 60 were girls. Eight of the children have been committed here by the Juvenile court. The age limit for boys is ten years, and for girls twelve years. All of school age attend school in the building.

Your visitor recommends that the certificate applied for be furnished.

DEACONESS' HOME, DOVER, ILLINOIS—INSPECTED APRIL 4, 1904.

In accordance with instructions your inspector called upon Hon. Thomas C. MacMillan, President of the American Congregational Deaconess' Association of Chicago, and made inquiries concerning said association. The Deaconess' Home, which is located at Dover Illinois, is an adjunct of this association and has received children committed to its care by the courts.

Mr. MacMillian informed me that there are probably eight children present in the home that have been so committed.

The description of the home furnished me is as follows: It is a three story brick building with several acres of finely situated and beautifully shaded grounds in Dover, near Princeton, Bureau County, Illinois. It is used as a rest home for Deaconess' as well as for other purposes, such as the care of children who may be placed in charge of the association and in need of its shelter.

The association has been incorporated under the laws of this State.

From all the information obtainable your visitor is satisfied that the association is competent to receive and care for children committed to its care by the courts. It is therefore recommended that the certificate applied for be furnished.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL ORPHANS' HOME, HOYLETON, ILL., INSPECTED, AUG. 5, 1904.

In accordance with instructions, your inspector went to Hoyleton this day and inspected the German Evangelical Orphans' Home of Hoyleton, Ill., and begs leave to report thereon as follows:

The Home is situated on one block of ground. It is a frame building of about 25 rooms. The entire house is now being painted outside.

The object of the institution is to care for and educate orphan children until they are 18 years of age.

There were 44 children present, 22 boys and 22 girls. Of those present, one was a baby ten months old. None of the children present have been committed by the courts.

The institution is supported by board of children charged to parents who can afford to pay, and donations from churches in Illinois and Indiana.

School is held in the building all the year, except one and a half months. The children attend the Zion Church Sunday school.

The water supply is from one well and four cisterns and seems to be ample. There is a bath room in the basement, but as there are no modern conveniences, the water has to be carried to the tub. The water closets are outside.

The sexes are separated in different ends of the building.

The building was formerly used as a college. Ten years ago it was opened as an orphan asylum. It has been under the present management about a year.

It is recommended that the certificate applied for to the effect that the institution is competent and has adequate facilities to care for children committed to its care by the courts, be issued.

HOME OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD, INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, COR. STARR AND FARDY STS., PEORIA—INSPECTED DEC. 18, 1903.

Pursuant to your instructions, your visitor has this day made an examination into the affairs of the Home of the Good Shepherd Industrial School for Girls, located at the corner of Starr and Fardy streets, Peoria, which made application for a renewal of its certificate to receive children committed to its care by the courts. There were 103 inmates present. Of this number, 75 were reform girls, and 28 children.

Since the last visit, the new addition has been completed at a cost of \$35,000.00. The institution still owes about \$15,000.00 of this amount.

The sanitary condition of the floors, ceilings and walls is good. The beds were examined and found to be clean and comfortable. The Mother Superior reported the plumbing to be in perfect condition.

A new sewer is now being built at a cost of \$1,600.00.

The dining rooms were in good condition.

The inmates are required to bathe once a week.

Only six of the children in this institution have been committed by the courts. The counties usually pay \$10.00 a month for their support, but two only pay \$5.00.

This institution is still doing good work and is worthy of the support of the public. It is therefore recommended that the certificate be renewed.

HUDLESON HOME, EWING, ILLINOIS—INSPECTED NOV. 3, 1904.

The Hudelson Home, a Baptist Orphanage, located at Ewing, Illinois, was inspected today in accordance with your instructions.

Its object is to provide a temporary home for children irrespective of birth and to place them in temporary or permanent family homes as rapidly as possible.

The work of the home is now carried on in a rented house in Ewing, but arrangements have been made to put up a suitable building on a 10 acre site about a mile north of Ewing. The site has been donated by Mr. J. R. Gibbs, and the institution has been endowed to the amount of \$10,000 by Mr. William Hudelson, about one-half of which has been paid to the management thereof. In building the new institution it is the intention of the management to follow the cottage plan. Each cottage is to accommodate about 25 children. Stone for the foundation of the first building has been donated, and the necessary brick has been burned, and the management expects to start the building next spring.

The present building contains eight rooms with no modern improvements. It is in bad repair, the walls need papering and the woodwork needs painting. The building throughout seemed to be clean but lacked furniture. Only two of the rooms, the sitting room and dining room were carpeted. The matron informed your visitor that rugs would be furnished for the bed rooms. There seems to be a lack of facilities for heating the house. The house only contained two stoves, one in the kitchen and one in the sitting room. Your visitor was informed that additional stoves would be purchased. and that drums would be placed in the bed rooms.

The matron informed me that the usual bill of fare for the children was as follows:

Breakfast—Cereals, bread and butter and milk

Dinner—Meat, potatoes and other vegetables.

Supper—Bread, butter, sauce and milk.

The number of children present today was 10. Seven of that number were boys, and three girls. The oldest child is a girl of 13 years of age, and the youngest is a boy two years old. Two of those present have been committed here by the courts.

The institution was incorporated about a year ago last June. It is supported by voluntary contributions and the endowment above mentioned. The home is in charge of Miss Alice M. Gibbs, matron, who receives a salary of \$100 per year. She seemed to be well qualified for the position and no doubt is doing good work.

Your visitor is of the opinion that the building in use at the present time as a home is not suitable to care for the children, but as the management expects to have a modern building next year, it is recommended that the certificate applied for be furnished.

ILLINOIS CHILDREN'S HOME AND AID SOCIETY; OFFICE 79 DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO—INSPECTED APRIL 1, 1904.

On March 28, 1904, in pursuance to your instructions, your visitor called at the office of the Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society in Chicago for the purpose of examining into their affairs. The report thereon is as follows:

ENGLEWOOD NURSERY—The Englewood Nursery, located at 6516 Prairie avenue, which is used by this society for the temporary care of children before they are placed out, was first inspected. There were 18 inmates present, seven girls and 11 boys. The nursery was not crowded, the capacity of the same being 25 children. Infants are no longer cared for here, but are boarded in private families.

The matron reports that there has been no epidemic during the past year, and that it has only been necessary to call the doctor seven or eight times during the winter.

Inmates are required to bathe once a week, and oftener if necessary.

The food furnished is ample and of good quality; the sanitary condition of the building is fairly good and the inmates appeared to be sufficiently clothed. All the clothes, except the shoes, are donated by charitably inclined people.

INSPECTION OF BOOKS—Every opportunity was given to inspect the books and records kept in the office. The trial balance of the ledger was verified and found to be correct, with the exception of a mistake of \$1.00. This error had not been located by the bookkeeper. From all the information obtainable your inspector is led to believe that the money received has been properly accounted for.

AID DEPARTMENT—This is one of the most important departments of the society. It takes up for consideration, any case presented. First it makes inquiry and endeavors to accomplish what should be done. There are three people employed in this department, and the others give part of their time to the work. The department deals with incorrigible children, "A" by advice, "B" by supervision, "C" by commitment to institutions through the Juvenile court. It also deals with infirm children by securing medical care, nursing, or hospital treatment. It looks after defective children by securing commitment to State institutions, or care in some other way. It frequently secures temporary care for children while parents are in temporary distress. It finds boarding places for children which the association recommends, and parents pay for board either through the society or direct.

ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN—Under the head of illegitimate children, the society arranges if necessary for the care of the mother before and during confinement, and for mother and child after confinement. It takes steps if possible to require the father to support the mother and child, and insists on the mother nursing the child if possible. It provides for the admission of the mother and baby either to an institution, or better, by securing employment for the mother with child at wages from six to 12 dollars per month.

JUVENILE COURT—Probation officers are furnished by the society in the Juvenile court of Cook county for dependent cases.

During the year 1903, 72 children were received from the Juvenile court of Cook county, and nothing has been received by the society for their support.

PLACING OUT AND VISITATION OF CHILDREN—The superintendent informs me that the society employs a visitor who spends most of his time in visiting children, investigating homes, and placing them out. Children are placed in homes on a three months trial, and then the home is visited by a representative of the society who makes a report on the same. Numerous reports are required with reference to the children placed out, copies of which are furnished as follows:

APPLICATION BLANK.

Conditions.

1. Applicants for children are expected to be kind hearted, Sabbath observing and church going people. They must be in such financial circumstances and sustain such social relations as to give the child good advantages and at least a common school education.

2. The child is sent on 90 days trial, at the end of which time if it is to be removed, it may be at the expense of the Society; before or after 90 days the removal must be at the expense of the applicant.

3. In no case shall a child be given away to the third party without the written consent of the Society.

4. Unless the child is legally adopted foster parents will make reports when requested, on blanks to be furnished by the Society.

5. It is to be hoped that the child will be legally adopted; but adoption papers cannot be taken out until the written consent of the Society is given. If the child is not legally adopted it is to remain under the control of the Society.

6. The application must be filled out with ink, signed by both husband and wife. TWO COPIES SHOULD BE MADE: one to be retained by the family making the application, the other sent to the State Superintendent, either by mail or through the agent instrumental in securing the application.

7. In order to protect the interests of the children placed in our charge, it is necessary in all cases to make careful inquiries, and to have an agreement duly executed and approved before delivering the child.

TO THE ILLINOIS CHILDREN'S HOME AND AID SOCIETY,
601 Unity Building, Chicago, Illinois.

We have carefully read the above conditions and signify our concurrence therein by making the following application:—

Husband name..... Age..... Occupation..... 190.....
Wife's name..... Age..... Occupation.....
Post office..... County..... State.....
Residence..... Street, or..... State.....
What is your nearest railroad station?..... On what R. R.....
How far do you live from the station; in what direction?.....

(If home is in city be careful to give street and number.)

Do you own your own home, or other real estate?.....
Members of your family, (state age and sex).....

Do you keep a hired man?..... Do you keep a hired girl?.....
Do you take in boarders, temporary or permanent?.....
Are there invalids or aged persons in your family? (State age and condition.).....

Do you belong to the church?..... What denomination?.....
If not, what church do you attend?.....

(The Society is frequently asked to place children in families of a certain denomination and does so as far as possible.)

Name and address of your pastor.....
How far are you from school?..... How far from church?.....
Name a person near the station who will receive the child for you?.....

Will you pay the expense of sending the child to you?.....
What is your object in taking a child?.....

Do you want a boy or girl?..... Age..... (Give largest limit possible.)
Give the names and addresses of at least three responsible persons who know you and to whom we can write for recommendations.....

We hereby agree to receive such a child as we have described, and to give it good advantages, to send it to school as required by law, and to faithfully provide for its well being, physical, mental and moral, in all respects as if it was our own child; and we further agree that we will report in writing to the superintendent, on blanks furnished by the Society, when requested, unless the child shall be legally adopted by us. If, at any time, in the judgment of the Society, it should be for the best interests of the child, we will promptly return the child to the care of the Society at our expense, unless the child shall have been previously legally adopted.

Signed:..... Husband.....
Signed:..... Wife.....

LETTER MAKING INQUIRY ABOUT APPLICANTS AND THEIR HO

Chicago.....

Dear Friend—

Mr. and Mrs..... have applied to this society for a.....

We desire to learn something of the social, moral and financial standing of this family. To that end I send the within recommendation blank, which please fill out, sign and return to this office.

Please pay particular attention to "remarks," as I wish to know something in regard to the spirit of the home. Your communication will be regarded as strictly confidential; and if you so request will be returned to you.

Thanking you in advance for the favor, I am,
Yours respectfully,

Asst. Supt.

RECOMMENDATION BLANK.

ILLINOIS CHILDREN'S HOME AND AID SOCIETY,

79 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.

DEAR SIRS—

In reply to your letter of inquiry concerning.....
 of..... years.
 I would state that I have personally known them..... years.
 They are aged about.....
 Their family consists of (state age and sex).....

.....
 *The habits of their children (if any) are.....
 *Their standing in the community as to honesty, morality and trustworthi-
 ness is.....

In education and intelligence they are.....
 He is a member of..... church.

(or) He is a regular attendant of..... church.

Does he use liquor?.....

His occupation is.....

She is a member of..... church.

(or) She is a regular attendant of..... church.

Their habits as to Sabbath observance and church attendance are.....

They are distant from church..... miles; from day
 school..... miles; from railroad station..... miles.

Their property is worth as least \$..... and the home
 they occupy as to comfort and convenience is.....

*As to their fitness for the purpose of training a child I would say.....

.....

Signed.....

Date.....190....

REPORT OF HOMES INVESTIGATED.

By District Superintendent.

(This report is made before the children are placed out.)

Name of applicant and wife.....

Street and number, or county?..... P. O.....

Husband's age?..... Nationality?..... Occupation?.....

Salary, if any? \$..... What education has he?..... Is he intelligent?.....

Does he speak English?..... Is he trustworthy?..... Is he frugal?.....

Has he a good moral character?.....

Is he industrious?..... Is he kind and gentlemanly in his family?.....

..... Is he kind to his stock?..... Is he just and

considerate to his employees?..... What is his temperament?

..... Is he of a kind and happy disposition?.....

Is he generous and liberal minded?..... Does he control his

temper?..... Is he a member of any church?.....

If so, what church?..... Does he attend

regularly and does he take an active part in the church work?.....

Has he been previously married, if so, did his first wife or wives die?.....

.....

Was he ever divorced, if so, when, where, and by whom was the divorce

procured, by himself or his wife?.....

Does he use intoxicating liquors, if so, to what extent?.....

..... Does he use profane or vile language?.....

..... Is he neat in his personal appearance?.....

Does he pay his bills promptly?..... Is he and has he been

*Please give special attention to this question.

prosperous in his business?.....

How many children have been born to the family?..... How many are living?.....

..... How many are living at home?..... Do you consider that he will be a good foster parent and will a child under his influence be likely to become a good citizen?.....

..... Wife's age?.....

Nationality?..... What education has she?.....

Is she intelligent?..... Does she speak English?.....

..... What his her disposition?..... Is she inclined to be fault-finding?..... Does she use intoxicating liquor?.....

Is she a woman of good moral character?.....

What is her temperament?.....

Does she control her temper?..... Is she neat and orderly in her personal appearance?..... Does she seem to be painstaking in her work?..... If she is the support of the family, what is her occupation?..... Income \$.....

Has she property in her own right?..... Is she a member of any church if so, what church?..... Does she attend with reasonably regularity and take an active part in the church work?..... Does she and her husband live happily together?..... Is this her first husband?.....

Was she ever divorced, if so, when, where, and by whom was the divorce procured, by herself or her husband?.....

Do you consider that she would be a good foster parent?.....

What reputation does the family bear in the neighborhood?.....

THE HOME—Do they own the home, or other property?..... If so, value \$.....

Is it mortgaged?..... If so, amount, \$..... No. of acres in farm or premises?..... No. of rooms in House?.....

Condition of the house as to: Cleanliness?..... Order?..... Comfort.....

Appearance of house, yard, barn, etc.

.....

What newspapers taken?.....

Character of books?..... Pictures, etc.

Give general impressions and recommendations.....

Signed

District Supt.

Date of Investigation.....190.....

RECOMMENDATION BLANK.

To the State Superintendent of the Children's Home and Aid Society:

79 Dearborn Street. Chicago, Ill.

DEAR SIR—

Application having been made by..... for the privilege of adopting a child placed in his family by the Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society, I would say that I have known Mr. and Mrs. for a period of years. I have visited their home and have had personal observation of the condition and treatment of the child.

I would recommend that the society consent to the adoption of said child by the foster parents for the following reasons:

Yours truly,

P. O. Address.

(N. B.—This communication will be treated by the society as strictly confidential, and, if you so request, will be returned to you.)

REPORT OF VISIT TO A WARD OF THE SOCIETY.

Name of child..... Age..... Date of visit.....
 When placed..... With whom placed.....
 P. O. address..... Residence.....
 Distance and direction from nearest railroad station.....
 Has family removed?..... Present address.....
 Condition of child, as to: Health..... Clothing.....
 Manners..... Is the child obedient?.....
 Helpful?..... Happy?..... Kind of work done by
 child?..... What bad habits, if any?.....
 Does the child go regularly to church?..... Sunday school?.....
 Day School?..... Number of weeks in school past year.....
 Name and address of pastor..... Name and
 address of school teacher.....
 Condition of the home, as to: Cleanliness..... Order.....
 Comfort..... Appearance of house, barn, yard, etc.....
 What newspapers taken?..... Character
 of books?..... Pictures, etc.?.....
 Observe relation between child and foster parents: Affectionate?.....
 Confidential?..... Is the home adapted to the child?.....
 School teacher's testimony, if any, as to: Clothing..... Care.....
 Training.....
 General observations as to: Condition and welfare..... Have
 you any recommendations to the society?.....
 What suggestions, if any, were made to foster parents?.....
 Dated.....
 Signed.....
 Address.....

SUGGESTIONS RELATIVE TO VISITING CHILDREN.

We desire to have each of our wards visited at least yearly by a representative of the society. These visits are not intended to be inquisitorial, but friendly visits to the child and the foster parents.

The blanks furnished are intended to guide the visitor as to the information desired. These blanks need not necessarily be shown, but may be filled out later, if thought best. Most of the information can be obtained by conversation, without direct questions.

In the case of children *legally adopted*, the society has no *right* of visitation, but foster parents seldom object. Care should be taken not to assume authority, nor to betray to others or to the child facts which the foster parents may prefer not to reveal.

In the case of children *on trial or indenture*, the society has both the right and the duty of visitation, but its attitude is strictly friendly. The visitor is expected to ascertain that the child is kindly and fairly treated, has school privileges, church privileges, etc.

In case there is reason to suspect unkind or unjust treatment the presumption always is that the foster parents are trying to do right, unless there is evidence to the contrary. Sometimes, malicious or hostile people circulate unfounded rumors. In case of such suspicion, it is usually best to deal frankly with the foster parents and to hear their side of the case. In rare cases it may be best to ask for a private interview with the child, which should be strictly confidential, or it may be best to interview the minister, the day school teacher or some discreet neighbor; but great care must be taken not to make mischief instead of stoping it.

Write legibly—especially names; use ink if convenient, otherwise a hard pencil. Use additional sheets if necessary, same size.

Additional blanks will be furnished on request.

HASTINGS H. HART, State Superintendent.

INFORMATION AS TO THE ADOPTION OF CHILDREN.

Wards of the Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society.

Terms Upon Which the Society Will Consent to the Adoption.

1. It is the desire of the society that children should be legally adopted at the expiration of the trial period, except for special reasons.
2. The proposal to adopt a child must have the approval in writing of the superintendent of the district in which the adoptive parents reside, if there be such superintendent. His approval must be based upon his personal knowledge of the adoptive parents of the child and of the circumstances favoring its adoption as proposed.
3. If there be no such district superintendent, there must be furnished to the society a like approval signed by two reputable persons, resident in the neighborhood of the adoptive parents, who are known, or properly certified, to the association.
4. In every case the certificate should be full in its statement of facts so that the society can form a proper conclusion to the propriety and desirability of the adoption. A form of such certificate will be furnished.

Legal Requirements.

1. In the adoption of children—wards of the society—the terms of the following laws are to be observed, viz: "The act to revise the law in relation to the adoption of children," (Approved Feb. 27, 1874.); "To regulate the treatment and control of dependent, neglected and delinquent children." Approved April 21, 1899.

2. The petition and proceedings must conform to the first of these acts, *except as the same is modified by the latter act.*

3. For the purpose of bringing the case within the terms of the latter act, it will be well to have the petition state the necessary facts; as:

(a) That said child was by an agreement entered into on (giving the date) between the parents of the child (or whoever enters into the same) and the society, by which the child was surrendered to the society, in which agreement the society is authorized, by its attorney or agent, to appear in any proceeding for its legal adoption and consent to its adoption, the agreement of surrender being made an exhibit; or:

(b) that the child, being dependent or neglected, was, by an order duly made and entered in the.....court (giving date) committed to the care of the Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society as a dependent child (the order of the court committing the child being made an exhibit).

4. In either case the petition should further state that said society is incorporated under the laws of Illinois for the purpose of aiding, caring for and placing in homes dependent and neglected children, and is duly approved as provided in an act entitled: "An act to regulate the treatment and control of dependent, neglected and delinquent children," and that.....
.....is the superintendent and agent of said society, and duly authorized to appear and act in its behalf.

5. It is of the utmost importance that the petition should set forth all jurisdictional facts, and that the decree of adoption should find that each and all of such facts (stating them) were proved.

6. The proceedings should be conducted by a competent attorney.

7. As soon as the decree of adoption is made, please advise the society at once, in order that our records may show the fact.

Address,

Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society,
79 Dearborn St., Chicago.

The superintendent also informed me that the children in demand for adoption are girls from two to five years of age.

NEW YORK JUVENILE ASYLUM—During the past year the society has made a contract with the New York Juvenile Asylum for caring for and placing

out children in Illinois. There are now about three hundred children from New York who are looked after by this society. The contract provides that 100 children shall be placed by the society in one year. For many years the Juvenile Society has maintained an agency at Chicago for the care and supervision of its wards. The agency was assumed by the Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society in October, 1903.

FINANCES OF THE SOCIETY—The following financial statement for the two years 1902 and 1903, has been furnished by the superintendent.

Financial Statement for the Two Years, 1902 and 1903.

	FOR THE Year.	
	1902	1903
INCOME.		
From donations, Cook county.....	\$11,995	\$14,344
From donations, miscellaneous.....	19,300	22,087
Total donations.....	31,295	36,431
From counties for care of children.....	2,399	3,470
From friends, etc., for care of children.....	1,414	1,490
From miscellaneous receipts.....	16	74
Total income.....	\$35,124	\$41,475
EXPENSES.		
Salaries, office.....	\$ 7,020	\$ 7,489
Salaries, field.....	11,596	12,211
Total salaries.....	\$18,616	\$19,700
Traveling expenses, officers and children.....	4,682	5,237
Postage, printing and etc.....	2,757	4,599
Children's Home Finder.....	560	889
Board of children.....	9,277	8,756
Miscellaneous expenses.....	1,430	1,703
Total expense.....	\$37,322	\$40,884
Net deficit.....	\$2,198	
Net Surplus.....		\$581
LIABILITIES AND ASSETS,		
LIABILITIES.		
Note at bank.....	\$1,000	
Due employes.....	4,524	\$4,041
Miscellaneous accounts payable.....	3,716	3,529
Total liabilities.....	\$9,240	\$7,570
Cash Assets.....	2,240	1,010
Liabilities above cash assets.....	\$7,000	\$6,560
PERMANENT ASSETS.		
Middleworth Home (including furniture).....	\$9,289	\$9,229
Rantoul Home (including furniture).....	5,772	5,864
DuQuoin Home (including furniture).....	260	260
Office furniture, stationery, etc.....	497	586
Total permanent assets.....	\$15,798	\$15,939
Add cash assets (as above).....	2,240	1,010
Grand total assets.....	\$18,038	\$16,949
Deduct total liabilities (as above).....	9,240	7,570
Net assets, above liabilities.....	\$8,798	\$9,379

Your inspector is also informed that the commission plan of collecting donations has been entirely abolished, and that the agents and employes are paid straight salaries. You will notice in the foregoing table that the amount of salaries of officers and agents is almost one-half of the income.

This is not surprising when you consider the amount of labor required in looking after the children, finding and investigating homes, and keeping the records of the office. You will also notice that apparently only a small proportion of the expense is used for the support of children, while in fact they get the benefit of the efforts of agents and employes in securing homes where they get board free of cost to the society. The society has now over 2,000 wards which are cared for in family homes. Estimating the annual cost for caring for each child at \$100, the total expense would be \$200,000. The management of this society considers that this amount is saved through the efforts of their employes and agents, and therefore that the expenses are not as high in proportion to the receipts as they appear.

It is recommended that the certificate applied for the effect that this society is competent to receive children committed to its care by the courts be granted.

ILLINOIS MANUAL TRAINING SCHOOL FARM, GLENWOOD, COOK COUNTY, ILL.—
INSPECTED AUG. 8, 1903.

The inspection of the Illinois Manual Training School Farm, at Glenwood, Cook county, Ill., has been made as per your instructions, and my report thereon is as follows:

The school is located 24 miles from Chicago on the Chicago Terminal Transfer railroad and on the Chicago & Eastern Illinois railroad. Its Chicago office is at 113 Adams street.

The institution consists of 14 substantially constructed brick buildings, arranged in a semi-circle, with the administration building, which is imposing in appearance, in the center. All the buildings are heated by steam, are lighted with electricity, and gas is furnished by plants belonging to the institution. A well equipped laundry has been provided. The well kept lawn is beautifully decorated with beds of blooming plants, and everything about the grounds indicates that they are carefully looked after.

The sanitary condition of the floors, ceilings, walls and plumbing is exceptionally good and will compare favorably with the State institutions under the jurisdiction of the board. The beds are models of cleanliness, special care being taken to keep them in good condition. The mattresses are made of husks with cotton tops. The ventilation of the rooms is all that could be desired.

The superintendent reports that the general health of the inmates is good. He says he has not had a sick boy in seven months and but one death in the last three years.

The institution has a library of about 3,500 volumes. The school building has four rooms, and two rooms in the manual training building are used for school purposes. Each room is in charge of a lady teacher, who lives in the cottages with the boys.

The cottages were originally designed for 30 boys, but now contain 34.

There are 300 present in the institution, which is the full capacity. The superintendent reports that the institution now has about 500 boys placed out and that their representative visits them once a year. If the institution could afford the extra expense it might be well to hire some additional help so that these visits could be made more frequent and thus keep in closer touch with the boys.

All clothing is purchased, no second-hand wearing apparel being used.

There is ample fire protection. There is a standpipe in the main building which is connected with a line of hose to all the cottages.

The farm contains 300 acres. Forty cows and 50 horses are kept. The boys make all the butter used at the institution. They also manufacture all the shoes worn by the boys, as well as several other articles for market.

The books of the institution are kept in the city office. They seem to be complete. The statement of the assets and liabilities, dated April 30, 1903, filed in your office, was verified with the ledger and found to agree.

Your inspector takes pleasure in recommending that the certificate applied for be issued, to the effect that the institution is competent to receive and care for children committed to its care by the courts.

JEFFERSON TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, 172 WASHINGTON STREET, CHICAGO—
INSPECTED SEPT. 12, 1904.

Pursuant to instructions your inspector made inquiry concerning the application of Edith Locke, and others, to incorporate the Jefferson Training School for Boys, located at 172 Washington street, Chicago. He went to this address, both on East and West Washington street, but failed to find anyone who knew of such a home.

JEFFERSON TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, IRVING PARK, ILL.—INSPECTED OCT. 23, 1904.

Articles of incorporation having been filed for a Training School for Boys, to be located at Irving Park, of which Mrs. Edith W. Locke and others were to be the incorporators, I beg to state that due and careful investigation was made by your secretary on October 23d, as to the ability and facilities of such association to carry on the work, and the following conclusions were reached:

Mrs. Edith W. Locke, who is the prime mover in this association and in fact the sole mover, is herself a woman of limited means, being obliged to work by the month for the support of herself and her twin children four years of age. When asked what suggested the idea of this work to her, she stated that it would afford a better means of caring for her own children. She relies mainly for the needed funds to carry on the work upon the Friends Church, and estimates the receipts from this source at \$700.00 or \$800.00 per year. I cannot believe that this sum together with her own limited means, of which she advised me personally, would in any way near meet the requirements of the work of this character. I am unable therefore to recommend that the State Board of Charities approve articles of incorporation to the proposed association.

ORPHANAGE OF THE HOLY CHILD, 220 EAST ADAMS ST., SPRINGFIELD, ILL.
INSPECTED FEB. 2, 1904.

In accordance with your instructions the inspection of the Orphanage of the Holy Child, located at No. 220 East Adams street, in this city, was made today. There were 16 inmates present. All girls under 16 years of age. All attend the public school. Bathing rules are rigidly enforced, the inmates being required to bathe at least once a week.

The institution is supported by the Episcopal churches, and by individual subscriptions. The parents of the children pay what they can for their support.

The sanitary condition of the floors, ceilings and walls is fairly good, considering that the house is old. The plumbing was reported to be in good shape. The ventilation, which is by windows and doors, seems to be ample.

The house contains 22 rooms. Its capacity is 24 inmates.

The heating system has been changed to hot water, which is furnished by the People's Hot Water Heating and Electric company. This seems to give good satisfaction.

The superintendent reported that the health of the inmates was good and that they had had no recent epidemics.

This institution was founded in 1880 by Bishop Seymour of Springfield, Ill. It was adopted as the provincial institution at the regular synod of the province of Illinois on Nov. 11, 1884. It is now under the diocese of Chicago, Quincy and Springfield. The superintendent, Rev. A. DeRosset, has promised to furnish an annual statement which will be placed on file in your office.

Your visitor has nothing but praise for the management of this institution, and respectfully recommends that a certificate be issued to the effect that it is competent to receive children committed to its care by the courts.

PEORIA COUNTY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 1503 NORTH MADISON ST.:
PEORIA. INSPECTED JULY 30, 1903.

Accompanied by Dr. Jayne, president of the board, your inspector visited the Peoria County Industrial School for Girls, located at 1503 North Madison street, and made the inspection as per your instructions. The report thereon is as follows:

The institution was incorporated April 30, 1892, and commenced business the same date.

There are 33 children present in the school—32 girls and one boy.

The building occupied is a dwelling house about 30 years old. Its sanitary condition seems to be fairly good. Iron bedsteads with cotton mattresses are in use and the beds appear to be clean and comfortable. The ventilation seems to be sufficient, except in the dining room. Mrs. Jennie Waterhouse, the secretary, who is in charge, says the plumbing is all in good shape, but reports the furnace in bad condition. Children are required to bathe once a week, and oftener if necessary. All clothing worn by the children is donated.

Complaint has been made by several members of the board of supervisors of Peoria county that children are not placed in homes as promptly as they should be. They claim that the \$10 a month which is paid by the county for the support of each child is an inducement to the officers of the home to keep the children in their immediate custody. Mrs. Waterhouse informs me that there are about 23 children present which are supported by the county, the balance being boarded by their parents, who usually pay from \$1.50 to \$2.00 a week, or whatever they can afford. There are also some "charity" cases in the home.

Your visitor asked to see the record of admissions and discharges of children and was informed by Mrs. Waterhouse that it was at her residence. Six of the girls working in the laundry were questioned with reference to the length of time they have been there. Two said they have been in the institution five years, two three years and two for two years. Upon inquiry at the county clerk's office your inspector finds that there have been no commitments to this institution from Peoria county since November, 1902, and that the board of supervisors passed a resolution not to commit children to it. Your inspector is also advised that a representative of the school looks up cases for the purpose of having them prosecuted and committed to the school.

Everything about the place indicates that the children have good care and are kindly treated.

In the absence of a statement from Mrs. Waterhouse showing a record of admissions and discharges, and satisfactory evidence that the children are not detained longer than they should be, it is recommended that the certificate be withheld.

NOTE.—In response to a request from the secretary of this board on Aug. 13, 1903, Mrs. Jennie Waterhouse, secretary of the Peoria County Industrial School for Girls, sent in a statement showing the length of time each inmate had been kept in the institution.

The Board of State Commissioners of Public Charities at their meeting held Oct. 15, 1903, ordered that the certificate applied for be issued, and the secretary was instructed to advise the secretary of the school that a greater effort should be made to place the girls from the institution in suitable homes; that it feels that some have been kept in the institution much longer than was for their good.

**RIVER FOREST HOME TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, RIVER FOREST, ILL.--
INSPECTED OCTOBER 24, 1904.**

A request having been received from Mr. John J. Campbell, Superintendent of the River Forest Home Training School for Boys, for information as to the requirements for receiving the approval of the State Board of Charities for incorporation and their certificate to receive dependent and delinquent children, your secretary visited the River Forest Home on Monday, Oct. 24. At the present time the home is receiving only paid pupils. They are received, boarded and taught the elementary common school branches at the home, a teacher being employed. I have not before visited a home where the surroundings were less inviting than here. There seemed to be no effort at order or cleanliness. The superintendent explained that they were housecleaning at the time, and I saw that they were calmining two of the rooms, which of course caused some disorder, but the rooms which were not being repaired were in almost as untidy condition. I advised the superintendent that no action would be taken by our board at this time, but a future visit would be made. At the present time, however, I cannot recommend the approval of the board to articles of incorporation.

SPRINGFIELD HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS, 1,300 SOUTH SEVENTH STREET,
SPRINGFIELD, ILL.—INSPECTED DECEMBER 12, 1903.

In accordance with your instructions an examination into the affairs of the Springfield Home for the Friendless has been made, and my report thereon is as follows:

Accompanied by Col. Henry Davis, president of the board of directors of this institution, your visitor called at the home. There were 47 inmates present. Of this number 29 were boys, 17 girls, and one, an old lady who has been in the institution for a number of years. Forty of the children attend the public school, and eight are infants.

Since the last visit several improvements have been made. New floors have been laid in the old building and the plumbing put in first-class condition.

A new building is in course of construction. It contains three stories and a basement. The capacity of the institution is now 75 inmates. When the new building is completed it will be increased to 150. The institution is not crowded, the fourth story being scarcely occupied. The institution is supplied with iron bedsteads with cotton mattresses and good clean bedding.

The food furnished is abundant and of good quality. Meat is furnished once a day.

The children are required to bathe once a week, and oftener if necessary.

The clothing is sufficient. Some of it is donated by the charitably inclined people of Springfield, but most of it is purchased by the management of the home.

The institution is now receiving children committed to its care by the Juvenile Court. At present there are 15 who have thus been committed. The County of Sangamon last year paid \$2,500 towards the support of the home. Private parties are charged board for the children if they can afford to pay it.

Your visitor recommends that the certificate applied for to the effect that the institution is competent to receive children committed to its care by the courts, be furnished.

ST. JOHN'S HOME, 2981 GRAND AVENUE, CHICAGO—INSPECTED AUG. 6, 1903.

At your request an examination into the affairs of the St. John's Home, which applied to the Secretary of State for incorporation papers, has been made and my report thereon is as follows:

Understanding that the home was located at 33 Wisconsin street, your inspector went there and found the house vacant, but, upon inquiry, was directed to 2981 Grand avenue, about six miles west of the business center of the city. The home was found at that address. It is a new two-story frame building, with modern conveniences. It is in charge of Joseph Renne Vilatte, who claims to be the archbishop and primate of the American Orthodox Catholic church, and whose signature appears on the application for incorporation papers. He informed me that the home was organized in 1897, and that its object is to help poor children who have no homes, no matter what religious denomination they belong to, and that the institution is supported entirely by donations and collections. Mr. Vilatte is assisted in his work by "Father Francis" and "Brother Panchand," whose signatures also appear on the application for incorporation papers.

Eighteen inmates were present—17 boys and one girl, a sister of three of the boys. She is probably 7 or 8 years old. As there is no provision for the proper separation of the sexes, your inspector is of the opinion that the girl should be taken out of the institution and placed where proper precautions are taken in such matters.

The furniture had just been moved in the day before my visit, and consequently the home was in disorder, but the floors, woodwork, walls and ceiling appeared to be clean.

Mr. Vilatte informs me that in case of sickness a doctor is immediately called in. Clothing is generally donated and all children of school age attend the public school.

Two boys were locked in rooms, and your visitor was informed by Mr. Vilatte that "they were doing penance for running away."

Concerning the character of Mr. Vilatte, your attention is called to the following quotation from a letter written by Rev. Charles C. Grafton, Episcopalian bishop of the diocese of Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, which was printed in the October, 1898, number of a newspaper called the *Diocese of Fond du Lac*:

"In Renne Vilatte's affairs, whose performances at Llanthony Abbey have lately attracted some attention, I have for a number of years past taken no interest.

"I was obliged in the year 1892 to degrade him from the priesthood and excommunicate him from the church.

"I have discovered that he was morally rotten; a swindling adventurer belonging to the same class as your noted claimant. He was reported to me for drunkenness, swindling, obtaining money under false pretenses and other crimes, and as a notorious liar.

"The man has somewhat exceptional gifts as an imposter. He has the power of endurance of a Catiline, the audacity of a Jeremiah Diddler and the morals of a Tichborne. He can preach and pray with great fervor and is wont when discovered to say with French loftiness that he forgives all his enemies.

"He has been surrounded and had for his tools a small body of men, mostly ex-Romans, whose equals in crime and debauchery are rarely found. His late secretary is now in the State prison. Another, who calls himself, amongst his many non de plumes, Brother William, and from whose writings most of the material in the articles of your Llanthony correspondent was derived, is now the inmate of an insane asylum, brought there by brutish and sotten drunkenness. Another co-worker, whom he ordained priest under the title of Father Basil, is a renegade from England, having formerly been connected with the Reformed Episcopal church, and who fled to America, being accused, as his bishop wrote me, of criminal conduct with boys. His name is George Reader, and the authorities of Scotland Yard wrote concerning him, that, while they did not give information to private parties, they would do so to the chief of police of any of our cities. Of another of his chief advisors, who has now given up the practical exercise of his ministry, I have written proof that he is an adulterer.

"I know of no clergyman in my diocese who has any other opinion of Vilatte but that his proper place is in the penitentiary. He belongs to the low class of criminals governed by inordinate ambition and insatiate greed for money and power. He has no fixed religious principles, as is seen from the course of his life."

Further information on this subject can perhaps be had by correspondence with several ministers of the Episcopalian churches in Wisconsin.

The "Father Basil" referred to above was in charge of this institution until a short time ago, when he was indicted by the grand jury of Cook county on the charge of sodomy, the charges being preferred by three boys who were formerly inmates of the Home. He was arrested and placed under bonds of \$5,000.00 for his appearance in court. His trial is set for next month. Since this trouble the Home has been in charge of Mr. Vilatte, who states that "Father Basil" has no connection with the Home at the present time.

In view of the foregoing, it is recommended that articles of incorporation be withheld by the Secretary of State.

NOTE.—Sept. 23, 1904.—"Father" Claude Basil was indicted by the Cook county grand jury in June, 1903. Three indictments charging "crime against nature" were found against him. He was tried on one of these indictments in September, 1903, and found guilty on the 30th day of that month. His attorneys moved for a new trial and, pending the argument on the motion, he was confined in the Cook county jail. The argument on the motion was postponed, from time to time, and was not heard until the latter part of June or the first of July, 1904. The court overruled the motion for a new trial and sentenced "Father" Basil to an indeterminate term in the State Prison at Joliet, where he now is. His attorneys, however, have taken an appeal to the Supreme Court.

The Secretary of State declined to issue the incorporation papers to St. John's Home.

UNION MISSION, AIKEN STREET, SOUTH ROCK ISLAND, ILLINOIS—INSPECTED
JULY 25, 1904.

In accordance with your instructions, the Union mission located on Aiken Street, South Rock Island, Illinois, was inspected and my report thereon as follows:

The object of the mission is "The moral, educational, industrial, and religious improvement of such persons in the county of Rock Island, State of Illinois, as it can reach and bring under the influence of its work. To aid, care for, dispose of, and to find homes for dependent, neglected and delinquent children."

The institution is supported by board charged for children, donations and proceeds of receptions, rummage sales, bazaars and other sources. The receipts for the year ending January 1, 1904, were \$3,822.65, and the disbursements for the same period were \$3,510.87.

Mrs. L. O. John is employed as matron and has charge of the home.

This institution was incorporated July 12, 1899. The home in which the children are cared for is a two story brick building containing 15 rooms. It is not owned by the mission but is rented at \$30.00 per month. There are no modern conveniences in the building, except steam heat. The water supply, which is limited, is from two wells and a cistern. The cistern water is entirely exhausted, and the water from one of the wells is almost gone, leaving the institution to depend upon a well in the pasture. Your visitor believes that it is important to have an abundance of good water to properly care for so many children, and recommends that if it cannot be had at the present location, that the management find a building with modern conveniences.

The building is in need of repairs throughout. New floors are badly needed and painting and papering should be done.

Considering the scarcity of water the sanitary condition of the building is fair.

There were 32 children present on the day of visit. Of this number 21 were boys and 11 girls, seven of them infants, the youngest being only 19 days old. Two of the children present have been committed here by the courts. All of school age attend the public school, and five of the younger children are taught in a kindergarten at the mission from 9 to 12 o'clock in the morning. A teacher is employed who looks after this department. All children who are old enough go to Sunday school.

The board of children charged to parents who are able to pay is from \$1.00 to \$2.00 a week.

Children are placed out on 90 days' trial. All homes are personally visited by representatives of the mission.

Some of the clothing furnished the children is donated and some purchased.

The following is a copy of the bill of fare which was furnished by the matron:

Breakfast—Breakfast food of some kind, cereal coffee, fruit and either griddle cakes, toast or potatoes,

Dinner—Meat three times a week, soup three times a week, eggs once, potatoes, with either corn, peas, beans, onions, cabbage, parsnips, tomatoes, once each. Fruit daily.

Supper—Bread or milk four or five times a week for the smaller children. Bread and butter, stewed fruit, cookies and one other dish regularly.

It is recommended that the certificate applied for to the effect that the institution is competent to receive and care for children committed to its care by the courts, be furnished.

Since our last report certain institutions of other states caring for dependent, neglected and delinquent children have filed guarantee bonds in this office, providing that no child shall be brought into this State having any contagious or incurable disease, or having any deformity, etc., and that said institutions will promptly remove any child which shall become a public charge in five years. According to our records, since the date of last report, the New York Juvenile Asylum placed 20 children in Illinois and the Rose Orphan Asylum of Terre Haute, Ind., 15.

The law also requires associations in this State caring for children to file with this board an annual report, which shall include a statement of the number of children cared for during the year, the num-

ber received, the number placed in homes, the number of deaths and the number returned to friends; also a financial statement showing the receipts, disbursements, etc.

The following tables give information which may be of interest to the public pertaining to these institutions and associations, which have complied with the law by filing such reports:

AMERICAN HOME FINDING ASSOCIATION,

(167 Dearborn street.)

Of Chicago, Illinois.

Incorporated December 31, 1897.

Green B. Raum, President.

J. M. Coon, Secretary.

B. F. Roberts, Vice-President.

Albert Billingslea, Superintendent and Treasurer.

George K. Hoover, Field Secretary.

FINANCIAL CONDITION JANUARY 1, 1904.

Assets.		Liabilities.	
Furniture and stationery.....	\$ 500 00	Bills payable.....	* \$3,006 22
Bills receivable.....	2,000 00	Loans.....	275 09
Deficit.....	* 781 38		
Total assets.....	\$3,281 38	Total liabilities.....	\$3,281 38

NOTE—Not including an item called "Debt of Honor, \$1,450.00."

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

For year ending December 31, 1903.

Receipts.		Disbursements.	
Cash on hand at beginning of fiscal year.....	\$ 31 20	Officers' salaries and petty expenses.....	\$2,421 95
From collections.....	6,449 43	Home salaries and petty expenses.....	1,893 95.
From magazine.....	2,506 81	Agents' salaries and expenses.....	2,141 98
From transportation.....	38 15	Printing, etc., of magazine.....	1,780 07
From desk room.....	102 00	Old accounts payable.....	1,076 38
From loan.....	1,037 27	"Ex. Ch.".....	5 00
From board of children.....	125 00	Loans.....	867 18
From P. O. refund and mdse.....	67 13	Transportation.....	66 83
From advertising.....	5 00	Dr. Hoover.....	145 70
From Dr. Hoover.....	32 03		
From "Ex. Ch.".....	5 00		
Total receipts.....	\$10,399 04	Total disbursements.....	\$10,399 04

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION

For year ending December 31, 1903.

Children.	Total.	Children.	Total.
Present at beginning of year.....	9	Placed in homes.....	73
Received.....	94	Placed in institutions.....	1
		Returned to friends.....	17
		Died.....	6
		Present at end of year.....	6
Total.....	103	Total.....	103

NOTES.—In actual possession of society, 6.

Of above 73 were new cases.

Number of children under guardianship at beginning of year, 688.

Number of children supervised in families at beginning of year, boys, 93; girls, 60.

ANGEL GUARDIAN GERMAN CATHOLIC ORPHAN SOCIETY.

Of Chicago, Ill.

Incorporated Sept. 11, 1872.

Rev. A. J. Thiele, President.
Rev. J. Schikowski, Vice-President.

Aug. Benz, Secretary
Adam W. Jaeger, Treasurer.

Notes on Report.

"It is hereby represented to your Honorable Board, that the Angel Guardian German Catholic Orphan Society of Chicago is a private corporation, working under a charter granted by the State. The number of children committed to our care by the Juvenile Court is about one-fifth of the number of the inmates of our Home. It would be impossible to separate a financial statement as far as these children are concerned, from a statement of the total finances of our home, but we wish to state in a general way, that we support our institution from charitable contributions of German Catholic churches of Chicago, and that we receive no public help from city, county or State.

"Aside from the vegetables raised by us on a small farm which belongs to us, the cash cost for every child under our care, is about \$30.00 per year. The total number of children committed to our care by the Juvenile Court during the year 1903 was 163. The average stay per child was seven months. The total receipts from those children who did pay something was \$1,515.95. The average pay per child during the stay in institution, was \$9.30 or \$1.32 per month. Since the cash outlay of the institution per child was \$30.00 per year, \$14.16 per child was furnished from charitable sources."

ANNA B. MILLIKIN HOME AND MACON COUNTY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Of Decatur, Illinois.

Incorporated September, 1892.

Mrs. Mary A. Busher, President.
Mrs. Eliza Craig, Vice President.

Mrs. Jennie Kreidler, Secretary.
Mrs. S. O. Hill, Treasurer.

Mrs. Clara H. Campbell, Superintendent.

FINANCIAL CONDITION FEBRUARY 1, 1904.

Assets.		Liabilities.	
Buildings, Old Home.....	\$2,000 00	Bills payable.....	\$2,500 00
Furniture and stationery.....	500 00	Amount to balance.....	340 16
Cash on hand.....	340 16		
Total assets.....	\$2,840 16	Total liabilities.....	\$2,840 16

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

For the year ending March 31, 1904.

Receipts.		Disbursements.	
Cash on hand at beginning of fiscal year.....	\$ 18 26	Cash on hand at end of fiscal year.....	\$ 340 16
From public funds.....	1,094 37	Buildings.....	518 88
From donations.....	61 80	Salaries.....	914 53
From other sources.....	2,681 81	Other expenses.....	2,082 67
Total receipts.....	\$3,856 25	Total disbursements.....	\$3,856 24

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

For year ending March 31, 1904.

Children.	Total.	Children.	Total.
Present at beginning of year.....	12	Placed in homes.....	20
Received otherwise.....	39	Died.....	1
		Present at end of year.....	30
Total.....	51	Total.....	51

CENTRAL BAPTIST ORPHANAGE.

Of Chicago, Illinois.

Incorporated October 9, 1896.

Rev. M. W. Hayes, President.
 A. K. DeBlois, Vice President.
 J. T. Christian, Vice President.

Rev. James P. Thoms, Secretary.
 Frank B. Pease, Treasurer.
 A. C. Kelly, Superintendent.

FINANCIAL CONDITION OCTOBER 31, 1903.

Assets.		Liabilities.	
Lands and buildings.....	\$10,000 00	Loans	\$3,000 00
Furniture and stationery.....	2,000 00	Amount to balance.....	9,022 84
Cash on hand.....	22 84		
Total assets.....	\$12,022 84	Total liabilities.....	\$12,022 84

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

Receipts.		Disbursements.	
Cash on hand at beginning of fiscal year.....	\$ 22 84	Cash on hand at end of fiscal year.....	\$ 27 99
From donations.....	4,472 16	Lands and buildings.....	5,000 00
From other sources.....	5,333 60	Salaries.....	1,998 13
Total receipts.....	\$9,828 60	Other expenses.....	2,802 48
		Total disbursements.....	\$9,828 60

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

Children.	Male...	Female...	Total...	Children.	Male...	Female...	Total...
Present at beginning of year	10	7	17	Placed in homes.....	3	3	6
Committed by court.....	1	4	5	Returned to friends.....	5	4	9
Received otherwise.....	7	7	14	Died.....	1	1	1
Total.....	18	18	36	Present at end of year.....	10	10	20
				Total.....	18	18	36

Of above 19 were new cases.

CHADDOCK BOYS' SCHOOL,

Of Quincy, Illinois.

W. T. Beadles, D. D., President.

W. T. Dwire, Secretary

Miss Eleanor A. Tobie, Superintendent.

Statements showing financial condition, receipts and disbursements and movement of population were not reported. The school simply receives dependent boys from Adams county only as a matter of accommodation.

CHICAGO ERRING WOMAN'S REFUGE FOR REFORM,

(5024 Indiana avenue.)

Of Chicago, Illinois.

Mrs. Elizabeth Dowd, President.
Mrs. W. H. Reid, Vice-President.

Mrs. G. B. Shaw, Secretary.
Mrs. E. O. F. Roler, Treasurer.
Elizabeth Stowe, Superintendent.

FINANCIAL CONDITION FEBRUARY 4, 1904.

Assets.		Liabilities.	
Lands.....	\$80,000 00	Bills payable.....	\$ 6,700 00
Buildings.....	70,000 00	Surplus.....	129,103 70
Furniture and stationary.....	5,000 00		
Cash on hand.....	803 70		
Total assets.....	\$135,803 70	Total liabilities.....	\$135,803 70

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

For Year Ending February 3, 1904.

Receipts.		Disbursements.	
Cash on hand at beginning of fiscal year.....	\$1,180 64	Cash on hand at end of fiscal year..	\$ 803 70
From public funds.....	3,789 25	Salaries.....	4,431 50
From donations.....	1,225 97	Other expense.....	10,355 56
From sale of calendars.....	1,860 19		
From proceeds of bazaar.....	1,016 72		
From parents and guardians.....	752 40		
From rents.....	4,704 12		
From industrial department.....	687 43		
From S. M. Dalby bequest.....	166 67		
From life membership.....	100 00		
From miscellaneous sources.....	107 37		
Total receipts.....	\$15,590 76	Total disbursements.....	\$15,590 76

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION

For Year Ending February 3, 1904.

Children.	Total.	Children.	Total.
Present at beginning of year.....	100	Placed in homes.....	19
Committed by court.....	87	Placed in institutions.....	3
Received otherwise.....	13	Returned to friends.....	76
		Present at end of year.....	102
Total.....	200	Total.....	200

CHICAGO FOUNDLINGS' HOME,

(114 South Wood street.)

Of Chicago, Ill.

Incorporated May 28, 1872.

E. G. Clark, President.

Miss Margaret C. Shipman, Secretary.

Statement showing financial condition and receipts and disbursements is not shown in report. The Home is for mothers and babies. Inmates in Home Jan. 1, 1903 were: adults, 45; babies, 38; total, 83. Children admitted during year, 173. Adults admitted during year, 188.

CHICAGO HOME FOR JEWISH ORPHANS,

(Drexel avenue and 62d street.)

Of Chicago, Ill.

Incorporated March 16, 1893.

Charles H. Schwab, President.

Samuel A. Ettelson, Recording Secretary.

Oscar G. Foreman, First Vice President.

William Wilhartz, Financial Secretary.

Mrs. B. Mandel, Second Vice President.

James E. Greenebaum, Treasurer.

Leopold Denkelbaum, Superintendent.

FINANCIAL CONDITION MAY 1, 1903.

Assets.		Liabilities.	
Lands and buildings.....	\$89,375 00	Bills payable.....	\$ 8,000 00
Investments.....	46,615 00	Surplus.....	137,837 05
Furniture and stationery.....	10,000 00	Mortgage redemption fund.....	754 72
Cash on hand.....	1,101 77	Louis Hornthal fund.....	500 00
Total assets.....	\$147,091 77	Total liabilities.....	\$147,091 77

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

For year ending April 30, 1903.

Receipts.		Disbursements.	
Cash on hand at beginning of fiscal year.....	\$ 2,971 10	Cash on hand at end of fiscal year.....	\$ 1,101 77
From donations.....	14,887 50	Investments.....	18,950 75
From other sources.....	4,937 38	Salaries and petty expenses.....	6,037 97
From associated Jewish charities..	14,000 00	Other expenses.....	10,705 49
Total receipts.....	\$36,795 98	Total disbursements.....	\$36,795 98

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION

For year ending April 30, 1903.

Children.	Total.	Children.	Total.
Present at beginning of year.....	135	Returned.....	11
Received.....	40	Died.....	1
		Present at end of year.....	163
Total.....	175	Total.....	175

CHICAGO INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,

(4900 Prairie Avenue.)

Of Chicago, Illinois.

Incorporated November 5, 1885.

Charles A. Mair, President.

Imelda G. Bremner, Secretary.

David F. Bremner, Vice-President.

Helena Grace, Matron and Treasurer.

FINANCIAL CONDITION JANUARY 1, 1904.

(Tabulated from printed report.)

Assets.		Liabilities.	
Lands, not reported.....		Bills payable.....	\$ 834 26
Buildings, not reported.....		Loans.....	55,500 00
Investments, not reported.....		Surplus, not reported.....	
Bill receivable.....	\$1,158 33		
Cash on hand.....	11 30		
Total assets.....	\$1,169 63	Total liabilities.....	\$56,324 46

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

For Year ending December 31, 1903.

Receipts.		Disbursements.	
Cash on hand at beginning of fiscal year.....	\$ 860 85	Cash on hand at end of fiscal year.....	\$ 11 30
From donations.....	1,017 60	Expenses.....	21,354 95
From other sources.....	19,487 80		
Total receipts.....	\$21,366 25	Total disbursements.....	\$21,366 25

MOVEMENTS OF POPULATION

For Year ending December 31, 1903.

Children.	Total	Children.	Total.
Present at beginning of year.....	180	Placed in homes.....	114
Received.....	247	Returned to friends.....	133
		Died.....	1
		Present at end of year.....	179
Total.....	427	Total.....	427

DANISH LUTHERAN ORPHANS' HOME,

(106 Bickerdike St.)

Of Chicago, Illinois.

Incorporated February 7, 1883.

M. Rasmussen, President.
J. Johansen, Vice-President.S. N. Neilsen, Secretary.
Mrs. C. Olsen, Matron.

FINANCIAL CONDITION JUNE 1, 1903.

Assets.		Liabilities.	
Lands	\$3,000 00	None reported	
Buildings	2,500 00		
Furniture and stationery	500 00		
Cash on hand	1,112 51		
Total assets	\$7,112 51	Total	

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

For Year ending May 31, 1903.

Receipts.		Disbursements.	
Cash on hand at beginning of fiscal year	\$ 698 63	Cash on hand at end of fiscal year	\$1,112 51
From donations	2,473 56	Salaries	330 00
		Other expenses	1,729 68
Total receipts	\$3,172 19	Total disbursements	\$3,172 19

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION

For Year ending May 31, 1903.

Children.	Total.	Children.	Total.
Present at beginning of year	29	Returned to friends	3
Received	3	Present at end of year	29
Total	32	Total	32

DOVER HOME OF THE AMERICAN CONGREGATIONAL DEACONESS ASSOCIATION,

Of Dover, Illinois.

Incorporated October 15, 1901.

Thomas C. MacMillan, President.

William Anderson, Secretary.

Willard B. Thorp, Vice-President.

John K. Allen, Treasurer.

George H. Wilson, General Superintendent.

FINANCIAL CONDITION APRIL 1, 1904.

Assets.		Liabilities.	
Lands.....	\$ 600 00	None reported.....	
Buildings.....	7,000 00		
Furniture and stationery.....	300 00		
Cash on hand.....	134 24		
Total assets.....	\$8,034 24	Total liabilities.....	

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

For year ending March 31, 1904.

Receipts.		Disbursements.	
From public funds.....	\$ 45 24	Cash on hand at end of fiscal year	\$134 24
From donations.....	624 75	Building repairs, etc.....	138 55
		Salaries.....	90 00
		Other expenses.....	307 20
Total receipts.....	\$669 99	Total disbursements.....	\$669 99

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION

For year ending March 31, 1904.

Children.	Male	Female	Total	Children.	Male	Female	Total
Received.....	4	8	12	Placed in homes.....	2	1	3
				Returned to friends.....	1	3	4
				Present at end of year.....	2	4	6
Total.....	4	8	12	Total.....	4	8	12

HOME FOR DESTITUTE CRIPPLED CHILDREN,

Of Chicago, Illinois.

Incorporated in 1893.

James H. Eckels, President.

Mrs. A. W. Holmes, Secretary.

Edith Healy, Vice-President.

F. G. McNally, Treasurer.

Margaret Little, Superintendent.

NOTES IN REPORT.—“The home owns its own property and is supported by voluntary contributions and annual dues from members of the society. No liabilities. We can only care for 40 (children) and the home is always full.”

HOME OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,

Of Peoria, Illinois.

Incorporated April 11, 1902.

Anna Tellers, President.

Eva Baehr, Secretary.

Annie Hughes, Superintendent and Treasurer.

FINANCIAL CONDITION January 1, 1903.

Assets.		Liabilities.	
Lands	\$ 9,000 00	Bills payable	\$ 1,000 00
Buildings	45,000 00	Loans	18,600 00
Furniture and stationery	4,000 00	Surplus	39,149 98
Cash on hand	749 98		
Total assets	\$58,749 98	Total liabilities	\$58,749 98

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

For year ending December 31, 1902.

Receipts.		Disbursements.	
From public funds	\$ 275 06	Cash on hand at end of fiscal year	\$ 749 98
From donations	10,318 95	Buildings	30,532 72
From other sources	4,255 87	Other expenses	5,272 18
From loans	18,600 00		
From legacy	3,105 00		
Total receipts	\$36,554 88	Total disbursements	\$36,554 88

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION

For year ending December 31, 1902.

Children.	Females	Children.	Females
Present at beginning of year	67	Placed in homes	10
Committed by court	4	Placed in institutions	15
Received otherwise	23	Present at end of year	69
Total	94	Total	94

HOME OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Of Peoria, Illinois.

Incorporated April 11, 1902.

Anna Tellers, President

Eva Baehr, Secretary.

Annie Hughes, Superintendent and Treasurer.

FINANCIAL CONDITION January 1, 1904.

Assets.		Liabilities.	
Lands.....	\$ 9,000 00	Bills payable.....	\$ 1,000 00
Buildings.....	57,000 00	Loans.....	15,500 00
Furniture and stationery.....	4,000 00	Surplus.....	55,971 80
Bills receivable.....	2,250 00		
Cash on hand.....	221 80		
Total assets.....	\$72,471 80	Total liabilities.....	\$72,471 80

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

For year ending December 31, 1903.

Receipts.		Disbursements.	
Cash on hand at beginning of fiscal year.....	\$ 749 98	Cash on hand at end of fiscal year.....	\$ 221 80
From public funds.....	577 48	Buildings.....	6,790 58
From donations.....	3,608 90	Other expenses.....	8,656 72
From other sources.....	6,297 38	Loans.....	3,000 00
From legacies.....	7,435 35		
Total receipts.....	\$18,669 05	Total disbursements.....	\$18,669 05

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION

For year ending December 31, 1903.

Children.	Females	Children.	Females
Present at beginning of year.....	69	Placed in homes.....	12
Committed by court.....	2	Returned to friends.....	6
Received otherwise.....	52	Present at end of year.....	105
Total.....	123	Total.....	123

HOME OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD,

(Orleans and Hill streets).

Of Chicago, Illinois.

Incorporated May 1, 1859.

Teresa Benny, President.
Nora Lyons, Vice-President.Emma Richardson, Secretary.
Josephine McGreevy, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL CONDITION JANUARY 1, 1904.

Assets.		Liabilities.	
None reported.....	.....	None reported.....	.....
Total.....	.....	Total.....	.....

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

For year ending December 31, 1903.

Receipts.		Disbursements.	
From City of Chicago, fines.....	\$4,205 74	Expenses.....	\$36,661 75
Total receipts—not reported...	.....	Total disbursements—not reported.	.....

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION

For year ending December 31, 1903.

Children.	Total.	Children.	Total.
Present at beginning of year.....	378	Placed in homes.....	25
Received	100	Placed in institutions.....	5
		Returned to friends	60
		Died	3
		Present at end of year.....	385
Total	478	Total.....	478

HUDELSON HOME.

Of Ewing, Illinois.

Incorporated June 26, 1903.

J. A. Leavitt, President.
 Alfred C. Kelly, Superintendent.

B. M. Godwin, Secretary.
 H. E. Herrin, Treasurer.

Assets		Liabilities.	
Lands	\$5,400 00	None reported.....	
Furniture and stationery.....	200 00		
Cash on hand	300 00		
Total assets.....	\$5,900 00	Total liabilities	

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION

For year ending November 1, 1904.

Children.	Male	Female ..	Total	Children.	Male	Female ..	Total
Received.....	11	10	21	Placed in homes.....	1	6	7
				Returned to friends	3	1	4
				Present November 1, 1904...	7	3	10
Total	11	10	21	Total	11	10	21

NOTE FROM SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT—"While we received and cared for two or three children during the winter of 1903 and 1904, our aggressive work did not begin until about April of 1904. It was not until then that we began to solicit funds in any systematic manner, and not until June of that year that we began work in a building rented for that purpose. Previous to this time our matron, Miss Alice Gibbs, received the two or three children above referred to, and cared for them in the home of her father, J. R. Gibbs.

We shall probably have our fiscal year close sometime in June, though I have not yet consulted the directors regarding that matter. We began about April 1, 1904, with no funds on hand. The deeds to the above realty and the small check toward endowment have been received since.

Since beginning our work we have aided 21 children and have succeeded in gathering sufficient funds for current purposes to meet all our bills with reasonable promptness. At present our assets in reliable subscriptions, and probable income on the farm of 160 acres, exceeds by several hundred dollars all our liabilities."

ILLINOIS CHARITABLE RELIEF CORPS.

(70 Adams Street.)

Of Chicago, Illinois.

Incorporated October 11, 1897.

Charles O'Donnell, President.
Charles Dockery, Vice-President.James Conlan, Jr., Secretary.
James F. Kennedy, Treasurer.

NOTES IN REPORT—"No assets except some office furniture and a few dollars for current expenses and no liabilities. Two probation officers of this society had the supervision of about 300 children from the Juvenile Court for the year ending October, 1903."

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

For year ending October 24, 1903.

Receipts.		Disbursements.	
Cash on hand at beginning of fiscal year	\$ 88 73	Cash on hand at end of fiscal year	\$ 77 70
From donations	10 00	Salaries	260 00
From other sources	507 48	Other expenses	268 51
Total receipts	\$606 21	Total disbursements	\$606 21

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION

For year ending October 24, 1903.

Children.	Male	Female ..	Total	Children.	Male	Female ..	Total
Present at beginning of year	Not reported			Placed in homes	3	2	5
Committed by Court	do			Placed in institutions	40	30	70
Received otherwise	do			Returned to friends	16	15	31
				Died	1	1	2
Total				Total	60	48	108

ILLINOIS CHILDREN'S HOME AND AID SOCIETY

(79 Dearborn Street.)

Of Chicago, Illinois.

Incorporated 1897.

R. J. Bennett, President.

Hastings H. Hart, Secretary.

Franklin MacVeagh,	} Vice-Presidents.
Rev. R. A. White,	
Rev. N. H. Axtell,	

FINANCIAL CONDITION JUNE 1, 1904.

Assets.		Liabilities.	
Lands and buildings	\$13,700 00	Bills payable.....	\$ 5,051 19
Furniture and stationery	2,000 00	Surplus	12,024 02
Bills receivable	938 76		
Cash on hand	386 45		
Unexpired insurance	50 00		
Total	\$17,075 21	Total liabilities	\$17,075 21

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

For year ending May 31, 1904.

Receipts.		Disbursements.	
Cash on hand at beginning of fiscal year.....	\$ 12 33	Cash on hand at end of fiscal year	\$ 371 20
From public funds	3,565 00	Office salaries	9,208 94
From donations	35,009 62	Field salaries	12,115 38
From institutions and friends for care of children	3,230 30	Personal expenses	3,551 66
"Children's Home Finder"	878 21	Traveling expenses	2,811 62
Miscellaneous receipts.....	459 83	Postage	1,036 00
		Printing and stationery	1,478 09
		Children's Home Finder	1,128 71
		Boarding children	1,353 59
		Middleworth Home	1,801 86
		Englewood Nursery	2,351 58
		Duquoin Home	2,425 25
		Rantoul Home	2,113 51
		Sundries	3,582 30
		Miscellaneous	19 20
Total receipts.....	\$43,149 29	Total disbursements.....	\$43,149 29

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION

For year ending May 31, 1904.

Children.	Total.	Children.	Total.
Present at beginning of year	78	Placed in homes.....	396
Committed by Court	120	Placed in institutions, etc	10
Received otherwise	325	Returned to friends	9
		Died	20
		Present at end of year.....	88
Total	523	Total	523

NOTE—Of the 523 children, 88 were counted more than once, leaving 435 different children.

ILLINOIS MANUAL TRAINING SCHOOL FARM,

Of Glenwood, Illinois.

Oscar L. Dudley, Secretary and General Manager.

FINANCIAL CONDITION APRIL 30, 1903.

(Tabulated from typewritten report.)

Assets.		Liabilities.	
Buildings, etc.....	\$278,216 55	Bills payable.....	\$1,852 01
Investments.....	22,837 00	Commercial Club building fund...	4,500 00
Cash on hand, treasurer.....	8,231 45	Outstanding orders or checks.....	3,668 40
Cash on hand, secretary.....	228 75	Net worth.....	303,035 44
Due from Cook county.....	1,083 33		
Due from other counties.....	1,698 69		
Due from boarders.....	760 08		
Total assets.....	\$313,055 85	Total liabilities.....	\$313,055 85

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

For year ending April 30, 1903.

Secretary's Account.

Receipts.		Disbursements.	
Cash on hand at beginning of fiscal year.....	\$ 216 00	Cash on hand at end of fiscal year..	\$ 228 75
From public funds.....	19,119 13	Deposited with treasurer.....	63,406 53
From donations.....	15,220 20		
From bills payable.....	6,995 70		
From Commercial Club.....	10,000 00		
From boarders.....	9,279 69		
From other sources.....	2,804 56		
Total receipts.....	\$63,635 28	Total disbursements.....	\$63,635 28

ILLINOIS MASONIC ORPHAN'S HOME,

(447 Carroll avenue.)

Of Chicago, Illinois.

Ludwig Wolff, President.

Thomas E. Miller, Vice President.

John G. Stebbins, Superintendent.

C. S. Gurney, Secretary.

John C. Smith, Treasurer.

Statement of assets and liabilities not reported. Note on report, "No inventory taken."

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

For nine months and five days ending October 6, 1903.

Receipts.		Disbursements.	
Cash on hand at beginning of period.....	\$23,143 93	Cash on hand at end of period.....	\$ 241 22
From other sources.....	3,873 20	Salaries.....	900 00
From interest.....	1,154 65	Other expenditures.....	40,156 86
From H. C. Robinson estate.....	13,126 30		
Total receipts.....	\$41,298 08	Total disbursements.....	\$41,298 08

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION,

Children.	Male...	Female...	Total...	Children.	Male...	Female...	Total...
Present Jan. 1, 1903.....	34	49	83	Returned to friends.....	9	13	22
Received.....	5	5	10	Present Oct. 1, 1903.....	30	41	71
Total.....	39	54	93	Total... ..	39	54	93

JOHN WORTHY SCHOOL,

(Juvenile Department of the Chicago House of Correction.)

Of Chicago, Illinois.

John J. Sloan, Superintendent.

FINANCIAL CONDITION JANUARY 1, 1904.

Assets.		Liabilities.	
Lands	\$ 15,000 00	All bills paid by city comptroller out of appropriations made by city council.	
Buildings	135,000 00		
Furniture and stationery	5,000 00		
Total assets	\$155,000 00		

DISBURSEMENTS

For year ending December 31, 1903.

Receipts.		Disbursements.	
None reported.		Teachers and instructors	\$16,790 00
		Engineers, firemen, etc	5,200 00
		Officers and matrons	11,280 00
		Maintenance	15,910 00
		Fuel and school supplies	3,344 00
		Clothing and shoes	5,125 00
		Repairs and general expense	3,640 00
		Total disbursements	\$61,289 00

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION

For year ending December 31, 1903.

Children.		Children.	
Present at beginning of year	312	Placed in homes	15
Committed by court	731	Returned to friends	676
		Died	4
		Present at end of year	348
Total	1,043	Total	1,043

NOTE—All supervision, visiting, guardianship, etc., is done by probation officers of the Juvenile Court.

METHODIST DEACONESS ORPHANAGE,

Of Lake Bluff, Illinois.

Incorporated October 13, 1894

James B. Hobbs, President.
J. A. Burhans, Vice-President.

George W. York, Secretary
O. A. Oliver, Treasurer.

Lucy J. Judson, Superintendent.

FINANCIAL CONDITION MAY 1, 1903.

Assets.		Liabilities.	
Lands	\$25,000 00	Amount to balance	\$53,567 62
Buildings	20,000 00		
Furniture and stationery	1,000 00		
Bills receivable	7,500 00		
Cash on hand	67 62		
Total assets	\$53,567 62	Total liabilities	\$53,567 62

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

For year ending May 1, 1903.

Receipts.		Disbursements.	
Cash on hand at beginning of fiscal year	\$ 57 85	Cash on hand at end of fiscal year.	\$ 67 62
From donations	6,087 40	Salaries	2,456 91
From board of children	2,914 50	Other expenses	6,535 22
Total receipts	\$9,059 75	Total	\$9,050 75

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION

For year ending May 1, 1903.

Children.	Male	Female ..	Total	Children.	Male	Female ..	Total
Present at beginning of year	51	56	107	Placed in homes	8	10	28
Committed by court	2	1	3	Placed in institutions	3	2	5
Received otherwise	45	38	83	Returned to friends	36	26	62
				Died	3	5	8
				Present at end of year	49	59	108
Total	98	95	193	Total	98	95	193

NOTE—Of above 77 were new cases, 9 for replacement.

ORPHANAGE OF THE HOLY CHILD OF THE PROVINCE OF ILLINOIS.

Of Springfield, Illinois.

Incorporated March 5, 1881.

Charles E. Hay, President.

Frederick A. DeRosset, Superintendent.

Harry D. Moss, Secretary.

James T. Jones, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL CONDITION JANUARY 1, 1904.

Assets.		Liabilities.	
Lands and buildings	\$15,000 00	Surplus.....	\$23,133 41
Investments.....	971 35		
Furniture and stationery.....	712 00		
Loans on real estate	4,300 00		
Loans on collateral security.....	950 00		
Cash on hand.....	1,200 06		
Total assets.....	\$23,133 41	Total.....	\$23,133 41

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

For year ending December 31, 1903.

Receipts.		Disbursements.	
Cash on hand at beginning of fiscal year.....	\$1,876 47	Cash on hand at the end of fiscal year.....	\$1,200 06
From donations.....	1,184 52	Investments.....	971 35
From other sources.....	671 55	Salaries.....	205 00
		Other expenses.....	1,356 13
Total receipts.....	\$3,732 54	Total disbursements.....	\$3,732 54

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION

For year ending December 31, 1903.

Children.	Female	Children.	Female
Present at beginning of year.....	10	Returned to friends.....	2
Received otherwise.....	7	Present at end of year.....	15
Total	17	Total	17

ORPHANS' HOME ASSOCIATION,

Of Hoyleton, Illinois.

Incorporated July 29, 1896.

Rev. J. H. Dinkmeier, President.

Rev. C. Krickhahn, Secretary.

Rev. G. Bohnstengel, Vice President.

Rev. Max Schroedel, Treasurer.

J. H. Koenig, Superintendent.

FINANCIAL CONDITION APRIL 1, 1904.

Assets.		Liabilities.	
Lands.....	\$ 2,000 00	Bills payable.....	\$ 470 00
Buildings.....	16,000 00	Loans.....	4,675 00
Furniture and stationery.....	4,000 00	Interest due.....	15 00
Cash on hand.....	100 00	Outstanding orders or checks.....	160 00
		Amount to balance.....	16,780 00
Total assets.....	\$22,100 00	Total liabilities.....	\$22,100 00

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

For the year ending March 31, 1904.

Receipts.		Disbursements.	
Cash on hand at beginning of fiscal year.....	\$1,181 21	Cash on hand at end of fiscal year.....	\$ 61 83
From donations.....	2,365 45	Buildings.....	7,756 42
From collections.....	2,314 12	Salaries.....	350 00
From legacy.....	500 00	Other expenses.....	2,666 24
From dues of members.....	364 55		
From loans.....	3,875 00		
From subscriptions for "Waisen-freund".....	234 16		
Total receipts.....	\$10,834 49	Total disbursements.....	\$10,834 49

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION

For year ending March 31, 1904.

Children.	Male.....	Female.....	Total.....	Children.	Male.....	Female.....	Total.....
Present at beginning of year	18	15	33	Returned to friends.....	2		2
Received otherwise.....	4	3	7	Present at end of year.....	20	18	38
Total.....	22	18	40	Total.....	22	18	40

PEORIA COUNTY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Of Peoria, Illinois.

Incorporated April 30, 1892.

Mrs. Sarah M. Hamilton, President.

Mrs. Jennie Waterhouse, Secretary.

Mrs. Mary Potter, Vice-President.

Miss Hattie Schimpff, Treasurer.

Mrs. Sarah P. Kimball, Superintendent.

FINANCIAL CONDITION JANUARY 1, 1904.

Assets.		Liabilities.	
Lands and buildings.....	\$10,000 00	Bills payable, building and land....	\$ 6,170 36
Furniture and stationery.....	200 00	Furnace	120 50
Bills uncollected.....	260 00	Surplus.....	4,539 77
Cash on hand.....	370 63		
Total assets.....	\$10,830 63	Total liabilities.....	\$10,830 63

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

For year ending May 31, 1904.

Receipts.		Disbursements.	
Cash on hand at beginning of fiscal year.....	\$ 910 90	Cash on hand at end of fiscal year..	\$ 370 63
From public funds, counties.....	2,485 00	Lands and buildings.....	1,470 27
From donations.....	5 25	Rent.....	105 00
From building fund.....	1,255 20	Salaries.....	1,122 75
From board paid by parents.....	604 65	Other expenses.....	2,282 30
From other sources.....	89 95		
Total receipts.....	\$5,350 95	Total disbursements.....	\$5,350 95

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION

For year ending May 31, 1904.

Children.	Females.	Children.	Females.
a. Present at beginning of year.....	23	Placed in homes.....	12
b. { Committed by court.....	2	Returned to friends.....	6
{ Received otherwise.....	12	Present at end of year.....	20
		Adopted.....	1
		Ran away.....	1
Total.....	40	Total.....	40

NOTES.—a. In actual possession of society 26.

b. Of above two were new cases, 12 for replacement.

ST. JOSEPH'S PROVIDENCE ORPHAN ASYLUM.

(North 40th st and Belmont avenue.)

Of Chicago, Illinois.

Incorporated August 10, 1885.

Rt. Rev. P. J. Muldoon, President.

Sister Ambrosia O'Neil, Secretary.

Rev. F. J. Barry, Vice-President.

T. J. Conley, P. S.

Sister F. Xavier Mahoney, Superintendent and Treasurer.

Statement of financial condition not shown in report.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

For year ending December 31, 1903.

Receipts.		Disbursements.	
Cash on hand at beginning of fiscal year.....	\$ 2,235 11	Cash on hand at end of fiscal year.....	\$ 234 93
From donations.....	1,234 65	Salaries.....	1,135 65
From Diocesan Orphan Fund.....	6,000 00	Other expenses.....	10,652 78
From relatives of children.....	4,453 60	Amount to balance.....	1,900 00
Total receipts.....	\$13,923 36	Total disbursements.....	\$13,923 36

NOTE.—Produce of farm used for the support of children for the year ending December 31, 1903, valued at \$1,745.00. Donations of meat for the same period valued at \$936.00.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION

For year ending December 31, 1903.

Children.	Males....	Children.	Males....
Present at beginning of year.....	235	Placed in homes.....	6
Received.....	190	Returned to friends.....	178
		Died.....	1
		Present at end of year.....	240
Total.....	425	Total.....	425

ST. VINCENT'S INFANT ASYLUM.

(191 LaSalle av.)

Of Chicago. Illinois.

Sister Julia Woelfel, President and Superintendent. Sister Agnes Padgett, Secretary.
Sister Theresa Kuehn, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL CONDITION JANUARY 1, 1904.

Assets.		Liabilities.	
None reported.....	\$	Loans	\$36,000 00
Total assets	\$	Total liabilities	\$36,000 00

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

For year ending January 1, 1904.

Receipts.		Disbursements.	
Cash on hand at beginning of fiscal year	\$ 7,537 11	Cash on hand at beginning of fiscal year	\$ 7,404 72
From public funds	12,000 00	Salaries	3,973 00
From donations	1,096 90	Other expenses	21,567 85
From other sources, as follows:		Country home, Park Ridge, Ill	11,716 80
Children's relatives	6,847 34		
Patients	4,183 51		
Legacies	3,400 00		
Bazaar	2,564 00		
Rents and sales	1,033 51		
Loan	5,000 00		
Sundry sources	1,000 00		
Total receipts	\$44,662 37	Total disbursements	\$44,662 37

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION

For year ending January 1, 1904.

Children.	Male...	Female.	Total...	Children.	Male...	Female.	Total...
Present at beginning of year	141	95	236	Placed in homes	50	36	86
Committed by court	85	48	133	Placed in institutions	7	5	12
Received otherwise	334	262	596	Returned to friends	170	117	287
				Died	177	144	321
				Present at end of year	156	103	259
Total	560	405	965	Total	560	405	965

SPRINGFIELD HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS,

Of Springfield, Illinois.

Incorporated in 1863.

Henry Davis, President.

H. C. Latham, Vice-President.

*C. C. Brown, 2d Vice-President.

Mrs. Frances P. Ide, Secretary.

E. D. Keys, Treasurer.

Miss Minnie Snyder, Superintendent.

FINANCIAL CONDITION JANUARY 1, 1904.

Assets.		Liabilities.	
Investments	\$43,057 89	Surplus	\$43,956 88
Cash on hand	898 99		
Total assets	\$43,956 88	Total liabilities	\$43,956 88

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

For year ending December 31, 1903.

Receipts.		Disbursements.	
From public funds	\$1,000 00	Cash on hand at end of fiscal year.	\$ 898 99
From donations	162 96	Salaries	1,687 78
From membership dues	345 00	Other expenses	2,772 87
From entertainment	27 00	Overdraft at beginning of year....	278 69
From refund	23 00		
From board	402 40		
From interest on endowment fund	2,582 97		
From repair fund	55 00		
From current expense fund	1,040 00		
Total receipts	\$5,638 33	Total disbursements	\$5,638 33

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION

For year ending January 1, 1904.

Children.	Total.	Children.	Total.
Present at beginning of year	48	Placed in homes	20
Committed by court	29	Returned to friends	95
Received otherwise	88	Died	2
		Present at end of year	48
Total	165	Total	165

* Deceased.

UNION MISSION,

Of Rock Island, Illinois.

Incorporated July 12, 1899.

Mrs. Mary Metzgar, President.

H. E. Casteel, Treasurer.

Mrs. J. J. Worker, Vice-President.

Miss Dena Ramser, Secretary and Superintendent.

FINANCIAL CONDITION JANUARY 1, 1904.

Assets.		Liabilities.	
Buildings.....	\$2,800 00	Loans.....	\$1,300 00
Cash on hand.....	743 50	Amount to balance.....	2,243 50
Total assets.....	\$3,543 50	Total liabilities.....	\$3,543 50

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

For year ending December 31, 1903.

Receipts.		Disbursements.	
Cash on hand at beginning of fiscal year.....	\$ 431 72	Cash on hand at end of fiscal year.....	\$ 743 50
From donations.....	1,531 63	Loans repaid.....	500 00
From other sources.....	2,291 02	Expenses.....	3,010 87
Total receipts.....	\$4,254 37	Total disbursements.....	\$4,254 37

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION

For year ending December 31, 1903.

Children.	Total.	Children.	Total.
Present at beginning of year.....	7	Placed in homes.....	4
Committed by court.....	17	Placed in institutions.....	3
Received otherwise.....	16	Died.....	2
		Present at end of year.....	31
Total.....	40	Total.....	40

WOMAN'S HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE ILLINOIS CONFERENCE OF THE M. E. CHURCH,

Of Urbana, Illinois.

Mrs. A. W. Conklin, President.

Mrs. F. A. Bullard, Vice-President.

Mrs. M. H. Newton, Secretary.

Mrs. H. Swannell, Treasurer.

Miss Eva M. Shull, Matron.

FINANCIAL CONDITION JULY 1, 1903.

Assets.		Liabilities.	
Lands.....	\$ 4,500 00	Amount to balance.....	\$29,224 64
Buildings.....	20,000 00		
Investments	4,068 65		
Interest accrued and unpaid.....	135 00		
Cash on hand	520 99		
Total assets.....	\$29,224 64	Total liabilities.....	\$29,224 64

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

For year ending June 30, 1903.

Receipts.		Disbursements.	
Cash on hand at beginning of fiscal year.....	\$ 92 07	Cash on hand at end of fiscal year.....	\$ 520 99
From other sources.....	3,772 28	Other expenses.....	3,343 36
Total receipts.....	\$3,864 35	Total disbursements.....	\$3,864 35

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION

For year ending June 30, 1903.

Children.	Male.....	Female...	Total.....	Children.	Male.....	Female...	Total.....
Present at beginning of year	20	28	48	Placed in homes.....	4	11	15
Received otherwise.....	7	20	27	Placed in institutions.....	1	...	1
				Returned to friends.....	6	22	28
				Died.....	1	...	1
				Present at end of year.....	15	15	30
Total.....	27	48	75	Total.....	27	48	75

STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE 1.—*List of Institutions and Superintendents.*

There are at present in the State of Illinois 17 public institutions under the jurisdiction of the State Board of Charities. We give their names, location, date of their respective creation and names of the superintendents, as follows:

Name.	Location.	Created.	Superintendent.
CORRECTIONAL.			
State Training School for Girls	Geneva	1893	Mrs. Ophelia L. Amigh
State Home for Delinquent Boys	St. Charles....	1901	Nelson W. McLain
CHARITABLE.			
Illinois School for the Deaf	Jacksonville..	1839	Charles P. Gillette
Illinois Institution for the Education of the Blind	Jacksonville..	1849	Prof. J. H. Freeman
Illinois Central Hospital for the Insane	Jacksonville..	1857	H. B. Carriel, M. D.
Illinois Soldiers' Orphans Home	Normal	1865	R. N. McCauley
Illinois Asylum for Feeble Minded Children	Lincoln	1865	C. B. Taylor, M. D.
Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary	Chicago	1865	Charles T. Garrard
Illinois Northern Hospital for the Insane	Elgin	1869	F. S. Whitman, M. D.
Illinois Southern Hospital for the Insane	Anna	1869	W. L. Athon, M. D.
Illinois Eastern Hospital for the Insane	Kankakee	1877	J. C. Corbus, M. D.
Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home	Quincy	1885	Capt. Wm. Somerville
Illinois Asylum for Insane Criminals	Chester	1889	W. E. Songer, M. D.
Illinois Industrial Home for the Blind	Chicago	1893	Joseph Schabeck
Illinois Soldiers' Widows' Home	Wilmington ..	1895	Mrs. Flo Jamison Miller ..
Illinois Western Hospital for the Insane	Watertown	1895	W. E. Taylor, M. D.
Illinois Asylum for Incurable Insane	Peoria	1895	George A. Zeller, M. D.

TABLE II—*List of trustees of the State Charitable Institutions, with the duration of their terms of service, respectively.*

Name.	Address.	Term Expires.
NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, ELGIN.		
W. S. Bullock.....	Waukegan	March, 1905
C. W. Marsh.....	DeKalb	March, 1907
Edward S. Eno.....	Elgin	March, 1909
EASTERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, KANKAKEE.		
Patrick Whalen	Cabery	March, 1905
Len Small	Kankakee	March, 1907
Almet Powell.....	Gilman	March, 1909
CENTRAL HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, JACKSONVILLE.		
Henry Miner.....	Winchester	March, 1905
George W. Ross.....	Carrollton	March, 1907
John R. Davis	Jacksonville.....	March, 1909
SOUTHERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, ANNA.		
H. H. Kohn.....	Anna	March, 1905
John Lynch, Jr.....	Olney	March, 1907
W. H. Wood.....	Cairo	March, 1909
WESTERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, WATERTOWN.		
Allan M. Clement.....	220 Adams st., Chicago ..	March, 1905
William Trembor.....	Freeport	March, 1907
Frank W. Gould.....	Moline	March, 1909
ASYLUM FOR INCURABLE INSANE, BARTONVILLE.		
S. O. Spring	Peoria	Indefinite
K. M. Whitham	Aledo	Indefinite
E. M. Wayne	Delavan	Indefinite
ASYLUM FOR INSANE CRIMINALS, CHESTER.		
Thomas J. Clark.....	Quincy	December, 1904 ...
John H. Duncan	Marion	December, 1906 ...
James E. McClure.....	Carlinville.....	December, 1908 ...
ILLINOIS SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF, JACKSONVILLE.		
W. W. Watson.....	Barry	March, 1905
John R. Robertson	Jacksonville.....	March, 1907
Francis H. Wemple.....	Waverly	March, 1909

Table II—Concluded,

Name.	Address.	Term Expires.
INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND, JACKSONVILLE.		
C. D. Babb	Homer	March, 1905
*John A. Brown	Decatur	March, 1907
George W. Moore	Arnold	March, 1909
INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR THE BLIND, CHICAGO.		
John D. James	226 Oakwood boul., Ch'go	March, 1903
Belle Hyman	5151 Michigan av., Ch'go	March, 1905
John McGillen	535 Cleveland av., Ch'go	March, 1905
Thomas Zinn	Farina	March, 1905
ASYLUM FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN, LINCOLN.		
Carl F. Bartling	Litchfield	March, 1905
James W. Gibson	Newton	March, 1907
John Wagner	McLean	March, 1909
SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME, QUINCY.		
Caleb C. Johnson	Sterling	March, 1905
Joseph B. Messick	East St. Louis	March, 1907
Major C. W. Hawes	Rock Island	March, 1909
SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME, NORMAL.		
Benson Wood	Effingham	March, 1905
W. G. Cochran	Sullivan	March, 1907
N. B. Thistlewood	Cairo	March, 1909
SOLDIERS' WIDOWS' HOME, WILMINGTON.		
Gen. Walter C. Newberry	79 Kinzie st., Chicago	July, 1905
Mrs. Martha K. Baxter	Pawnee	July, 1905
Mrs. Margaret I. Sandes	2580 N. Winchester st., Chi	July, 1905
Charles R. Ramsey	Hillsboro	July, 1905
CHARITABLE EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY, CHICAGO.		
Dr. Arthur E. Prince	Springfield	March, 1905
Dr. W. T. Montgomery	725-31 Washing't'n st., Chi	March, 1907
Dr. Frank Allport	92 State st., Chicago	March, 1909
STATE TRAINING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, GENEVA.		
Alla R. Dow	Geneva	July, 1904
Mrs. Fanny J. Howe	1922 Barry av., Chicago	July, 1904
Mrs. Flora G. Moulton	2119 Calumet av., Chicago	July, 1904
Henry C. Whittemore	Sycamore	July, 1905
Chas. E. Smiley	West Chicago	July, 1906
STATE HOME FOR DELINQUENT BOYS, ST. CHARLES.		
R. H. Allerton	Monticello	July, 1903
Mrs. Ella M. Rainey	Carrollton	July, 1903
Henry C. Weaver	802 Marquette bldg., Chi	July, 1904
T. D. Hurley	Unity bldg., Chicago	July, 1904
Richard S. Tutbill	County bldg., Chicago	July, 1905
Henry Davis	Springfield	July, 1905
William J. Conzelman	Pekin	July, 1905

* Deceased.

**TABLE III—Board of Auxiliary Visitors of County Almshouses,
Jails, Etc.**

Adams County.

Wm. H. Baker, M.D., Quincy.
Edward W. McClure, Quincy.
Mrs. Rosa Wood Govert, Quincy.

Alexander County.

W. J. Grinstead, M.D., president, Cairo.
Mrs. Samuel White, secretary, Cairo.
John A. Miller, Cairo.

Bond County.

S. A. Phelps, president, Greenville.
Mrs. Alice Lindy, secretary, Greenville.
W. T. Easley, M.D., Greenville.

Boone County.

R. W. McInnes, president, Belvidere.
Mrs. Georgia Whitbeck, Belvidere.
J. H. Cook, Belvidere.

Brown County.

William Parker, M.D., pres., Mt. Sterling.
Mrs. Mary Larkin, sec'y., Mt. Sterling.
Col. H. M. Condee, Mt. Sterling.

Bureau County.

John E. Nash, president, Princeton.
Mrs. Emma D. Bailey, sec'y., Princeton.
O. J. Flint, M.D., Princeton.

Calhoun County.

Arthur D. Fowler, president, Hardin.
F. W. Runde, M.D., sec'y., Kampsville.
Mrs. G. A. Williams, Hardin.

Carroll County.

D. C. Bussell, president, Shannon.
Mrs. Fred S. Smith, secretary, Mt. Carroll.
R. C. Miller, M.D., Shannon.

Cass County.

Walter Bley, M.D., secretary, Beardstown.
James A. Schaeffer, Virginia.
Edward Hunter, Bluff Springs.

Champaign County.

Rev. W. W. Steadman, pres., Champaign.
Mrs. Louise Shuck, sec'y., Urbana.

Christian County.

W. T. Baker, president, Taylorville.
C. L. Carroll, M.D., sec'y., Taylorville.
Lon. E. Martin, Taylorville.

Clark County.

Hector B. Dulaney, president, Marshall.
W. L. Athon, M.D., secretary, Marshall.
Mrs. James W. Graham, Marshall.

Clay County.

J. R. Bonney, president, Louisville.
Thomas McCollum, secretary, Louisville.
Geo. W. Steele, M.D., Louisville.

Clinton County.

W. P. Gordon, president, Carlyle.
Miss Clara Truesdale, secretary, Carlyle.
Rev. A. A. Cairns, Carlyle.

Coles County.

Mrs. M. B. Spears, president, Charleston.
O. L. Minter, secretary, Oakland.
A. T. Robertson, M.D., Ashmore.

Crawford County.

Jonas M. Carlisle, M.D., pres., Robinson.
Mrs. Nora F. Berry, secretary, Robinson.
John Olwin, Robinson.

Cumberland County.

Mrs. Alice Harker, president, Toledo.
C. M. Connor, secretary, Toledo.
R. F. Stevens, Toledo.

DeKalb County.

Chas. B. Brown, M.D., pres., Sycamore.
John B. Nesbitt, secretary, Sycamore.
J. M. Everett, M.D., DeKalb.

DeWitt County.

G. S. Edmondson, M.D., pres., Clinton.
B. F. Hull, secretary, Clinton.
Mrs. America Wheeler, Clinton.

Douglas County.

C. W. Rutherford, M.D., pres., Newman.
Mrs. Kate Moore, secretary, Tuscola.
W. A. Wiseman, Camargo.

Edgar County.

W. H. Hoff, M.D., president, Paris.
Mrs. Maggie Stout, secretary, Paris.
Charles H. Lamb, Paris.

Edwards County.

H. C. Moss, M.D., president, Albion.
Mrs. Annie R. Gooch, secretary, Albion.

Effingham County.

Sumner Clark, M.D., pres., Effingham.
Mrs. Alice Gwin, secretary, Effingham.
W. S. Holmes, Effingham.

Fayette County.

L. L. Morey, M.D., president, Vandalia.
Ira D. Lakin, secretary, Vandalia.

Ford County.

Elmer Kelso, M.D., president, Paxton.
E. P. Oleson, secretary, Paxton.

Franklin County.

C. M. Hudgens, M.D., Thompsonville.
W. W. McCreery, Benton.
Mrs. Martha N. Dillon, Benton.

Fulton County.

R. A. Saville, president, Canton.
W. T. Zeigler, M.D., secretary, Canton.
J. M. Nelles, M.D., Canton.

Gallatin County.

A. H. Colvard, M.D., Shawneetown.
Mae Roedel, Shawneetown.
Edward Rice, Ridgeway.

Green County.

H. A. Chapin, M.D., president, Whitehall.
Mrs. Lucy A. Hodges, sec'y., Carrollton.
Stuart E. Pierson, Carrollton.

Grundy County.

A. E. Palmer, M.D., president, Morris.
Mrs. Eli Johnson, secretary, Morris.
U. S. Allison, Gardner.

Hamilton County.

C. H. Anderson, M.D., pres., McLeansboro.
Mrs. Lucy Bevis, sec'y., McLeansboro.
E. A. Hogan, M.D., McLeansboro.

Hancock County.

Rev. F. J. Tower, president, Carthage.
Mrs. C. B. Newcomer, sec'y., Carthage.
C. L. Ferris, Carthage.

Hardin County.

J. E. Server, president, Elizabetown.
Hattie Rittenhouse, sec'y., Peter's Creek.
R. H. Willingham, M.D., Elizabethtown.

Henderson County.

George J. Morgan, president, Stronghurst.
E. M. Hanson, M.D., secretary, Oquawka.
Frank Reeder, Terre Haute.

Henry County.

J. F. Westerland, M.D., pres., Cambridge.
Matilda Eaton, M.D., sec'y., Cambridge.
Nathaniel B. Gould, Cambridge.

Iroquois County.

Wm. Sievert, president, Papneau.
Mrs. John Giles, secretary, Gilman.
C. W. Geiger, M.D., Gilman.

Table 3—Continued.

Jackson County. W. W. Essick, M. D., pres., Murphysboro. C. C. Kiselring, M. D., pres., Murphysboro. O. B. Ormsby, M. D., Murphysboro.	Madison County. Mrs. Sophia DeMuth, president, Alton. E. W. Fiegenbaum, M. D., secretary, Edwardsville. G. M. McCormick, Collinsville.
Jasper County. Mrs. Jennie Wakefield, pres., Newton. Ralph Gibson, secretary, Newton. J. H. Maxwell, M. D., Newton.	Mason County. O. P. Hopping, M. D., president, Havana. Amanda M. Brown, Havana.
Jefferson County. Adam Cull, president, Mt. Vernon. Andrew Hall, secretary, Mt. Vernon. John H. Mitchell, M. D., Mt. Vernon.	Massac County. J. A. Orr, president, Metropolis. Mrs. C. P. Treat, secretary, Metropolis. F. R. Young, Metropolis.
Jersey County. W. H. Fulkerson, president, Jerseyville. Henry Gledhill, M. D., sec'y, Jerseyville. Mrs. M. B. Trabue, Jerseyville.	McDonough County. J. H. Davis, M. D., Macomb. John W. Watson, Macomb. W. C. McKamy, Macomb.
Jo Daviess County. Eugene W. Montgomery, president, Galena. Anna E. Felt, secretary, Galena. F. J. Stafford, M. D., Stockton.	McHenry County. W. A. Nason, president, Algonquin. Mrs. H. B. Minear, secretary, Harvard. Charles Irwin, Nunda.
Johnson County. D. H. Burris, M. D., president, Vienna. Mrs. Maggie A. Simpson, sec'y, Vienna. R. A. Hundley, Jr., Vienna.	McLean County. A. W. Meyer, M. D., pres., Bloomington. Mrs. M. H. Newton, secretary, Bloomington. Wolf Greisheim, Bloomington.
Kane County. Mrs. John T. Mason, secretary, Aurora. C. D. Sisson, M. D., Elgin.	Menard County. Irving Newcomb, M. D., pres., Petersburg. H. H. Schirding, Petersburg.
Kankakee County. Emory Cobb, president, Kankakee. Mrs. Nettie M. Kenaga, sec'y, Kankakee.	Mercer County. Chas. W. Carter, M. D., president, Aledo. Horace Bigelow, secretary, Aledo. Mrs. Mary C. Holmes, Aledo.
Kendall County. H. B. Barnes, president, Bristol. R. H. McClellan, secretary, Yorkville. H. P. Barnard, Newark.	Monroe County. Henry Niebruegge, president, Waterloo. L. Adelsberger, M. D., secretary, Waterloo. Mrs. Hugh Murphy, Waterloo.
Knox County. J. V. N. Standish, M. D., pres., Galesburg. G. S. Chalmers, M. D., secretary, Galesburg. * Miss Mary Hazzard, Galesburg.	Montgomery County. Geo. Clotfelter, M. D., president, Hillsboro. Edward C. Richards, secretary, Hillsboro. Mrs. Anna Linton Sawyer, Hillsboro.
Lake County. F. C. Knights, M. D., Waukegan. E. H. Ames, M. D., Antioch. C. R. Galloway, Libertyville.	Morgan County. H. C. Campbell, president, Jacksonville. Miss Mary P. Roberts, secretary, Jacksonville. Rev. C. M. Brown, Jacksonville.
LaSalle County. Rev. L. O. Baird, president, Ottawa. P. M. Burke, LaSalle.	Moultrie County. S. W. Johnson, M. D., president, Sullivan. Mrs. Mattie Harris, secretary, Sullivan. A. K. Campbell, Sullivan.
Lawrence County. Rev. William Carson, pres., Lawrenceville. Ralph R. Trueblood, sec'y, Lawrenceville. Rev. James E. Mayer, Lawrenceville.	Ogle County. Bert Fahrney, president, Oregon. Mrs. James C. Fessler, secretary, Oregon. Z. A. Landers, Oregon.
Lee County. Mrs. Emma R. Brookner, president, Dixon. E. W. Smith, secretary, Dixon. O. B. Blackman, M. D., Dixon.	Peoria County. Sandor Howitz, M. D., president, Peoria. Mrs. A. E. D. Pretherbridge, secretary, Peoria. J. B. Barton, Bartonville.
Livingston County. J. J. Stites, M. D., president, Pontiac. Mrs. E. C. Legg, secretary, Pontiac. Isaac Aeri, Pontiac.	Perry County. Mrs. Mary McNeill, president, Pinckneyville. George F. Mead, M. D., secretary, Pinckneyville. Mrs. S. B. Eaton, Pinckneyville.
Logan County. J. Earl Meloy, M. D., president, Lincoln. Mrs. Caroline Lutz, secretary, Lincoln. George Layman, Lincoln.	Platt County. Mrs. T. M. Plunk, president, Monticello. Mrs. C. J. Bear, secretary, Monticello. W. F. Matson, M. D., Monticello.
Macon County. Milton Johnson, president, Decatur. E. J. Brown, M. D., secretary, Decatur. Mrs. Kate Harwood, Decatur.	Pike County. Henry T. Duffield, M. D., pres., Pittsfield. Rev. J. C. Handy, secretary, Pittsfield. Mrs. Mary Yates, Pittsfield.
Macoupin County. J. S. Collins, M. D., president, Carlinville. Lucinda H. Corr, M. D., sec'y, Carlinville. William M. Chiles, Carlinville.	

*Deceased.

Table 3—Concluded.

Pope County. Mrs. H. W. McCoy, secretary, Golconda. Alonzo Glass, M. D., Eddyville.	Union County. J. C. Stewart, M. D., president, Anna. Mrs. Emily W. Norris, secretary, Anna. George C. Parks, Anna.
Pulaski County. Charles J. Boswell, M. D., Beechwood. C. B. Powell, M. D., Mound City. J. W. Hood, Olmstead.	Vermilion County. Walter J. Brown, M. D., president, Danville.
Randolph County. Robert Gant, president, Chester. Mrs. R. E. Sprigg, secretary, Chester. Wm. R. MacKenzie, M. D., Chester.	Wabash County. Mrs. Henry T. Goddard, president, Mt. Carmel. George C. Kingsbury, M. D., secretary, Mt. Carmel. Jacob Zimmerman, Mt. Carmel.
Richland County. J. W. Spain, president, Olney. Samuel Baker, Olney. Lucinda E. Landenberger, Olney.	Warren County. J. R. Ebersole, M. D., president, Monmouth. Mrs. Emma Kilgore, secretary, Monmouth. Furney Jones, Monmouth.
Rock Island County. James F. Myers, M. D., president, Rock Island. Charles E. Whitesides, M. D., secretary, Moline. F. H. Caldwell, Milan.	Washington County. William D. Carter, M. D., president, Nashville. Mrs. Rebecca Lane, secretary, Nashville. Newton F. Jones, Nashville.
Saline County. A. W. Lewis, Harrisburg. W. S. Swan, M. D., Harrisburg. Mrs. J. J. Parrish, Harrisburg.	Wayne County. Francis Bean, M. D., president, Fairfield. Mrs. R. N. Jessup, secretary, Fairfield. George M. Norris, Fairfield.
Sangamon County. George Pasfield, M. D., president, Springfield. Mrs. John M. Palmer, secretary, Springfield. H. R. Riddle, M. D., Mechanicsburg.	White County. Mrs. Lucy C. Berry, president, Carmi. William A. Steele, M. D., secretary, Carmi. Clarence M. Meade, Carmi.
Schuyler County. Fred Harvey, M. D., president, Rushville. Maxwell Kennedy, Rushville. Mrs. John S. Bagby, Rushville.	Whiteside County. R. A. Matthew, M. D., president, Morrison. Robert Wallace, Morrison. Mrs. J. H. Green, Morrison.
Scott County. W. C. Day, M. D., president, Winchester. Mrs. Henry Miner, secretary, Winchester. John H. Coats, Winchester.	Will County. John Beckwith, president, Joliet. J. F. Courtney, M. D., Lockport. E. R. Nadelhoffer, Joliet.
Stark County. W. H. Cottom, president, Toulon. Mrs. S. W. Smith, secretary, Toulon. E. B. Pocker, M. D., Toulon.	Winnebago County. William H. Fitch, M. D., president, Rockford. Mrs. Nellie T. Rew, secretary, Rockford. A. Thornton Lindgren, Rockford.
Stephenson County. J. F. Fair, M. D., president, Freeport. Miss Winnie L. Taylor, secretary, Freeport. Louis G. Voigt, Freeport.	Woodford County. Joseph I. Knoblanck, M. D., president, Metamora. John L. MacGuire, secretary, Metamora. Mrs. Susan M. Elkin, Eureka.
Tazewell County. E. F. Unland, president, Pekin. William E. Schenk, M. D., secretary, Pekin. Elica Hodgson, Pekin.	

TABLE IV.—*List of superintendents of county almshouses and their postoffice address.*

COUNTIES.	Name of Superintendent.	Postoffice address.
Adams.....	Jacob Wolf.....	Paloma.....
Alexander.....	William Childers.....	Unity.....
Bond.....	Robert Hurst.....	Greenville.....
Boone.....	F. M. Leach.....	Belvidere.....
Bureau.....	Casper Bowen.....	Mt. Sterling.....
Brown.....	Frank Kramer.....	Princeton.....
Calhoun.....	Richard Ferguson.....	Hardin.....
Carroll.....	E. Pauley.....	Mr. Carroll.....
Cass.....	John Thompson.....	Bluff Springs.....
Champaign.....	A. J. Lindstrum.....	Urbana.....
Christian.....	J. M. Meicenheimer.....	Owaneco.....
Clark.....	George Barrett.....	Marshall.....
Clay.....	Hiram Hayes.....	Louisville.....
Clinton.....	Joseph Moehlman.....	Carlyle.....
Coles.....	Martin Carnes.....	Ashmore.....
Cook.....	Dr. V. H. Podstata.....	Dunning.....
Crawford.....	J. F. Cox.....	Trimble.....
Cumberland.....	Alfred Woodward.....	Toledo.....
DeKalb.....	Frank Bastian.....	DeKalb.....
DeWitt.....	J. W. Foster.....	Hallville.....
Douglas.....	Josiah Cambridge.....	Tuscola.....
DuPage.....	Edward B. Howe.....	Wheaton.....
Edgar.....	Edgar Morton.....	Paris.....
Edwards.....	Robert Donahue.....	Albion.....
Efingham.....	G. W. McCabe.....	Efingham.....
Fayette.....	A. D. Sefton.....	Vandalia.....
Ford.....	C. W. McRill.....	Paxton.....
Franklin.....	L. D. Starr.....	Benton.....
Fulton.....	J. Lewis Weller.....	Canton.....
Gallatin.....	S. M. Bean.....	Omaha.....
Greene.....	B. W. Collins.....	Carrollton.....
Grundy.....	Thomas Sykes.....	Morris.....
Hamilton.....	Mansfield Shuster.....	McLeansboro.....
Hancock.....	John Gault.....	Carthage.....
Hardin.....	Mat. McMurphy.....	Elizabethtown.....
Henderson.....	George M. Brown.....	Oquawka.....
Henry.....	L. J. Wilkinson.....	Geneseo.....
Iroquois.....	Joseph W. Miller.....	Waseka.....
Jackson.....	Jeff Hagler.....	Carbondale.....
Jasper.....	T. J. Earnest.....	Falmouth.....
Jefferson.....	W. A. Smith.....	Mt. Vernon.....
Jersey.....	J. R. Mourning.....	Jerseyville.....
Jo Daviess.....	M. C. Collins.....	Galena.....
Johnson.....	John Slack.....	Vienna.....
Kane.....	S. E. Keyes.....	Geneva.....
Kankakee.....	A. C. McCarl.....	Kankakee.....
*Kendall.....		
Knox.....	John Cook.....	Knoxville.....
Lake.....	C. A. Appley.....	Libertyville.....
LaSalle.....	Lawrence Morrissey.....	Ottawa.....
Lawrence.....	B. T. Mayo.....	Lawrenceville.....
Lee.....	Clyde L. Wicher.....	Dixon.....
Livingston.....	N. J. Negart.....	Pontiac.....
Logan.....	Edward Spellman.....	Lincoln.....
Macon.....	W. A. Kirkman.....	Decatur.....
Macoupin.....	John Caveny.....	Carlinville.....
Madison.....	John Ost.....	Edwardsville.....
Marion.....	R. H. Pigg.....	Salem.....
Marshall.....	Conrad Suft.....	Spartland.....
Mason.....	Samuel Armstrong.....	Teheran.....
Massac.....	John Beckman.....	Metropolis.....
McDonough.....	J. M. Mathews.....	Macomb.....

Table IV.—Concluded.

COUNTIES.	Name of Superintendent	Postoffice address.
McHenry	George Mills.....	Hartland
McLean	P. A. Karr	Bloomington
Menard	John H. Cox.....	Petersburg
Mercer	W. P. Zentmire	Aledo
Monroe	Dr. J. C. Fultz	Waterloo
Montgomery	S. E. Barringer.....	Hillsboro
Morgan	M. A. Carroll	Jacksonville
Moultrie	Will Warren	Sullivan
Ogle	Charles A. Betterbener	Oregon
Peoria	Frank Watson	Hanna City
Perry	A. M. Watts	Pinckneyville
Piatt	Ben Cole	Monticello
Pike	William Pringle	Pittsfield
*Pope		
Pulaski	John Kirschner	Olmstead
Putnam	John R. Whitewell	Henepin
Randolph	A. D. Hartley	Chester
Richland	Nancy J. Brinkley	Olney
Rock Island	J. C. Swank	Coal Valley
Saline	John Douglas	Harrisburg
Sangamon	S. T. Metcalf	Buffalo
Schuyler	J. R. Leary	Rushville
Scott	James A. Linolthers	Winchester
Shelby	J. L. Heinz	Shelbyville
Stark	Fred Fleming	Toulon
St. Clair	Wm. G. Hill	Belleville
Stephenson	James A. Eells	Freeport
Tazewell	J. I. Hollinsworth	Tremont
Union	William Goddard	Anna
Vermilion	William Morris	Danville
Wabash	Jacob Smith	Mt. Carmel
Warren	J. Mower	Monmouth
Washington	John F. Murphy	Nashville
Wayne	Charles L. Keen	Fairfield
White	John H. King	Carmi
Whiteside	Ira Wilsey	Round Grove
Will	Charles Rost	Joliet
Williamson	John Lee	Marion
Winnebago	R. C. Miller	Rockford
Woodford	Frank R. Murray	Metamora

* No almshouse.

TABLE V.—*Appropriation account for 1903-1904, and balances remaining June 30, 1904.*

I. ORDINARY EXPENSE APPROPRIATIONS.

INSTITUTIONS.	Appropriations of 1901. Balance un- drawn July 1, 1902.	Appropriations of 1903.	Lapsed.	DRAFTS 1903 AND 1904.		Balance re- main- ing June 30, 1904.
				Drawn in 1903.	Drawn in 1904.	
Northern Insane Hospital, Elgin.....	\$185,000 00	\$370,000 00	.....	\$185,000 00	\$185,000 00	\$185,000 00
Eastern Insane Hospital, Knikakee.....	322,000 00	744,000 00	.....	322,000 00	322,000 00	372,000 00
Central Insane Hospital, Jacksonvile.....	175,000 00	370,000 00	.....	175,000 00	185,000 00	185,000 00
Southern Insane Hospital, Anna.....	160,000 00	275,000 00	.....	160,000 00	115,000 00	160,000 00
Western Insane Hospital, Watertown.....	91,000 00	253,000 00	.....	91,000 00	101,500 00	151,500 00
Worcester Insane Asylum, Barre.....	112,500 00	270,000 00	.....	112,500 00	90,000 00	180,000 00
Incurable Insane Asylum, Barre.....	35,000 00	70,000 00	.....	35,000 00	35,000 00	35,000 00
Criminal Insane Asylum, Chester.....	108,000 00	220,000 00	.....	108,000 00	110,000 00	110,000 00
School for the Deaf, Jacksonville.....	50,000 00	110,000 00	.....	50,000 00	55,000 00	55,000 00
Institution for Blind, Jacksonville.....	60,000 00	110,000 00	.....	60,000 00	30,000 00	30,000 00
Industrial Home for Blind, Chicago.....	216,750 00	289,000 00	.....	160,500 00	163,250 00	323,750 00
Feeble-Minded Asylum, Lincoln.....	176,000 00	375,000 00	.....	176,000 00	187,500 00	187,500 00
Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Quincy.....	62,500 00	125,000 00	.....	62,500 00	62,500 00	187,500 00
Soldiers' Orphans' Home, Normal.....	15,000 00	38,000 00	.....	15,000 00	18,000 00	62,500 00
Soldiers' Widows' Home, Wilmington.....	32,000 00	80,300 00	.....	32,000 00	40,150 00	18,000 00
Eye and Ear Infirmary, Chicago.....	28,000 00	88,000 00	.....	34,000 00	35,000 00	40,150 00
Girls' Training School, Geneva.....	5,000 00	50,000 00	.....	5,000 00	25,000 00	45,000 00
Home for Delinquent Boys, St. Charles.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,000 00
Total	\$1,769,750 00	\$3,785,300 00	.....	\$1,721,500 00	\$1,809,900 00	\$2,023,650 00
					\$3,531,400 00	

Table V—Continued.

II. REPAIR APPROPRIATIONS.

INSTITUTIONS.	Appropriations of 1901. Balance un- drawn July 1, 1902.	Appropriations of 1903.	Lapsed.	DRAFTS OF 1903 AND 1904.		Balance re- maining June 30, 1904.
				Drafts in 1903.	Drafts in 1904. Total drafts 1903-1904.	
Northern Insane Hospital, Elgin.....	\$ 5,233 36	\$20,000 00	.....	\$ 5,214 96	\$10,017 59	\$10,000 91
Eastern Insane Hospital, Kankakee.....	21,296 20	50,000 00	.....	17,333 51	28,912 76	25,019 93
Central Insane Hospital, Jacksonville.....	11,592 76	20,000 00	.....	11,592 76	10,000 00	10,000 00
Southern Insane Hospital, Anna.....	21,624 41	20,000 00	\$0 06	14,769 02	16,505 11	10,350 22
Western Insane Hospital, Watertown.....	3,000 00	6,000 00	.....	3,000 00	2,994 30	3,003 70
Incurable Insane Asylum, Bartonville.....	.....	10,000 00	.....	.....	4,996 06	5,003 94
Criminal Insane Asylum, Chester.....	1,561 90	4,000 00	.....	1,428 06	2,123 47	2,008 53
School for the Deaf, Jacksonville.....	8,000 14	16,000 00	.....	7,985 83	7,732 14	8,222 17
Institution for Blind, Jacksonville.....	2,513 22	11,000 00	.....	2,288 80	7,721 17	8,503 15
Industrial Home for Blind, Chicago.....	.....	7,500 00	.....	.....	1,655 42	5,844 58
Feeble-Minded Asylum, Lincoln.....	8,639 23	30,000 00	.....	7,616 20	8,682 52	22,340 51
Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Quincy.....	15,612 68	20,000 00	.....	14,520 05	11,122 63	10,000 00
Soldiers' Orphans' Home, Normal.....	2,500 00	20,000 00	.....	2,463 22	23,612 68	9,299 37
Soldiers' Widows' Home, Wilmington.....	1,896 27	11,000 00	.....	1,896 27	6,806 13	4,200 63
Eye and Ear Infirmary, Chicago.....	1,775 93	5,000 00	.....	1,774 86	2,496 70	4,211 58
Girls' Training School, Geneva.....	3,055 56	6,000 00	.....	3,055 56	1,377 31	2,504 35
Home for Delinquent Boys, St. Charles.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,622 69
Total	\$106,301 66	\$237,500 00	\$0 06	\$94,969 14	\$123,457 45	\$127,378 01
					\$218,426 59	

Table V—Concluded.

III. OTHER SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

INSTITUTIONS.	Appropriations of 1901. Balance un- drawn July 1, 1902.	Appropriations of 1903.	Lapsed.	DRAFTS OF 1903 AND 1904.		Balance remaining June 30, 1904.
				Drafts in 1903.	Drafts in 1904.	
					Total drafts 1903-1904.	
Northern Insane Hospital, Elgin.....	\$20,796 59	\$35,000 00	\$ 915 43	\$18,453 88	\$43,491 35	\$13,305 24
Eastern Insane Hospital, Kansas.....	29,354 06	73,500 00		27,577 35	79,112 06	22,806 60
Central Insane Hospital, Jacksonville.....	25,160 97	84,600 00		35,034 76	54,233 65	23,355 82
Southern Insane Hospital, Anna.....	9,523 49	24,500 00	2 02	4,000 41	25,106 38	8,415 09
Western Insane Hospital, Watertown.....	13,343 11	161,000 00	66 27	14,801 82	164,267 95	11,911 49
Incurable Insane Asylum, Bartonville.....	5,568 35	319,500 00	1,488 15	22,453 83	176,951 32	197,946 48
Criminal Insane Asylum, Chester.....	9,568 38	300 00	131 13	7,716 02	7,350 97	24,778 01
School for the Deaf, Jacksonville.....	38,340 19	60,000 00		7,708 02	73,832 38	24,778 01
Institution for Blind, Jacksonville.....	1,897 75	4,800 00		1,068 14	5,068 35	24,778 01
Industrial Home for Blind, Chicago.....		51,650 00		27,000 00	27,000 00	24,778 01
Feeble-Minded Asylum, Lincoln.....	48,386 99	27,000 00	2,110 82	49,092 56	57,094 06	17,372 11
Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Quincy.....	19,410 85	24,700 00		11,811 42	37,431 11	13,798 58
Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Quincy.....	2,897 98	28,100 00		14,570 48	17,451 11	13,798 58
Soldiers' Widows' Home, Wilmington.....	1,077 12	5,240 00	8 00	1,080 13	1,569 12	143 26
Soldiers' Widows' Home, Wilmington.....	1,960 03	300 00	47	1,846 78	1,998 31	143 26
Eye and Ear Infirmary, Chicago.....	1,865 48	51,200 00	689 50	7,025 73	49,787 62	9,378 36
Girls' Training School, Geneva.....	30,000 00	300,000 00		25,000 00	154,167 42	175,832 58
Home for Delinquent Boys, St. Charles.....						
Total.....	\$299,066 48	\$1,226,253 50	\$5,411 79	\$207,798 30	\$688,515 06	\$351,368 13

TABLE VI—Showing amounts collected from each county in the State as reported by ten State Institutions, between the first day of July, 1902, and the 30th day of June, 1903.

Counties.	Northern Insane Hospital, Elgin.	Eastern Insane Hospital, Kankakee.	Central Insane Hospital, Jackson- ville.	Southern Insane Hospital, Anna.	Western Insane Hospital, Water- town.	Asylum for Incur- able In- sane, South- Bartonville	Asylum for Insane Criminals, Chester.	School for the Deaf, Jackson- ville.	Institution for the Blind, Jackson- ville.	Asylum for Feeble- minded, Lincoln.	Total.
Adams.....			\$808 37	\$1,192 35		\$35 96	\$18 80	\$110 01	\$252 63	\$114 59	\$907 73
Alexander.....				282 30		12 79		24 65		71 40	1,445 99
Bond.....	\$102 80					14 11		8 91	29 10	47 70	391 14
Boone.....			82 29			10 00				23 68	202 62
Brown.....		\$19 85	153 15		\$483 22	36 56	9 20	79 29		39 11	1,067 23
Bureau.....						8 71	163 23		149 08		474 17
Calhoun.....							13 10			8 90	371 22
Carroll.....			112 39		349 22					64 40	176 79
Cass.....		493 06				22 90	15 04	142 62	24 03	116 65	814 90
Champaign.....			298 38			27 89	5 90	4 70	21 95	457 91	816 73
Christian.....		436 47				24 42		54 60	16 32		531 51
Clark.....											
Clay.....				301 70		20 78	7 20	5 87		23 50	364 05
Coles.....	3,175 76	416 88				10 78	35 99	12 28	14 69	155 18	645 78
Cook.....					481 96	277 12	539 30	1,806 14	776 60	5,578 60	12,485 48
Crawford.....				310 77						23 25	339 02
Cumberland.....	426 42	404 33				23 84		11 93	62 14	47 81	572 14
DeKalb.....										140 89	140 89
De Witt.....		342 43				69 50	3 10	1 81		10 80	424 54
Douglas.....	287 40					8 70	18 45	47 61		145 90	487 71
DuPage.....		449 60					10 65			196 43	696 43
Edgar.....				97 40		34 73		48 13		107 55	108 65
Edwards.....				289 32		23 13				129 73	429 73
Elkington.....				738 85		12 84				189 98	906 93
Payette.....								75 67	3 90	60 13	331 19
Franklin.....		193 63									193 63
Fulton.....		42 34									42 34
Gallatin.....			638 18			11 66	25 20	34 50	37 89	185 71	453 57
Greene.....		219 65		329 75		22 33		31 86	28 96	33 40	446 52
Grundy.....		421 00				23 64		12 94		96 55	330 53
Hamilton.....				20 50		25 96	11 76	16 17		3 90	493 79
Hancock.....						40					40 00
Hardin.....			273 88	3 00						62 41	336 29
Henderson.....			26		79 63						79 63
Henry.....		16 03			449 99	41 75		17 50		55 71	135 90
										11 80	537 07

Table VI—Concluded.

Counties.	Northern Insane Hospital, Elgin.	Eastern Insane Hospital, Kankakee.	Central Insane Hospital, Jackson- ville.	Southern Insane Hospital, Anna.	Western Insane Hospital, Water- town.	Asylum for Incur- sane, South Bartonville.	Asylum for Insane Criminals, Chester.	School for the Deaf, Jackson- ville.	Institution for the Blind, Jackson- ville.	Asylum for Feeble minded, Lincoln.	Total.
Iroquois.....		388 23				21 16	9 88			24 90	453 97
Jasper.....				428 77			24 60	19 95			44 56
Jefferson.....				499 50			8 70	34 97	33 97	69 57	580 42
Jersey.....			381 93				8 60	20 81		119 46	619 41
Johnson.....					535 75				25 42	94 86	438 64
Kane.....	145 40	9 43		1,060 55				73 76	26 23	324 86	664 63
Kankakee.....		571 43					44 08	123 11	20 29	99 10	1,781 67
Kendall.....	54 70						44 80	84 51		131 05	682 81
Knox.....		11 66			615 07		21 85	19 22		134 20	880 21
Lake.....	371 25						11 05	23 43	3 06	94 21	71 13
Lawrence.....		1,520 85						229 56	17 40	230 32	928 04
Lee.....				340 40				16 42		132 63	452 86
Livingston.....	323 02						29 05			97 98	2,062 33
Loran.....		805 85					42 90	12 06		98 75	310 97
Macoupin.....		21 06	253 53				39 03	12 06		74 75	1,849 82
Madison.....			477 58				39 55	118 81	98 34	173 43	344 89
Marion.....			508 90				57 23	187 71	34 64	235 15	889 80
Marshall.....				744 02			115 40	19 40	18 04	245 73	1,733 11
Mason.....				404 05	311 68		9 80	30 03	25 13	175 15	1,733 81
Massac.....			124 91					30 64		53 81	372 81
McDonough.....			297 93	146 75				18 44		119 83	326 20
McHenry.....								8 96		51 81	227 80
McLean.....	74 70									297 79	642 83
Menard.....	22 05	4 08					77 10			34 03	114 84
Merce.....		32 12	594 90					99 74	48 66	354 07	1,299 83
Monroe.....			148 49						12 80	45 45	222 59
Montgomery.....			283 85	177 60	323 77		11 35	110 11		31 10	571 47
Morgan.....			103 98				12 90	55 14		148 17	168 79
Montrite.....						61 96		146 36	22 90	117 81	516 24
Ogle.....	233 84	172 79									453 01
Peoria.....		12 59	980 08							8 35	172 79
Perry.....				209 75			47 60	32 27	27 48	209 63	332 86
Pike.....			126 78				3 55	68 88	97 20	15 70	1,810 64
Platt.....			274 32				14 60	1 40		38 80	810 43
Pope.....				80 85				122 67			217 53
											396 99
											80 85

TABLE VII—Showing amounts collected from each county in the State as reported by the ten State institutions, between the first day of July, 1903, and the 30th day of June, 1904.

COUNTIES.	Northern Insane Hospital, Elgin.	Eastern Insane Hospital, Kankakee.	Central Insane Hospital, Jackson- ville.	Southern Insane Hospital, Anna.	Western Insane Hospital, Water- town.	Asylum for Incurable Insane, South Barton- ville.	Asylum for Insane Criminals, Chester.	School for the Deaf Jackson- ville.	Institution for the Blind, Jackson- ville.	Asylum for Feeble- Minded, Lincoln.	Total.
Adams.....			\$553 98	\$543 97		\$134 68	\$17 25	\$88 34		\$168 10	\$982 30
Alexander.....				189 00		26 07				22 80	966 77
Bond.....	\$182 80					40 69		28 53		69 60	313 20
Boone.....						8 56		5 83	\$30 40	52 15	311 40
Brown.....			98 93			81 84				47 90	130 39
Bureau.....	\$37 05				\$767 99	16 09	19 90	67 29	27 85	32 70	1,034 62
Calhoun.....			113 17				6 95		58 00		1,034 21
Carroll.....					\$388 96		10 10				1,034 21
Cass.....			333 54			7 10				44 50	423 54
Champaign.....		550 82				35 67	60 05	36 15		77 30	454 09
Christian.....			327 96			53 17	13 20	109 54	18 24	141 83	916 17
Clark.....		441 40				51 08		17 25	52 48	228 30	697 36
Clay.....						8 19		107 21	42 10	330 63	972 42
Clinton.....			66 35			12 22	16 85			33 25	459 32
Coles.....		482 73		330 65		35 04	15 40	19 04	27 46	63 35	643 02
Cook.....	8,175 61	29,541 51			1,541 03	2,424 98		2,025 78	1,944 44	4,219 41	49,872 76
Crawford.....				380 55		43 96				80 75	505 26
Cumberland.....		786 25						140 09		926 34	1,712 59
DeKalb.....	381 57					53 34		20 93	30 40	60 05	526 29
DeWitt.....		281 87	121 86				129 03	47 21		75 55	373 65
Douglas.....		430 28								11 85	293 22
DuPage.....	190 78							41 99		61 60	305 89
Edgar.....				147 85		11 52	5 60			238 10	730 25
Edwards.....				261 30		66 27	10 20			48 18	206 23
Effingham.....				406 20						63 70	395 31
Fayette.....						53 50					406 20
Ford.....		195 71				13 67	5 35	16 81		44 05	323 86
Franklin.....				584 35		37 01	17 00			199 95	901 09
Fulton.....			582 78			157 39	22 06	292 73	17 82	29 50	1,029 43
Gallatin.....				164 95		8 01		49 43		70 90	370 35
Greene.....			267 82			8 81		14 88		23 75	506 90
Grundy.....		533 20				15 94		22 82		43 16	765 51
Hamilton.....						11 27		24 01			283 52
Hancock.....				680 40		8 45		30 68		75 80	
Hardin.....			186 04					1 14	2 09		

Table VII—Concluded

COUNTY: S.	Northern Insane Hospital, Elgin.	Eastern Insane Hospital, Kankakee.	Central Insane Hospital, Jackson- ville.	Southern Insane Hospital, Anna.	Western Insane Hospital, Water- town.	Asylum for Incurable Insane, South Barton- ville.	Asylum for Insane Criminals, Chester.	School for the Deaf Jackson- ville.	Institution for the Blind, Jackson- ville.	Asylum for Feeble- Minded, Lincoln	Total.
Shelby.....	.....	.....	.....	486 39	.....	35 07	10 40	68 42	68 57	12 50	681 35
St. Clair.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	178 89	10 20	.....	.....	.....	5 93	108 04
Stephenson.....	468 32	.....	.....	2,197 59	.....	98 22	63 26	96 16	37 44	.....	2,409 69
Tazewell.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30 84	22 35	.....	.....	37 30	315 81
Union.....	.....	.....	248 79	.....	.....	50 63	.....	11 62	.....	39 36	370 39
Vermilion.....	.....	.....	.....	428 80	.....	63 98	.....	.....	.....	.....	409 76
Walash.....	.....	216 48	.....	.....	.....	12 60	38 95	.....	16 09	.....	370 12
Warren.....	.....	.....	.....	241 50	.....	14 30	.....	20 30	.....	12 65	318 75
Washington.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	437 69	54 14	.....	20 51	.....	25 85	544 19
Wayne.....	.....	.....	.....	182 80	.....	21 72	.....	42 68	.....	64 15	313 35
White.....	.....	.....	.....	280 47	.....	21 72	28 30	102 46	12 75	89 83	513 24
Whiteside.....	.....	.....	.....	174 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55 53	229 83
Will.....	10 40	724 62	.....	.....	625 62	12 81	13 90	31 30	43 45	87 05	815 13
Williamson.....	.....	.....	.....	408 57	.....	69 68	29 50	100 28	.....	161 85	1,096 33
Winnebago.....	643 57	26 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	26 30	6 50	69 42	152 20	408 57
Woodford.....	.....	5 95	138 75	.....	.....	56 47	6 60	111 19	.....	198 85	981 21
State at large.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25 88	.....	.....	.....	.....	487 27
Total.....	\$12,545 72	\$37,191 52	\$3,295 02	\$14,477 92	\$8,303 84	\$5,305 17	\$1,268 57	\$3,683 68	\$3,164 68	\$11,865 56	\$106,301 68

TABLE VIII.—Showing balances due as reported by ten State institutions not yet collected on the 30th day of June, 1904, from each county in the State.

COUNTIES.	Northern Insane Hospital, Elgin.	Eastern Insane Hospital, Kankakee.	Central Insane Hospital, Jacksonville.	Southern Insane Hospital, Anna.	Western Insane Hospital, Watertown.	Asylum for Incurable Insane, So. Bartonville.	Asylum for Insane Criminals, Chester.	School for the Deaf, Jacksonville.	Institution for the Blind, Jacksonville.	Asylum for Feeble- Minded, Lincoln.	Total.
Adams.....			\$32 65	\$ 39 15		\$ 84 00	\$ 200 71	\$ 43 27		\$ 117 55	\$ 1,078 18
Bond.....				140 80		108 81	101 71	383 46	\$ 153 61	242 00	1,058 34
Brown.....	\$159 40					75 20		18 85	21 50		268 44
Bureau.....			58 57			74 68		2 47	12	24 55	260 88
Calhoun.....		\$2 92			\$255 88	27 98	13 05	45 04	21 38		380 15
Cass.....			103 00			2 66	15 25	\$1 63	26 43		170 08
Cassell.....					56 87		4 60				170 08
Champaign.....		219 89	151 70			5 55		50 92	1 25		188 42
Christian.....			250 05			39 10	25 15	64 80	15 03	67 45	431 51
Clark.....		315 36				29 37		46 30	39 97		337 52
Clay.....				1,867 63		33 53		5 23	13 87	413 96	771 74
Clinton.....				217 25		16 70	6 95	165 75	530 15	128 08	2,713 16
Coles.....		747 74			577 82	33 49	20 50	28 97	19 12	151 10	2,745 43
Cook.....	2,058 08	10,708 03				655 63	5,857 97	966 58	1,075 00	4,341 11	1,070 92
Crawford.....				215 25		17 75					26,270 31
Cumberland.....		231 71				52 23	74 54	26 04	1 86	70 18	458 00
De Kalb.....	151 10					15 53		14 95	49 29		290 35
De Witt.....			135 98				10 00	6 76			152 74
Douglas.....		178 31						2 46			180 77
DuPage.....	64 50							12 49		260 66	367 90
Edgar.....		468 16				4 05	13 65	3 45			489 31
Edwards.....											145 05
Efingham.....				140 35		20 00		29 02			309 07
Fayette.....				260 05		36 50		5 22	24 22	179 80	516 29
Ford.....				270 55		10 80	4 80	42 67			298 27
Franklin.....		140 00		628 90		8 30	2 45	95 34	20	35 67	771 46
Fulton.....			219 92			44 90	12 05	45 73	6 01		323 64
Gallatin.....			185 62	204 65		26 55		17 02		15 14	325 36
Greene.....						85 69	4 20	14 06			285 43
Grundy.....		142 77				15 35		24 26	27 83		214 41
Hamilton.....				497 70		1 51		262 49	12 11	255 82	1,007 90
Hancock.....			216 63			22 98		15 08			266 80
Hardin.....				972 49		19 19			30 84		1,022 52
Henderson.....					13 65				40		14 05

TABLE VIII.—Showing balances due as reported by ten State institutions, not yet collected on the 30th day of June, 1904, from each county in the State.—Concluded.

COUNTIES.	Northern Insane Hospital, Elgin.	Eastern Insane Hospital, Kankakee.	Central Insane Hospital, Jacksonville.	Southern Insane Hospital, Anna.	Western Insane Hospital, Watertown.	Asylum for Incurable Insane, So., Bartonville.	Asylum for Insane Criminals, Chester.	School for the Deaf, Jacksonville.	Institution for the Blind, Jacksonville.	Asylum for Feeble- Minded, Lincoln.	Total.
Henry.....		8 17	.....	.....	82 27	46 65	5 45	32 11	.....	.....	169 20
Joanpolis.....		288 73	.....	.....	.....	6 87	.....	.....	.....	.....	307 05
Jackson.....				368 47	.....	79 63	168 85	127 87	148 91	195 05	1,112 22
Jacksonville.....				240 80	.....	18 03	.....	37 87	11 78	29 15	316 63
Jefferson.....		12 71	.....	271 20	.....	28 98	.....	53 48	2 65	1 15	356 15
Jesse.....			77 85	.....	.....	25 82	.....	4 50	.....	63 65	171 12
Jo Daviess.....					57 84	.....	.....	.....	24 37	.....	82 21
Johnson.....				369 30	.....	3 53	.....	6 29	.....	64 71	473 83
Kane.....	347 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	68 16	25 10	117 97	28 50	.....	586 98
Kankakee.....		381 23	.....	.....	.....	4 88	18 75	14 60	13 93	.....	453 48
Kendall.....	25 15	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 75	.....	24 20	.....	.....	44 10
Knox.....		9 15	.....	.....	218 06	112 82	10 35	27 43	.....	.....	377 81
LaSalle.....	171 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 39	7 25	73 00	.....	.....	303 21
LaSalle.....	1,002 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	24 16	12 30	151 64	39 38	.....	1,311 21
Lawrence.....				185 35	.....	8 45	.....	7 11	.....	53 15	249 06
Lee.....	128 50	449 91	.....	.....	.....	13 30	17 05	15 24	.....	.....	179 42
Livingston.....						26 63	4 00	37 93	12 65	.....	531 12
Logan.....			255 34	.....	.....	3 95	7 25	25 50	.....	127 70	459 74
Macon.....		8 44	380 79	.....	.....	18 60	18 80	68 88	58 83	.....	554 34
Macoupin.....			288 00	.....	.....	15 50	28 81	72 38	33 26	.....	433 90
Madison.....				918 40	.....	28 98	45 83	41 19	32 55	.....	1,067 05
Marion.....				513 89	.....	6 95	.....	65 41	31 28	90 80	1,732 51
Marshall.....			55	.....	98 55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	106 05
Mason.....			186 84	.....	.....	.....	4 35	35 84	.....	.....	228 25
Massac.....			387 85	.....	.....	46 68	.....	10 49	1 57	22 80	469 39
McDonough.....			186 50	.....	.....	31 55	4 20	4 37	14 66	67 80	306 58
McHenry.....	56 20	7 86	.....	.....	.....	8 45	.....	15 67	9 22	13 20	99 60
McLean.....		7 20	506 53	.....	.....	9 56	11 73	62 27	28 35	.....	627 64
Menard.....			66 28	.....	.....	11 40	.....	5 76	7 35	.....	90 79
Mercer.....					50 89	30 82	4 75	.....	.....	.....	86 48
Monroe.....				211 25	.....	4 40	14 75	41 01	1 32	18 15	290 88
Montgomery.....			280 08	.....	.....	6 01	12 85	39 79	.....	.....	358 73
Morgan.....			287 21	.....	.....	46 32	.....	12 52	2 15	10	328 30
Moultrie.....		369 40	.....	.....	.....	5 75	8 00	2 95	.....	53 20	439 30
Ogle.....	166 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	40 86	.....	9 32	13 60	17 20	247 28
Peoria.....		13 37	846 85	.....	.....	216 66	13 30	5 57	55 86	144 00	1,344 11

TABLE IX.—Consolidated Financial Statement (all Funds included) of the Income and Expenses as reported by fifteen State Institutions, classified for the fiscal year 1903.

	Northern Insane Hospital, Elgin.	Eastern Insane Hospital, Kankakee.	Central Insane Hospital, Jacksonville.	Southern Insane Hospital, Anna.	Western Insane Hospital, Watertown.	Asylum for Incurable Insane, S. Bartonville.	Asylum for Insane Criminals, Chester.	School for the Deaf, Jacksonville.
APPROPRIATIONS.								
<i>Dr.</i>								
Appropriations, 1901, undrawn July 1, 1902...	\$211,029 95	\$372,000 29	\$211,753 73	\$191,147 90	\$109,245 31	\$163,386 15	\$39,158 28	\$152,340 33
	\$211,029 95	\$372,000 29	\$211,753 73	\$191,147 90	\$109,245 31	\$163,386 15	\$39,158 28	\$152,340 33
<i>Cr.</i>								
Appropriations drawn during year.....	\$208,668 74	\$366,910 98	\$205,851 65	\$178,769 43	\$108,801 82	\$134,983 63	\$38,544 10	\$121,693 85
Appropriations undrawn July 1, 1903.....	2,361 21	5,089 43	5,902 08	12,378 47	443 49	28,402 52	614 18	30,646 48
	\$211,029 95	\$372,000 29	\$211,753 73	\$191,147 90	\$109,245 31	\$163,386 15	\$39,158 28	\$152,340 33
INSTITUTIONS.								
<i>Dr.</i>								
Cash on hand July 1, 1902.....	\$38,078 18	\$18,508 53	\$11,827 08	\$40,955 69	\$3,478 69	\$12,085 33	\$410 01	\$3,500 87
From State, ordinary.....	165,000 00	322,000 00	175,000 00	160,000 00	91,000 00	112,500 00	35,000 00	106,000 00
From State, special.....	23,668 74	44,910 86	30,851 65	18,769 43	17,801 82	22,483 63	3,544 10	13,663 85
From Burr fund.....	4,076 80							
From other sources, ordinary.....	9,064 13	15,679 11	14,068 39	18,728 65	8,298 54	4,671 05	* \$5,857 28	9,197 49
From other sources, special.....				275 00				
From inmates' trust fund.....	3,107 21				1,281 28			
	\$258,015 06	\$401,068 50	\$281,717 12	\$238,726 77	\$121,800 80	\$151,750 01	\$44,811 39	\$134,892 21

Table IX—Continued.

	Northern Insane Hospital Elio.	Eastern Insane Hospital, Kankakee.	Central Insane Hospital, Jacksonville.	Southern Insane Hospital, Anna.	Western Insane Hospital, Watertown.	Asylum for Incurable Insane, S. Bartonville.	Asylum for Insane Criminals, Chester.	School for the Deaf, Jacksonville.
ORDINARY EXPENSES CLASSIFIED.								
Salaries and wages.....	\$78,414 50	\$125,282 05	\$75,293 04	\$63,005 38	\$42,502 32	\$45,163 11	\$18,441 61	\$71,637 82
Food supplies.....	62,583 08	97,600 07	61,698 22	56,255 15	28,000 53	32,396 51	8,594 83	14,523 79
Household supplies, furniture, etc.....	9,986 96	12,991 98	6,872 05	10,771 44	5,244 29	5,894 05	1,426 16	2,214 28
Clothing.....	8,756 00	8,279 88	13,630 89	8,294 13	5,961 96	1,894 05	1,344 16	3,472 86
Shop and laundry supplies.....	1,124 04	4,564 24	807 96	8,499 46	644 77	9,747 87	1,438 55	1,999 67
Fuel, light and water.....	22,346 33	31,842 38	15,631 10	6,438 53	9,150 72	9,907 87	1,092 85	7,661 34
Hospital and medical supplies.....	2,494 83	4,782 63	4,513 47	3,418 69	1,059 45	9,942 85	1,014 65	1,862 79
Freight and transportation.....	3,204 53	19,452 01	4,391 36	10,563 50	2,126 21	617 63	597 42	520 50
Building, repairs, etc.....	3,430 88	20 55	2,424 30	319 90	2,257 78	5,509 20	534 31	2,291 41
Machinery, tools, etc.....	2,438 43	1,089 92	365 33	397 84	930 08	5,729 58	291 18	3,483 13
Farm, garden, stock, etc.....	2,292 96	8,152 02	4,015 44	2,592 08	2,611 21	3,851 07	3,302 12	3,815 20
Expenses of trustees, officials, etc.....	2,531 52	1,220 95	378 14	1,311 11	918 02	3,680 25	1,018 78	475 37
Office expenses.....	2,017 60	1,697 82	1,391 85	1,251 86	717 07	994 97	1,376 77	938 42
Library and amusements.....	71 80	515 51	.....	23 37	832 24	728 93	158 95	227 67
Miscellaneous.....	109 00	3,907 64	.....	838 05	92 25	1,765 81	615 64	600 54
Total.....	\$199,762 54	\$324,409 60	\$188,237 65	\$165,970 40	\$103,048 90	\$111,605 35	\$39,277 98	\$114,755 79
Less receipts not from state.....	9,064 13	15,679 11	14,038 39	18,726 65	8,208 54	4,671 05	* 3,920 66	9,197 49
Cost to state.....	\$190,678 41	\$308,730 49	\$174,199 46	\$147,243 75	\$94,840 36	\$106,934 30	\$35,357 32	\$105,558 30

* Not including \$1,898.62 received on account of J. D. Baker shortage.

SPECIAL EXPENSES CLASSIFIED.

Salaries and wages.....	\$ 6,671 30	\$24,322 04	\$ 6,504 69	\$ 8,717 74	\$ 37 88	\$ 3,218 60	\$ 589 02	\$ 1,873 75
Food supplies.....	738 66	1,968 01	1,171 44	637 34	74 75	3,874 31	517 0	7 50
Household supplies, furniture, etc.		23 65						515 49
Clothing.....		61 17		31 00		28 03		84 38
Fuel, light and water.....		416 96		147 96		234 57	1,147 41	
Shop and laundry supplies.....								732 40
Hospital and medical supplies.....		149 96		751 43	151 76	653 75		27 23
Freight and transportation.....	8,529 87	16,546 30	20,073 96	7,619 28	11,377 77	13,324 93	1,107 49	10,466 06
Building, repairs, etc.....	4,894 81	664 20	1,327 42	1,816 32	742 83	919 28		1,003 12
Machinery, tools, etc.....	878 40	577 96	956 50	1,027 60	88 20	236 62	57 00	471 00
Farm, garden, stock, etc.....				8 34		12 85		
Expenses of trustees, officials, etc.....					90			97 06
Office expenses.....	1,127 60	173 33	117 64	294 90	177 96	21 50	105 87	365 85
Library and amusements.....	2,636 16	970 07		197 74	424 46	297 09		50 00
Miscellaneous.....								
Total.....	\$25,584 80	\$45,371 67	\$30,851 65	\$21,230 03	\$13,076 51	\$23,071 53	\$3,523 95	\$15,693 85
AVERAGES								
Average number of inmates.....	1,158 48	2,135 37	1,233 59	1,077 02	689 00	690 60	168 58	483 75
Average cost per capita (gross).....	\$172 43	\$151 92	\$152 59	\$154 10	\$149 56	\$161 58	\$232 99	\$237 22
Average cost per capita (net).....	164 56	144 56	111 21	138 71	137 00	134 82	209 75	218 21

Table IX—Continued.

	Northern In-ane Hospital, Elgin.	Eastern In-ane Hospital, Kankakee.	Central In-ane Hospital, Jacksonville.	Southern In-ane Hospital, Anna.	Western In-ane Hospital, Watertown.	Asylum for Incurable In-ane, S. Bartonville.	Asylum for In-ane Criminals, Chester.	School for the Deaf, Jacksonville.
MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.								
Present in Institution at beginning of year.	1,133	2,106	1,231	1,028	651	622	165	
On parole at beginning of year.	50	71	72	57	10	5		
Since admitted (new).	292	476	349	274	193	126	32	59
Former inmates readmitted.	50	102	119	67	25	2	7	14
Absentees returned.						3	1	433
Total for year.	1,525	2,685	1,771	1,426	879	758	205	506
Discharged from Institution.	44	67	55	33	25	7	3	27
Discharged while on parole.	160	204	241	159	58	20	14	
Died.	110	136	125	77	33	22	11	
Temporarily absent.					3	4		
On parole at end of year.	38	100	72	62	20	7		464
Present at end of year—								13
Males.	552	1,102	636	595	406	379	177	
Females.	621	1,076	642	500	332	319		
Total for year.	1,525	2,685	1,771	1,426	879	753	205	506
Inmates present June 30, 1903.	1,173	2,178	1,278	1,065	740	693	177	

Table IX- Continued.

	Institution for the Blind, Jacksonville.	Asylum for Feeble- Minded, Lincoln.	Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Quincy.	Soldiers' Orphans' Home, Normal.	Soldiers' Widows' Home, Wilmington.	Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, Chicago.	Training School for Girls, Geneva.	Total.
APPROPRIATIONS.								
<i>Dr.</i>								
Appropriations, 1901, undrawn July 1, 1902.....	\$54,410 97	\$273,776 22	\$201,053 63	\$67,897 99		\$55,655 96	\$57,711 04	\$2,142,121 14
Deficiency appropriation, 1902, ordinary.....							8,000 00	
	<u>\$54,410 97</u>	<u>\$273,776 22</u>	<u>\$201,053 63</u>	<u>\$67,897 99</u>		<u>\$55,655 96</u>	<u>\$15,711 04</u>	<u>\$2,150,121 14</u>
<i>Cr.</i>								
Appropriations drawn during year.....	\$53,627 54	\$212,108 79	\$199,120 04	\$67,794 15	\$17,965 39	\$55,621 66	\$14,081 29	\$1,994,542 91
Appropriations undrawn July 1, 1903.....	783 43	61,667 43	4,933 59	103 84	8 00	14 30	1,629 75	155,578 20
	<u>\$54,410 97</u>	<u>\$273,776 22</u>	<u>\$204,053 63</u>	<u>\$67,897 99</u>		<u>\$55,635 96</u>	<u>\$45,711 04</u>	<u>\$2,150,121 14</u>
INSTITUTIONS.								
<i>Dr.</i>								
Cash on hand July 1, 1902.....	\$1,669 42	\$18,241 31	\$9,378 10	\$79 69	\$1,987 77	\$5,239 10	\$2,381 57	\$103,011 34
From State, ordinary.....	50,000 00	160,500 00	176,000 00	62,500 00	15,000 00	32,000 00	34,000 00	1,716,500 00
From State, special.....	3,352 04	51,608 79	23,120 04	5,284 15	2,965 39	3,621 66	10,061 29	277,767 44
From Burr fund.....								4,076 80
From other sources, ordinary.....	5,821 30	20,653 92	8,729 47	80 30	15 00	38 42	1,365 38	122,186 43
From other sources, special.....							14 00	319 47
From inmates' trust fund.....								4,388 49
	<u>\$60,842 76</u>	<u>\$251,004 02</u>	<u>\$217,227 61</u>	<u>\$67,954 14</u>	<u>\$19,948 16</u>	<u>\$40,899 18</u>	<u>\$18,062 24</u>	<u>\$2,298,249 97</u>
<i>Cr.</i>								
Indebtedness July 1, 1902, paid.....	\$233 33		\$354 82	\$250 58	\$2,450 16	\$5,864 24	\$3,732 67	\$71,005 57
Expenses present year, paid.....	57,250 29	\$234,117 38	210,822 68	67,067 46	15,671 18	29,545 99	39,167 44	2,081,180 13
Inmates' trust fund.....								1,060 62
Burr funds loaned.....								2,000 00
Cash on hand at end of year.....	3,359 14	16,886 64	6,650 11	636 10	1,828 82	5,668 95	5,162 13	162,963 65
	<u>\$60,842 76</u>	<u>\$251,004 02</u>	<u>\$217,227 61</u>	<u>\$67,954 14</u>	<u>\$19,948 16</u>	<u>\$40,899 18</u>	<u>\$18,062 13</u>	<u>\$2,298,249 97</u>

†\$853 03 of this amount was received on account of C. W. Spaulding shortage.

Statement IX—Continued.

	Institution for the Blind, Jacksonville.	Asylum for Feeble- Minded, Lincoln.	Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Quincy.	Soldiers' Orphans' Home, Normal.	Soldiers' Widows' Home, Wilmington.	Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, Chicago.	Training School for Girls, Geneva.	Total.
FINANCIAL CONDITION.								
<i>Dr.</i>								
Indebtedness July 1, 1902.....	\$ 233 33		\$ 354 82	\$ 250 58	\$ 3,042 06	\$ 5,864 24	\$ 3,732 67	\$ 71,768 47
Expenses, ordinary, present year.....	54,155 35	\$182,521 59	191,653 19	62,023 89	13,346 84	33,512 54	35,961 04	1,819,945 85
Expenses, special, present year.....	3,353 53	51,608 79	20,747 48	5,147 41	1,905 39	3,266 39	6,983 71	1,285,630 50
Expenses, inmates' trust fund.....								1,080 62
Expenses, Burr fund.....								5,103 57
	\$57,742 21	\$234,133 38	\$212,755 49	\$67,421 88	\$18,294 29	\$42,583 17	\$46,377 42	\$2,163,531 01
<i>Cr.</i>								
Expenses paid as above.....	\$57,483 62	\$234,117 38	\$211,177 50	\$67,318 04	\$18,121 34	\$35,210 23	\$42,900 11	\$2,105,286 32
Indebtedness June 30, 1903.....	258 59	16 00	1,577 99	103 84	172 95	7,372 94	3,477 31	58,264 69
	\$57,742 21	\$234,133 38	\$212,755 49	\$67,421 88	\$18,294 29	\$42,583 17	\$46,377 42	\$2,163,531 01
SURPLUS AND DEFICIT.								
<i>Dr.</i>								
Cash on hand June 30, 1903.....	\$3,359 14	\$16,886 64	\$6,050 11	\$636 10	\$1,826 82	\$5,688 95	\$5,162 13	\$182,983 65
Cash estimates in State treasury.....	308 00		1,226 24	103 84		1,108 61	621 09	12,594 31
Ordinary appropriations undrawn.....		56,250 00						56,250 00
Deficit, ordinary fund, at end of year.....						580 38		580 38
	\$3,662 14	\$73,136 64	\$7,276 35	\$739 94	\$1,826 82	\$7,372 94	\$5,783 22	\$252,408 34
<i>Cr.</i>								
Indebtedness June 30, 1903.....	\$ 258 59	\$ 16 00	\$1,577 99	\$103 84	\$ 172 95	\$7,372 94	\$3,477 31	\$ 58,264 69
Surplus, ordinary fund, June 30, 1903.....	3,408 55	73,120 64	5,693 36	636 10	1,653 87		2,305 91	189,891 96
Inmates' trust fund.....								3,307 87
Burr funds.....								943 82
	\$3,662 14	\$73,136 64	\$7,276 35	\$739 94	\$1,826 82	\$7,372 94	\$5,783 22	\$252,408 34

ORDINARY EXPENSES CLASSIFIED.

Salaries and wages.....	\$30,302 49	\$ 58,646 75	\$ 51,773 45	\$38,084 38	\$ 4,443 44	\$13,717 94	\$15,275 68	\$ 719,923 96
Food supplies.....	9,735 32	32,883 53	70,862 49	15,991 21	4,274 60	11,227 97	6,570 46	538,197 54
Household supplies, furniture, etc.	816 32	9,783 88	5,880 13	2,750 24	166 00	704 95	504 14	71,767 93
Clothing.....	2,084 39	17,139 71	16,683 42	4,363 22	254 21	236 55	3,382 09	98,812 07
Shop and laundry supplies.....	1,021 35	3,415 88	27,439 66	6,893 12	36 75	737 79	127 08	20,357 09
Fuel, light and water.....	4,474 54	18,154 66	27,439 66	6,893 12	2,797 93	2,675 82	5,885 29	176,677 06
Hospital and medical supplies.....	1,400 54	2,415 73	3,383 87	3,383 87	368 28	1,711 05	22 99	27,755 10
Freight and transportation.....	1,015 79	398 74	1,339 03	183 98	172 63	214 67	421 52	43,111 50
Building, repairs, etc.....	283 51	7,228 60	1,038 03	168 45	10 66	280 35	1,201 29	26,773 75
Machinery, tools, etc.....	85 93	4,154 53	1,807 30	290 38	35 10	88 77	61 42	12,943 59
Farm, garden, stock, etc.....	2,219 32	4,154 53	7,477 39	236 45	15 00	154 13	976 44	45,861 06
Expenses of trustees, officials, etc.....	619 32	1,553 53	1,577 39	326 41	254 53	233 74	109 57	10,365 50
Office expenses.....	648 80	1,559 51	1,177 27	829 30	271 12	1,940 71	179 89	15,350 89
Library and amusements.....	48 76	1,702 51	102 63	100 92	35 00	144 82	273 38	4,446 63
Miscellaneous.....	438 31	642 80	818 77	1,248 86	30 50	283 50	160 40	11,622 07
Total.....	\$54,155 35	\$182,524 59	\$191,553 19	\$82,023 89	\$13,846 84	\$33,512 54	\$35,661 04	\$1,819,945 85
Less receipts not from state.....	5,821 30	20,653 92	8,729 47	80 30	15 00	38 42	532 35	119,866 78
Cost to State.....	\$48,334 05	\$161,870 67	\$182,923 72	\$81,943 59	\$13,831 84	\$33,474 12	\$35,128 69	\$1,700,549 07
SPECIAL EXPENSES CLASSIFIED.								
Salaries and wages.....	\$809 44	\$835, 13	\$5,508 80	\$1,174 05				\$60,382 44
Food supplies.....								7 50
Household supplies, furniture, etc.....								16,809 71
Clothing.....		2,427 38		105 29	\$419 12	\$406 82	\$3,758 02	501 90
Shop and laundry supplies.....						471 32	6 93	217 78
Fuel, light and water.....						13 20		1,946 98
Hospital and medical supplies.....								1,182 95
Freight and transportation.....								542 66
Building, repairs, etc.....	1,233 72	47,681 89	14,699 93	8 42		123 90	326 65	2,295 21
Machinery tools, etc.....	147 97		3,515 28	8 00	292 22	2,002 24	475 57	159,176 53
Farm, garden, stock, etc.....	34 40	194 25	14,319 25	8 00	1,148 00	1 63		13,833 03
Expenses of trustees, officials, etc.....								6,068 87
Office expenses.....							1,488 87	21 39
Library and amusements.....	428 30	470 14	189 50	336 37			21 00	118 95
Miscellaneous.....	539 70					17 10	247 58	4,573 64
Total.....	\$3,353 53	\$51,606 79	\$20,747 48	\$5,147 41	\$1,905 89	\$3,206 39	\$6,933 71	\$271,816 19

Statement IX—Concluded.

	Institution for the Blind, Jacksonville.	Asylum for Feeble-Minded, Lincoln.	Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Quincy.	Soldiers' Orphans' Home, Normal.	Soldiers' Widows' Home, Wilmington.	Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, Chicago.	Training School for Girls, Geneva.	Total.
AVERAGES.								
Average number of inmates.....	248 97	1,114 46	1,508 55	332 89	61 19	149 39	203 56	11,038 00
Average cost per capita (gross).....	\$247 31	\$163 78	\$127 01	\$164 32	\$218 12	\$224 33	\$175 18	\$164 88
Average cost per capita (net).....	230 77	145 24	121 26	186 07	217 87	224 07	172 56	154 06
MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.								
Present in institution at beginning of year.....	.....	1,051	1,405	268	50	149	181	10,040
On parole at beginning of year.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63	328
Since admitted (new).....	39	163	392	57	32	878	141	3,453
Former inmates readmitted.....	203	3	241	.....	1	135	1	970
Absentees returned.....	.....	.....	494	242	.....	.....	116	1,289
Total for year.....	242	1,237	2,532	567	83	1,162	502	16,080
Discharged from institution.....	33	16	434	28	2	1,012	23	1,809
Discharged while on parole.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	36	893
Died.....	.....	48	150	8	2	9	1	734
Temporarily absent.....	209	.....	1	299	8	.....	126	1,114
On parole at end of year.....	.....	.....	541	.....	.....	.....	95	948
Present at end of year—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Males.....	.....	655	1,406	131	.....	96	.....	6,137
Females.....	.....	518	.....	101	70	45	221	4,445
Total for year.....	242	1,237	2,532	567	83	1,162	502	16,080
Inmates present June 30, 1903.....	.....	1,173	1,406	232	70	141	221	10,582

TABLE X—Consolidated financial statement (all funds included) of the income and expenses as reported by seventeen State institutions, classified, for the fiscal year 1904.

	Northern Insane Hospital, Elgin.	Eastern Insane Hospital, Kankakee.	Central Insane Hospital, Jacksonville.	Southern Insane Hospital, Anna.	Western Insane Hospital, Watertown.	Asylum for Incurable Insane, S.Brit'nville.	Asylum for Insane Criminals, Chester.	School for the Deaf, Jacksonville.
APPROPRIATIONS.								
<i>Dr.</i>								
Appropriations, 1901, undrawn July 1, 1903.	\$ 2,361 21	\$ 5,689 43	\$ 5,902 06	\$ 12,378 47	\$ 443 49	\$ 28,402 52	\$ 614 18	\$ 30,646 48
Appropriations, 1903-1904.	426,000 00	867,500 00	444,468 50	319,500 00	420,000 00	566,500 00	74,200 00	286,000 00
	\$428,361 21	\$873,189 43	\$450,370 56	\$331,678 47	\$420,443 49	\$627,902 52	\$74,814 18	\$326,646 48
<i>Cr.</i>								
Appropriations drawn during year.	\$220,055 06	\$452,447 47	\$230,034 76	\$152,611 06	\$253,960 43	\$243,463 95	\$37,543 12	\$183,646 30
Appropriations undrawn July 1, 1904.	208,306 15	419,826 53	220,335 82	179,065 31	166,486 79	382,950 42	37,189 03	143,000 18
Appropriations lapsed Sept. 30, 1904.		915 43		2 08	66 27	1,488 15	131 13	
	\$428,361 21	\$873,189 43	\$450,370 58	\$331,678 47	\$420,443 49	\$627,902 52	\$74,814 18	\$326,646 48

Table X—Continued.

	Northern Insane Hospital, Eglin.	Eastern Insane Hospital, Kankakee.	Central Insane Hospital, Jacksonville.	Southern Insane Hospital, Anna.	Western Insane Hospital, Watertown.	Asylum for Incurable Insane, S. Br't'nville.	Asylum for Insane Criminals, Chester.	School for the Deaf, Ja'ksonville.
INSTITUTIONS.								
<i>Dr.</i>								
Cash on hand July 1, 1903	\$ 29,900 17	\$ 27,145 75	\$ 12,627 62	\$ 53,390 06	\$ 5,675 39	\$ 8,683 10	\$ 2,009 08	\$ 3,942 57
From State, ordinary	185,000 00	372,000 00	185,000 00	115,000 00	101,500 00	90,000 00	35,000 00	110,000 00
From State, special	35,055 06	80,447 47	45,034 76	37,611 06	132,460 43	153,463 95	2,543 12	72,984 56
From Burr fund	3,887 83							
From other sources, ordinary	16,070 03	43,546 00	15,634 75	20,904 87	10,653 01	8,938 20	2,428 60	10,133 47
From other sources, special				1,535 31	704 99	742 02		
From inmates trust fund	1,814 30		3,544 06			714 63		
	\$271,727 39	\$523,139 22	\$261,841 19	\$228,441 34	\$270,993 82	\$262,541 90	\$41,980 80	\$197,010 60
<i>Cr.</i>								
Indebtedness July 1, 1903, paid	\$ 14,002 48	\$ 17,008 86		\$ 12,981 91			\$ 165 28	
Expenses present year, paid	230,223 66	423,807 97	\$248,834 80	202,419 79		\$ 1,125 56	41,610 36	\$196,926 30
Inmates trust fund	1,738 18	1,143 26	1,143 26	557 99		247,167 89		
Burr fund, loaned	1,600 00					167 74		
Cash on hand at end of year	34,163 07	87,322 39	11,863 13	12,481 65	9,563 51	14,080 71	205 18	84 30
	\$271,729 39	\$523,139 22	\$261,841 19	\$228,441 34	\$270,993 82	\$262,541 90	\$41,980 80	\$197,010 60

FINANCIAL CONDITION.

Dr.

Indebtedness July 1, 1903.....	\$ 14,002 48	\$ 17,008 86		\$ 12,961 91		\$ 1,125 56	\$ 165 28	
Expenses, ordinary, present year.....	196,069 48	378,068 84	203,800 04	179,332 05		103,419 49	39,500 20	\$123,991 74
Expenses, special, present year.....	35,753 06	79,164 60	45,034 76	34,135 11		153,088 94	2,380 74	73,646 30
Expenses, inmates trust fund.....	1,738 18		1,143 26	609 47		176 06		
Expenses, Burr fund.....	4,002 55							
	<u>\$251,590 75</u>	<u>\$474,232 90</u>	<u>\$249,978 06</u>	<u>\$227,058 54</u>		<u>\$253,411 06</u>	<u>\$42,056 20</u>	<u>\$197,638 04</u>
<i>Cr.</i>								
Expenses paid as above.....	\$237,564 82	\$440,816 83	\$249,978 06	\$215,959 69		\$248,461 19	\$41,775 62	\$196,926 30
Indebtedness June 30, 1904.....	14,028 43	33,415 47		11,098 85		9,949 89	280 58	711 74
	<u>\$251,590 75</u>	<u>\$474,232 90</u>	<u>\$249,978 06</u>	<u>\$227,058 54</u>		<u>\$253,411 06</u>	<u>\$42,056 20</u>	<u>\$197,638 04</u>
<i>Dr.</i>								
Cash on hand June 30, 1904.....	\$34,163 07	\$37,322 39	\$11,863 13	\$12,481 65		\$14,060 71	\$205 18	\$ 84 30
Cash estimates in State treasury.....	1,059 69	1,834 49		1,133 78		1,149 64		711 74
Ordinary appropriations undrawn.....								
Deficit, ordinary fund, at end of year.....							75 40	
	<u>\$35,222 76</u>	<u>\$39,176 88</u>	<u>\$11,863 13</u>	<u>\$13,615 43</u>		<u>\$15,230 35</u>	<u>\$230 58</u>	<u>\$796 04</u>
<i>Cr.</i>								
Indebtedness June 30, 1904.....	\$14,028 43	\$33,415 47		\$11,098 85		\$9,949 89	\$230 58	\$711 74
Surplus, ordinary fund, June 30, 1904.....	17,840 06	55,761 41	\$9,462 33	1,580 74		4,035 60		84 30
Surplus, special fund.....						686 32		
Inmates trust fund.....	2,827 17		2,400 80	925 84		538 54		
Burr fund.....	829 10							
	<u>\$35,222 76</u>	<u>\$39,176 88</u>	<u>\$11,863 13</u>	<u>\$13,615 43</u>		<u>\$15,230 35</u>	<u>\$230 58</u>	<u>\$796 04</u>

SURPLUS AND DEFICIT.

*Dr.**Cr.*

Table X—Continued.

	Northern Insane Hospital, Elgin.	Eastern Insane Hospital, Kankakee.	Central Insane Hospital, Jacksonville.	Southern Insane Hospital, Anna.	Western Insane Hospital, Watertown.	Asylum for Incurable Insane, S. Br't'nville.	Asylum for Insane Criminals, Chester.	School for the Deaf, Jacksonville.
ORDINARY EXPENSES CLASSIFIED.								
Salaries and wages.....	\$ 75,919 63	\$143,193 30	\$ 81,039 95	\$ 66,909 63	\$ 45,345 26	\$ 41,661 60	\$18,642 12	\$ 72,811 64
Food supplies.....	65,426 32	96,783 03	67,466 35	60,236 16	30,613 05	29,171 24	8,526 39	13,967 02
Household supplies, furniture, etc.....	8,019 32	12,276 83	5,071 58	13,464 14	3,164 33	3,644 83	1,419 92	2,596 81
Clothing.....	7,749 55	14,321 71	15,660 76	5,315 87	8,199 57	4,870 43	1,803 63	3,599 63
Shop and laundry supplies.....	1,359 53	2,867 96	1,242 61	5,336 99	736 75	1,131 10	244 52	1,563 20
Fuel, light and water.....	27,131 32	53,249 49	20,528 47	11,502 26	10,744 20	11,851 10	2,301 50	12,184 06
Hospital and medical supplies.....	1,526 09	4,504 15	4,774 16	3,267 35	1,308 86	1,693 41	843 25	677 90
Freight and transportation.....	2,935 62	22,834 71	6,625 66	10,906 38	1,547 61	492 72	261 40	1,999 63
Building, repairs, etc.....	533 47	3,311 27	396 68	6 88	1,218 68	2,941 25	310 13	3,837 46
Machinery, tools, etc.....	1,222 35	508 64	574 52	595 26	1,037 11	1,106 35	101 96	3,023 17
Farm, garden, stock, etc.....	2,289 52	10,725 20	4,819 34	3,292 70	1,440 91	2,477 90	3,293 92	6,236 81
Expenses of trustees, officials, etc.....	304 91	884 39	248 29	762 81	846 45	574 63	1,038 99	725 99
Office expenses.....	1,346 99	2,257 48	1,117 11	1,125 11	696 32	841 46	1,400 40	199 16
Library and amusements.....	.....	131 06	234 56	1,464 08	928 04	570 38	42 63	689 37
Miscellaneous.....	315 16	5,209 62	.....	1,096 43	368 97	1,389 09	269 44	.....
Total	\$196,039 48	\$378,058 84	\$203,800 01	\$179,232 05	\$108,506 24	\$103,419 49	\$39,500 20	\$123,991 74
Less receipts not from State	16,070 03	48,546 00	15,634 75	20,904 87	10,553 01	8,938 20	2,428 60	10,133 47
Cost to State	\$180,019 45	\$329,512 81	\$188,165 26	\$158,327 18	\$97,953 23	\$94,481 29	\$37,071 60	\$113,858 27

SPECIAL EXPENSES CLASSIFIED.

Salaries and wages.....	\$10,334 35	\$10,309 44	\$ 6,148 62	\$ 7,960 42	\$ 803 03	\$ 8,028 16	\$ 791 05	\$ 4,003 62
Food supplies.....	1,413 91	5,999 09		1,201 70	2,883 51	4,394 70		104 61
Household supplies, furniture, etc.....	142 34	2,062 79		102 04		72		382 07
Clothing.....		70 94				4 80	52 25	2,128 59
Fuel, light and water.....								
Shop and laundry supplies.....		344 93		1,167 47	365 88	316 41		
Hospital and medical supplies.....	130 98	54,867 43		13,234 47	141,876 34	182,731 80	1,285 87	57,891 16
Freight and transportation.....	15,063 22	1,564 64	34,536 85	7,758 94	5,722 80	6,736 19		8,063 16
Building, repairs, etc.....	8,147 48	2,365 88	881 59	2,183 11	409 54	144 43		536 06
Machinery, tools, etc.....	1,196 06	6 85	3,033 32					
Farm, garden, stock, etc.....								
Expenses of trustees, officials, etc.....								
Office expenses.....		640 00	384 38	304 78	211 85	11 74	261 57	531 49
Library and amusements.....	1,132 27	902 61		222 18	187 50	1,319 60		5 55
Miscellaneous.....								
Total.....	\$38,160 61	\$79,164 60	\$45,034 76	\$34,135 11	\$152,460 43	\$153,688 94	\$2,360 74	\$73,646 30
AVERAGES.								
Average number of inmates.....	1,174 37	2,199 09	1,308 73	1,115 37	754 10	728 57	179 36	498 16
Average cost per capita (gross).....	\$166 96	\$171 90	\$135 72	\$160 78	\$143 89	\$141 95	\$220 22	\$255 98
Average cost per capita (net).....	153 29	149 81	145 77	142 04	129 76	129 68	206 68	244 24

Table X—Continued.

	Northern Insane Hospital, Elgin.	Eastern Insane Hospital, Kaukaee.	Central Insane Hospital, Jacksonville.	Southern Insane Hospital, Anna.	Western Insane Hospital, Watertown.	Asylum for Incurable Insane, S.Brit'nville.	Asylum for Insane Criminals, Chester.	School for the Deaf, Jacksonville.
MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.								
Present in institution at beginning of year.....	1,173	2,178	1,278	1,095	740	698	177	.....
On parole at beginning of year.....	38	100	72	62	20	7	.....	.....
Since admitted (new).....	339	377	371	282	151	121	34	44
Former inmates readmitted.....	43	88	117	77	24	2	6	20
Absentees returned.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	428
Total for year.....	1,583	2,743	1,838	1,516	935	832	218	492
Discharged from institution.....	70	56	66	2	19	2	23	22
Discharged while on parole.....	186	173	212	211	58	11	.....	.....
Died.....	107	164	144	88	49	46	13	2
Temporarily absent.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	468
On parole at end of year.....	55	116	74	43	43	11	.....	.....
Present at end of year—								
Males.....	574	1,140	666	633	420	435	181	.....
Females.....	641	1,065	676	539	346	327	.....	.....
Total for year.....	1,583	2,743	1,838	1,516	935	832	218	492
Inmates present June 30, 1904.....	1,215	2,235	1,342	1,172	763	762	181	.....

Table X—Continued.

	Institution for the Blind, J's'nville	Industrial Home for the Blind, Chicago.	Asylum for Feeble- Minded, Lincoln.	Soldiers' & Sailors' Home, Quincy.	Soldiers' Orphans' Home, Normal.	Soldiers' Widows' Home, Wilmington	Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, Chicago.	Training School for Girls, Geneva.	St. Charles Boys' Home, St. Charles	Total.
APPROPRIATIONS.										
<i>Dr.</i>										
Appropriations, 1901 undrawn July 1, 1903	\$ 783 43		\$ 61,687 43	\$ 4,833 59	\$ 103 84	\$ 8 00	\$ 14 30	\$ 1,629 75	\$ 5,000 00	\$ 160,578 20
Appropriations, 1903-1904	125,800 00	\$119,150 00	346,000 00	423,700 00	164,400 00	42,240 00	85,600 00	145,200 00	350,000 00	5,219,058 20
	\$126,583 43	\$119,150 00	\$407,687 43	\$428,533 59	\$164,503 84	\$42,248 00	\$85,614 30	\$146,829 75	\$355,000 00	\$5,409,636 70
<i>Cr.</i>										
Appropriations drawn during year	\$87,075 81	\$58,754 89	\$183,843 99	\$227,473 75	\$84,036 63	\$22,749 12	\$42,796 23	\$87,139 20	\$154,167 42	\$2,701,798 71
Appropriations undrawn July 1, 1904	56,507 62	60,385 61	221,712 62	201,159 84	80,467 21	19,490 88	42,817 60	59,001 05	200,832 58	2,702,426 14
Appropriations lapsed Sept. 30, 1904			2,110 82			8 00	47	689 50		5,411 85
	\$125,583 43	\$119,150 00	\$407,687 43	\$428,633 59	\$164,503 84	\$42,248 00	\$85,614 30	\$146,829 75	\$355,000 00	\$5,409,636 70

Table X—Continued.

	Institution for the Blind, J'ks nville	Industrial Home for the Blind, Chicago.	Asylum for Feeble- Minded, Lincoln.	Soldiers' & Sailors' Home, Quincy.	Soldiers' Orphans' Home, Normal.	Soldiers' Widows' Home, Wil'm g'n	Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, Chicago.	Training School for Girls, Geneva.	St. Charles Boys' Home, St. Charles.	Total.
INSTITUTIONS.										
<i>Dr.</i>										
Cash on hand July 1, 1903.....	\$ 3,359 14	\$ 1,684 64	\$ 16,886 64	\$ 6,050 11	\$ 636 10	\$ 1,826 82	\$ 5,688 95	\$ 5,162 13	\$ 6,284 46	\$190,982 75
From State, ordinary.....	55,000 00	30,000 00	163,250 00	187,500 00	62,500 00	18,000 00	40,150 00	35,000 00	25,000 00	1,836,900 00
From State, special.....	12,351 31	28,754 39	20,583 99	39,973 75	21,536 63	4,749 12	2,646 23	44,139 20	129,167 42	883,462 47
From Burr fund.....		9 60	19,594 06	6,564 44	374 21	10 00	160 28	837 36	297 78	3,887 83
From other sources, ordinary.....	6,382 51	36,539 43								167,539 19
From other sources, special.....										37,281 45
From inmates trust fund.....										8,313 29
	\$77,022 96	\$86,998 06	\$220,324 71	\$240,088 30	\$85,046 94	\$24,585 94	\$48,645 46	\$85,138 69	\$160,749 66	\$3,101,346 98
<i>Cr.</i>										
Indebtedness July 1, 1903, paid.....	\$ 258 59	\$22,388 00	\$ 16 00	\$ 1,577 99	\$ 103 84	\$ 172 95	\$ 7,372 94	\$ 3,477 31	\$ 3,301 93	\$ 83,951 62
Expenses present year paid.....	67,482 50	62,124 57	211,105 98	237,359 99	84,735 47	19,983 33	33,527 14	79,553 66	131,031 24	2,768,961 32
Inmates trust fund.....										4,070 81
Burr fund, loaned.....	9,351 87	12,487 49	9,202 73	1,150 32	207 63	4,429 66	7,745 38	2,107 72	26,416 49	1,600 00
Case on hand at end of year.....										242,863 23
	\$77,022 96	\$86,998 06	\$220,324 71	\$240,088 30	\$85,046 94	\$24,585 94	\$48,645 46	\$85,138 69	\$160,749 66	\$3,101,346 98
FINANCIAL CONDITION.										
<i>Dr.</i>										
Indebtedness July 1, 1903.....	\$ 258 59	\$22,388 00	\$ 16 00	\$ 1,577 99	\$ 103 84	\$ 172 95	\$ 7,372 94	\$ 3,477 31	\$ 3,301 93	\$ 83,952 62
Expenses, ordinary, present year.....	35,463 29	22,620 32	190,511 99	200,165 77	63,502 68	15,275 21	39,229 86	89,273 13	11,752 44	\$1,970,316 27
Expenses, special, present year.....	12,048 31	52,645 42	20,583 99	38,767 51	24,758 03	4,749 12	3,067 70	45,862 31	128,068 50	96,839 63
Expenses, inmates trust fund.....										4,130 64
Expenses, Burr fund.....										4,002 55
	\$87,770 19	\$87,651 74	\$211,121 98	\$240,511 27	\$88,144 55	\$20,219 28	\$49,670 00	\$88,634 75	\$143,122 67	\$2,996,241 71

Cr.

Expenses paid as above.....
Indebtedness June 30, 1904.....

\$67,741 09	\$84,510 57	\$211,121 98	\$238,937 98	\$84,839 31	\$20,158 28	\$40,800 08	\$83,030 97	\$194,383 17	\$2,858,483 75
28 10	13,141 17		1,573 29	3,305 24	63 00	8,769 92	5,603 78	8,769 50	110,757 96
\$67,770 19	\$97,651 74	\$211,121 98	\$240,511 27	\$88,144 55	\$20,219 28	\$49,670 00	\$83,634 75	\$143,122 67	\$2,969,241 71

SURPLUS AND DEFICIT.

Dr.

Cash on hand June 30, 1904.....
Cash estimates in State treasury.....
Ordinary appropriations undrawn.....
Deficit, ordinary fund, at end of year.....

\$0,351 87	\$12,487 49	\$0,202 73	\$1,150 32	\$ 207,63	\$4,429 66	\$7,745 38	\$2,107 72	\$26,416 49	\$242,883 23
	8,613 22		20 00	3,305 24		1,525 08	2,364 20		21,757 08
			402 97				1,131 86		1,610 23
\$0,351 87	\$21,100 71	\$0,202 73	\$1,573 29	\$3,512 87	\$4,429 66	\$9,270 46	\$5,603 78	726,416 49	\$266,210 54

Cr.

Indebtedness June 30, 1904.....
Surplus, ordinary fund, June 30, 1904.....
Surplus, special fund.....
Inmates trust fund.....
Burr fund.....

\$ 20 10	\$13,141 17		\$1,573 29	\$3,305 24	\$ 63 00	\$8,769 92	\$5,603 78	\$8,780 50	\$110,757 96
9,322 77	7,389 28	\$0,202 73		207 63	4,366 66	300 54		16,216 08	144,165 45
	570 26							1,410 93	2,697 51
									7,490 32
\$0,351 87	\$21,100 71	\$0,202 73	\$1,573 29	\$3,512 87	\$4,429 66	\$9,270 46	\$5,603 78	\$26,416 49	\$266,210 54

ORDINARY EXPENSES CLASSIFIED.

Salaries and wages.....
Food supplies.....
Household supplies, furniture, etc.....
Clothing.....
Clothing, laundry supplies.....
Shoe, light and water.....
Fuel.....
Hospital and medical supplies.....
Freight and transportation.....
Building, repairs, etc.....
Machinery, tools, etc.....
Farm, garden, stock, etc.....
Expenses of trustees, officials, etc.....
Office expenses.....
Library and amusements.....
Miscellaneous.....

\$29,819 16	\$ 7,582 53	\$ 61,597 02	\$ 52,577 00	\$25,334 04	\$ 5,384 17	\$14,042 11	\$17,074 76	\$ 7,982 03	\$ 766,928 57
8,925 93	10,800 71	61,845 18	77,113 04	16,325 78	4,821 61	12,186 12	7,318 75		574,529 68
1,687 45	815 13	6,636 94	4,553 84	3,306 76	840 32	3,114 78	1,002 64		72,038 62
2,078 35		14,619 42	19,571 70	5,307 83	403 81	183 64	3,358 69		107,240 58
1,212 37	274 83	3,679 55	10,017 37	7,213 53	187 62	454 11	187 07		17,092 37
5,280 30	1,534 31	24,717 82	26,998 68	7,713 00	2,815 88	3,711 82	5,618 62		230,300 58
512 80	10 10	2,051 60	3,485 25	7,515 65	435 98	2,627 48	3,380 71		47,616 33
782 31	119 82	246 21	1,704 40	204 12	74 66			24 08	25,312 69
294 79	7 23	3,389 27	1,116 58	291 07	107 06	1,315 89	509 42	7 29	19,594 42
475 31	45 64	6,639 36	1,717 48	167 96	63 58		107 20	33 86	10,444 05
2,827 48	15 15	6,638 44	8,515 51	812 58	97 57	212 12	1,308 99	1,335 35	56,144 49
301 28	289 79	6,682 22	4,238 45	274 23	223 47	116 42	1,682 10	1,215 61	8,171 91
556 09	585 34	1,678 07	1,185 95	397 93	99 87	699 91	179 14	533 33	14,389 82
15 06	18 92	914 64	137 11	141 67	31 40	68 70	101 34		3,996 74
693 18	105 47	1,156 32	662 81	1,306 55	88 20	533 86	821 87	1,807 89	16,517 73
\$55,463 29	\$22,620 82	\$190,511 99	7200,165 77	\$63,302 68	\$15,297 21	\$39,229 36	\$39,275 13	\$11,732 44	\$1,970,316 27
6,382 51	9 60	19,594 08	6,564 44	374 21	10 00	16 28		297 78	167,539 19
\$49,080 78	\$22,610 72	\$170,917 91	\$193,601 33	\$62,928 47	\$15,287 21	\$39,069 06	\$38,437 77	\$11,454 66	\$1,802,777 06

Total.....
Less receipts not from state.....

Cost to State.....

Table X—Continued.

	Institution for the Blind, J'ks'nville	Industrial Home for the Blind, Chicago.	Asylum for Feeble-Minded, Lincoln.	Soldiers' & Sailors' Home, Quincy.	Soldiers' Orphans' Home, Normal.	Soldiers' Widows' Home, Wilm'g'tn	Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, Chicago.	Training School for Girls, Geneva.	St. Charles Boys' Home, St. Charles.	Total.
SPECIAL EXPENSES CLASSIFIED.										
Salaries and wages.....	\$ 1,933 77	\$22,375 67	\$ 3,411 19	\$ 4,808 77	\$ 2,342 16	.....	.....	.....	\$ 1,301 90	\$ 84,602 15
Food supplies.....	.....	378 32	1,133 00	1,066 60	428 76	189 00	.....	3,573 68	5,277 51	28,064 39
Household supplies, furniture etc.....	.....	23,804 16	.....	9,969 15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,999 15
Clothing.....	.....	1,598 65	.....	.....	208 10	.....	.....	.....	248 30	26,392 06
Shop and laundry supplies.....	.....	475 44	.....	.....	290 91	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,413 67
Fuel, light and water.....	.....	1,467 78	.....	.....	4 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	736 85
Hospital and medical supplies.....	.....	1,846 56	14,847 41	19,633 23	20,817 15	4,560 12	2,925 85	560 71	2,561 70	6,397 23
Freight and transportation.....	8,337 75	524 02	203 57	2,775 60	.....	.....	.....	39,001 25	115,399 96	679,506 42
Building, repairs, etc.....	888 40	75	588 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,550 61	883 07	45,710 07
Machinery, tools, etc.....	5 98	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,073 96	1,931 34	13,498 37
Farm, garden, stock, etc.....	.....	29 78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 85
Expenses of trustees, officials, etc.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41 52
Office expenses.....	318 93	144 29	410 82	423 16	300 00	.....	141 85	78 58	366 70	5,506 75
Library and amusements.....	496 41	.....	.....	41 00	376 70	.....	.....	43 52	87 82	3,837 18
Miscellaneous.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	\$12,046 31	\$32,645 42	\$20,593 99	\$38,767 51	\$24,738 03	\$4,749 12	\$9,067 70	\$45,862 31	\$128,068 30	\$909,242 18
AVERAGES.										
Average number of inmates.....	282 19	67 01	1,240 27	1,533 00	315 20	74 45	135 91	232 36	.....	11,568 00
Average cost per capita (gross).....	\$274 31	\$337 57	\$153 60	\$190 57	\$200 83	\$203 47	\$251 61	\$169 03	.....	\$169 31
Average cost per capita (net).....	242 74	337 42	137 81	126 29	199 61	205 33	250 58	165 43	.....	154 85

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

Present in institution at beginning of year.....	64	1,173	1,406	232	70	141	221	10,646
On parole at beginning of year.....	5				8		95	407
Since admitted (new).....	38	189	885	86	17	924	91	3,457
Former inmates readmitted.....	1	8	231			163	1	961
Absentees returned.....	105		542	179			125	1,385
Total for year.....	183	1,370	2,547	497	95	1,228	534	16,856
Discharged from institution.....								
Discharged while on parole.....	17							
Died.....	5	13	453	13	7	1,034	13	1,815
Temporarily absent.....		61	135	2	2	5	85	838
On parole at end of year.....	108		3		7		2	825
Present at end of year—			551	277			133	921
Males.....	54	736	1,432	128			113	1,282
Females.....	16	560		79	72	116		6,513
Total for year.....	183	1,370	2,574	497	95	1,228	238	4,662
Inmates present June 30, 1904.....	70	1,236	1,432	205	72	1,189	534	16,856
							238	11,175

TABLE XI—Showing the Movement of the Population as Reported by Each Institution for the Fiscal Year, 1903.

INSTITUTIONS.	In institution and on parole July 1, 1902.			Since admitted or returned			Discharged, died or tempo- rarily absent.			In institution and on parole July 1, 1903.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Northern Insane Hospital.....	550	633	1,183	179	163	342	159	155	314	570	641	1,211
Eastern Insane Hospital.....	1,101	1,076	2,177	275	233	508	217	190	407	1,159	1,119	2,278
Western Insane Hospital.....	352	309	661	130	88	218	65	54	119	417	343	760
Central Insane Hospital.....	630	673	1,303	247	221	468	202	219	421	675	675	1,350
Southern Insane Hospital.....	588	497	1,085	192	149	341	148	121	269	632	523	1,157
Asylum for Incurable Insane.....	346	281	627	71	60	131	33	20	53	384	321	1,705
Asylum for Insane Criminals.....	165	.....	165	40	.....	40	28	.....	28	177	.....	177
School for the Deaf.....	.....	.....	.....	312	194	506	312	194	506	*	.....	.....
Institution for the Blind.....	.....	.....	.....	146	96	242	146	96	242	.....	.....	.....
Asylum for Feeble-Minded.....	574	477	1,051	109	77	186	23	36	64	655	518	1,173
Soldiers' and Sailors' Home.....	1,405	.....	1,405	1,127	.....	1,127	1,126	.....	1,126	1,406	.....	1,406
Soldiers' Orphans' Home.....	150	118	268	170	136	306	189	146	335	131	101	232
Soldiers' Widows' Home.....	.....	50	50	.....	33	33	.....	13	13	.....	70	70
Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	98	51	149	706	307	1,013	708	313	1,021	96	45	141
State Training School for Girls.....	.....	244	244	.....	253	253	.....	186	186	.....	316	316
Total.....	5,959	4,409	10,368	3,704	2,008	5,712	3,361	1,743	5,104	6,302	4,674	10,976

* Vacation.

TABLE XII—Showing the Movement of Population as reported by each institution for the fiscal year 1904.

INSTITUTIONS.	In institution and on parole July 1, 1903.			Since admitted or returned.			Discharged, died, or temporarily absent.			In institution and on parole July 1, 1904.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Northern Insane Hospital.....	570	641	1,211	197	175	372	165	148	313	602	668	1,270
Eastern Insane Hospital.....	1,159	1,119	2,278	246	219	465	190	203	393	1,215	1,135	2,350
Western Insane Hospital.....	417	343	760	107	68	175	82	44	126	442	367	809
Central Insane Hospital.....	675	675	1,350	295	193	488	258	164	422	712	704	1,416
Southern Insane Hospital.....	632	525	1,157	204	155	359	171	130	301	665	550	1,215
Asylum for Incurable Insane.....	384	321	705	94	33	127	39	26	65	439	328	767
Asylum for Insane Criminals.....	177	177	354	41	37	78	37	37	74	181	181	362
School for the Deaf.....	*	.....	.....	305	187	492	305	187	492	*	.....	.....
Institution for the Blind, Jacksonville.....	*	.....	.....	133	85	218	133	85	218	*	.....	.....
Industrial Home for the Blind, Chicago.....	52	17	69	102	12	114	100	13	113	54	16	70
Asylum for Feeble-Minded.....	655	518	1,173	120	77	197	39	35	74	736	560	1,296
Soldiers' and Sailors' Home.....	1,403	1,406	2,809	1,168	591	1,759	157	.....	591	1,983	.....	1,983
Soldiers' Orphans' Home.....	131	101	232	152	113	265	135	135	270	126	79	205
Soldiers' Widows' Home.....	96	70	166	707	25	732	.....	23	23	.....	72	72
Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	.....	45	45	.....	380	1,087	687	352	1,039	116	73	189
State Training School for Girls.....	.....	316	316	.....	218	218	.....	183	183	.....	351	351
Total.....	6,354	4,691	11,045	3,871	1,940	5,811	2,954	1,728	4,682	7,271	4,903	12,174

* Vacation.

TABLE XIII—Showing the Average Number of Inmates, Annually, in the State Charitable Institutions, for thirty years, from 1875 to 1904.

YEAR.	Total.....	State Training School for Girls.....	Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	Soldiers' Widows' Home.....	Soldiers' Orphans' Home.....	Soldiers' and Sailors' Home.....	Asylum for Feeble-Minded....	Industrial Home for the Blind...	Institution for the Blind.....	School for the Deaf.....	Asylum for Insane Criminals.	Asylum for Incurable Insane.	Western Insane Hospital.....	Southern Insane Hospital.....	Central Insane Hospital.....	Eastern Insane Hospital.....	Northern Insane Hospital.....
1875 (ten months)	1,795	.....	33	.....	297	.....	81	.....	62	219	.....	.....	.....	148	470	.....	307
1876	2,064	.....	45	.....	310	.....	80	.....	55	257	.....	.....	.....	204	467	.....	466
1877	2,074	.....	41	.....	275	.....	77	.....	57	263	.....	.....	.....	246	487	.....	464
1878	2,482	.....	77	.....	291	.....	168	.....	72	304	.....	.....	.....	394	486	.....	486
1879	2,707	.....	69	.....	302	.....	224	.....	75	301	.....	.....	.....	466	566	.....	521
1880	2,926	.....	62	.....	306	.....	274	.....	77	307	.....	.....	.....	488	625	63	521
1881	3,135	.....	71	.....	301	.....	286	.....	78	359	.....	.....	.....	498	639	185	519
1882	3,209	.....	72	.....	296	.....	279	.....	64	340	.....	.....	.....	493	639	306	522
1883	3,471	.....	86	.....	293	.....	293	.....	79	374	.....	.....	.....	526	629	399	526
1884	3,702	.....	96	.....	273	.....	312	.....	93	368	.....	.....	.....	576	641	515	526
1885	4,444	.....	90	.....	317	.....	341	.....	98	369	.....	.....	.....	636	641	1,119	528
1886	5,063	.....	117	.....	326	.....	362	.....	109	373	.....	.....	.....	646	856	1,471	533
1887	5,290	.....	121	.....	341	.....	367	.....	124	362	.....	.....	.....	640	918	1,518	534
1888	5,980	.....	127	.....	359	.....	387	.....	146	467	.....	.....	.....	680	907	1,577	527
1889	6,024	.....	137	.....	344	.....	392	.....	111	365	.....	.....	.....	612	911	1,633	531
1890	6,196	.....	139	.....	313	.....	410	.....	121	364	.....	.....	.....	619	900	1,675	513
1891	6,532	.....	130	.....	369	.....	414	.....	136	371	.....	.....	.....	602	913	1,703	569
1892	6,985	.....	132	.....	397	.....	485	.....	164	373	.....	.....	.....	802	908	1,703	905
1893	7,520	.....	111	.....	388	.....	543	.....	148	373	.....	.....	.....	847	1,079	1,703	1,051
1894	7,811	.....	112	.....	373	.....	546	.....	148	351	.....	.....	.....	847	1,198	2,018	1,085
1895	8,129	.....	130	.....	419	.....	569	.....	165	351	.....	.....	.....	841	1,198	2,018	1,114
1896	8,331	.....	133	.....	383	.....	558	.....	142	361	.....	.....	.....	837	1,223	2,086	1,296
1897	8,765	.....	155	.....	406	.....	581	.....	144	377	.....	.....	.....	853	1,290	2,133	1,296
1898	8,784	.....	129	.....	404	.....	639	.....	167	361	.....	.....	.....	925	1,242	2,111	1,194
1899	9,418	.....	135	.....	382	.....	734	.....	177	386	.....	.....	.....	982	1,261	2,134	1,114
1900	9,782	.....	121	.....	380	.....	797	.....	187	366	.....	.....	.....	995	1,261	2,134	1,041
1901	10,040	.....	126	.....	372	.....	886	.....	244	366	.....	.....	.....	1,051	1,271	2,152	1,062
1902	10,448	.....	136	.....	362	.....	1,003	.....	223	532	.....	.....	.....	1,051	1,271	2,152	1,141
1903	11,106	.....	149	.....	353	.....	1,114	.....	219	525	.....	.....	.....	1,077	1,284	2,135	1,158
1904	11,568	.....	156	.....	315	.....	1,240	.....	202	464	.....	.....	.....	1,115	1,309	2,199	1,174

* Commencing with this year the average number has been computed upon the number of days in the school year instead of the total number of days in the calendar year.

† This represents the average number present since the opening of the Institution, Feb. 10, 1902.

TABLE XIV—DURATION OF SCHOOL TERMS AND VACATIONS.

1903.

School for the Deaf, Jacksonville—Term of 1902-03 closed on Wednesday, June 10, 1903; vacation of thirteen weeks and six days; term of 1903-04 opened Wednesday, Sept. 16, 1903.

Institution for the Education of the Blind, Jacksonville—Term of 1902-03 closed on Tuesday, June 2, 1903; vacation of fourteen weeks; term of 1903-04 opened Wednesday, Sept. 9, 1903.

Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children, Lincoln—Term of 1902-03 closed on Friday, June 26, 1903; vacation of nine weeks and two days; term of 1903-04 opened Sept. 1, 1903.

Soldier's Orphan's Home, Normal—Term opened on the first Monday in September, and closed on the last Friday in May; no vacation, except legal holidays and between Christmas and first day of January.

1904.

School for the Deaf, Jacksonville—Term of 1903-04 closed on Wednesday, June 8, 1904; vacation of fourteen weeks and six days; term of 1904-05 opened on Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1904.

Institution for the Education of the Blind, Jacksonville—Term of 1903-04 closed on Tuesday, June 7, 1904; vacation of fourteen weeks; term of 1904-05 opened on Wednesday, Sept. 14, 1904.

Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children, Lincoln—Term of 1903-04 closed on Thursday, June 30, 1904; vacation of eight weeks and six days; term of 1904-05 opened on Thursday, Sept. 1, 1904.

Soldier's Orphan's Home, Normal—Term opened on first Monday in September, and closed on the last Friday in May; no vacation except legal holidays and between Christmas and the first day of January.

TABLE XV—Showing the number of inmates admitted, as reported by fifteen State institutions, from each county in the State, between the first day of July, 1902, and the 30th day of June, 1903.

COUNTIES.	Northern Insane Hospital, Elgin	Eastern Insane Hospital, Kankakee	Central Insane Hospital, Jacksonsville	Southern Insane Hospital, Anna	Western Insane Hospital, Watertown	Asylum for Incurable Insane, South Bartonville	Asylum for Insane Criminals, Chester	School for the Deaf, Jacksonsville	Institution for the Blind, Jacksonsville	Asylum for Feeble-Minded, Lincoln	Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Quincy	Soldiers' Orphans' Home, Normal	Soldiers' Widows' Home, Wilmington	Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, Chicago	Training School for Girls, Geneva	Total
Adams						4	1	8	3		90	1	2	5	2	146
Alexander							1	4	1		3		1	6		32
Bond								3	1	1	3					14
Boone						3		2		1	7					14
Brown			5					1		2	3			2		15
Bureau					28		1	6						9		51
Calhoun			3						1					1		8
Carroll					11											11
Cass								3			4			1	1	24
Champaign		20	13			1		6	4	1	4			7		45
Christian			15			2		3	4		10			3		36
Clark		12				1		5	4		3	2		10		34
Clay								1	4	1	3			2		23
Clinton								3	2		7		1	1		15
Coles		15						1			5			7	1	35
Cook	193	211			29	7	19	111	94	80	60	4	16	544	67	1,435
Crawford											1			9		21
Cumberland		6						3	6		1			3		19
DeKalb								2	4	2	2			3	1	19
De Witt						2		2		2	1			6		35
Douglas		7				1		1		1				7		18
DuPage		1						4			2			1		17
Edgar		13						2	1	2				3		20
Edwards														1		9
Efingham								4		1				6		23
Fayette								3		1	1			5		21
Ford		14						3		2				2		22
Franklin								3		1	1			5		19
Fulton			24					3	1	1				3	5	56
Gallatin						5		7	2		4			9		13
Greene			18					1		3	2			5		30
Grundy		12						3			3			3		18
Hamilton								3	1					1		16
Hancock			19			3		1	3		12			3		41

Table XV—Concluded.

COUNTIES.	Total.....	Training School for Girls, Ge- neva.....	Charitable Eye and Ear Infrim- ary, Chicago.	Soldiers' Wid- ows' Home. Wilmington....	Soldiers' Or- phans' Home, Normal.....	Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Quincy.....	Asylum for Fee- ble - Minded, Lincoln.....	Institution for the Blind, Jack- sonville.....	School for the Deaf, Jackson- ville.....	Asylum for In- sane Criminals, Chester.....	Asylum for In- curable Insane, South Barton- ville.....	Western Insane Hospital, Water- town.....	Southern Insane Hospital, Anna	Central Insane Hospital, Jack- sonville.....	Eastern Insane Hospital, Kan- kakee.....	Northern Insane Hospital, Elgin	Total.....	
Scott.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
Shelby.....	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
Stark.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
St. Clair.....	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36
Stephenson.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
Tazewell.....	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39
Union.....	127	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	127
Vermilion.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
Wabash.....	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
Warren.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
Washington.....	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
Wayne.....	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
White.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
Whiteside.....	53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53
Will.....	49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49
Williamson.....	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
Winnebago.....	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
Woodford.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
State at large.....	4,856	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,856

TABLE XVI—Showing the number of inmates admitted, as reported by sixteen State institutions, from each county in the State, between the 1st day of July, 1903, and the 30th day of June, 1904.

COUNTIES.	Northern Insane Hospital, Elgin	Eastern Insane Hospital, Kan- kakee	Central Insane Hospital, Jack- sonville	Southern Insane Hospital, Anna	Western Insane Hospital, Wat- ertown	Asylum for In- curable Insane, South Barton- ville	Asylum for In- sane Criminals, Chester	School for the Deaf, Jackson- ville	Institution for the Blind, Jackson- ville	Industrial Home for the Blind, Chicago	Asylum for Feeble-Mind- ed, Lincoln	Soldiers and Sailors' Home, Quincy	Soldiers' Orphan's Home, Normal	Soldiers' Widows' Home, Will- mington	Charitable Eye and Ear Infirm- ary, Chicago	Training School for Girls, Gen- eva	Total
Adams								5	2			6	2	1	7	1	136
Alexander			37	10		14	2	2				4			4		28
Bond				5		1										1	10
Boone								2									2
Brown			5			4										1	28
Bureau		1			20					1							45
Calhoun			1														3
Carroll					5												14
Cass			5			6		4									14
Champaign								5									23
Christian		19	12			1		1					1				41
Clark		7												1			38
Clay				14													27
Clinton				11													28
Coles						10	16										18
Cook	180	191			6			113	2	8		80	8	1		40	1,459
Crawford						1							2				14
Cumberland		5		4													18
DeKalb	21																38
DeWitt																1	26
Douglas		8	13					5									19
DuPage	15							1									17
Edgar		18															24
Edward				5													10
Effingham				10					1								18
Fayette				8													21
Ford		10					1						1				17
Franklin				10													23
Fulton			19			8											57
Galatin				10			1						4			1	16
Greene																	36
Grundy		15	21			1	1										28
Hamilton				9		2											17

Table XVI—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Northern Insane Hospital, Elgin	Eastern Insane Hospital, Kankakee	Central Insane Hospital, Jacksonsville	Southern Insane Hospital, Anna	Western Insane Hospital, Watertown	Asylum for Incurable Insane, South Bartonville	Asylum for In sane Criminals, Chester	School for the Deaf, Jacksonsville	Institution for the Blind, Jacksonville	Industrial Home for the Blind, Chicago	Asylum for Feeble - Minded, Lincoln	Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Quincy	Soldiers' Orphan's Home, Normal	Soldiers' Widows' Home, Wilmington	Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, Chicago	Training School for Girls, Geneva	Total
Hancock			16	2		7		3	3		2	16					46
Hardin					6			4			1	1					6
Henderson					12							3					11
Henry												3					22
Iroquois		16					1						1			5	23
Jackson				13			3	5				4					40
Jasper				11				3									23
Jefferson				9				5									30
Jersey			8					1									18
JoDavies					11				4								17
Johnson				10										2			22
Kane	62							1									90
Kankakee		29						3									17
Kendall								3									22
Knox		1						9									17
Lake					25			2									22
LaSalle		42						7									46
Lawrence				3				1									6
Lee		21						2									56
Livingston						5		1									32
Logan			21					2									9
Macon			18					6									16
Macoupin								4									44
Madison			21					2									49
Marion				28				6									41
Marshall				11				8									55
Mason					11												74
Massac			8					6									49
McDonough				7													13
McHenry			21			11		1									18
McLean								3									15
Menard		44						9									50
Mercer		8						1									23
Monroe					9												38
Montgomery			21	2		2		5									35
																	36

Morgan.....		27		4	18	9	3	11				2	1	75		
Noultree.....		5			1	1		3				1		10		
Ogle.....	12		1	9	1	1	3	3						19		
Peoria.....		53				5	1	23				5	1	107		
Perry.....		10			2		1	6				5		20		
Piatt.....		12		1	1	1						5		17		
Pike.....					5	1					1			46		
Pope.....					2	1		10				5		18		
Putnam.....	1		6		2		2					5		19		
Randolph.....			6		2		1	7				1		8		
Richland.....			9	2	2			3				1		24		
Rock Island.....			7		4		1	1				3		15		
Saline.....			30		4			11				2		54		
Sangamon.....		42			5	1	6	3				5	1	29		
Schuyler.....		6			9		1	28				7	4	111		
Scott.....		7		2	1			2				2		13		
Shelby.....					3			4						11		
Stark.....			5					2				10	1	32		
St. Clair.....				4			3					1		8		
Stephenson.....	16		41		14			27				3		102		
Tazewell.....		17		8	4			2				3		31		
Union.....					3	1	1	5				2	1	41		
Vermillion.....	31		18	2	5		2	23				13		100		
Wabash.....			6				1					18	5	16		
Warren.....					1	1		8				2		20		
Washington.....			9		2		2	2				4		24		
Wayne.....			10	7	2		1	2				4		31		
White.....			9		5		3	1				4		26		
Whiteside.....					6		3					4	1	35		
Will.....			21		1		6					2		37		
Williamson.....					6	2	4	3				19	1	71		
Winnebago.....			16		3	3	8	3				12		38		
Woodford.....	24	4			4	2	2	4				8	1	43		
State at large.....		11		5	1		1	3				4		28		
Total.....	372	488	359	172	121	40	492	213	9	197	626	86	17	1,087	92	4,841

TABLE XVII.—Showing number of days' board given to inmates, as reported by fifteen State institutions, from each county in the State, between the 1st day of July, 1902, and the 30th day of June, 1903.

COUNTIES.	Northern Insane Hospital, Elgin	Eastern Insane Hospital, Kan-kakee	Central Insane Hospital, Jackson-ville	Southern Insane Hospital, Anna	Western Insane Hospital, Watertown	Asylum for In-curable Insane, South Barton-ton	Asylum for In-sane Criminals, Chester	School for the Deaf, Jackson-ville	Institution for the Blind, Jack-sonville	Asylum for Fee-ble-Minded, Lincoln	Soldiers' and Sail-ors' Home, Quincy	Soldiers' Orphan's Home, Normal	Soldiers' Wid-ows' Home, Wilmington ..	Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, Chicago ..	Training School for Girls, Gen-eva	Total
Adams						3,541	776	1,897	782	3,650	66,499	2,354	348	325	1,065	115,409
Alexander				14,859		1,825	194	835	298	1,095	1,835		70	731	1,684	23,396
Bond				6,059		1,095		807		2,343	1,845					12,149
Boone						2,043		538	268	1,354						12,006
Brown						7,730		299		730	5,485	1,686		90		16,217
Bureau				26,038		2,644	560	1,497	268	1,876	2,200	1,675		351		39,836
Calhoun				4,454		365	365				2,195			7		7,659
Carroll					11,602					1,460	2,195			19		15,641
Cass						430		285	349	2,420	4,000	2,694		23	324	22,829
Champaign						2,224	874	1,599	1,071	5,884	4,025	1,686	310	331	365	41,987
Christian						1,127	309	536	1,065	4,380	7,740	1,686		63		32,000
Clark						1,140		1,136	536	4,380	2,130	1,011	427	429		22,483
Clay				7,279		730		32	864	2,655	1,450	336		380		13,126
Clinton				10,278		1,095	365	538		730	4,175	675		16		17,872
Coles						1,825	436	538	535	4,745	4,350	675		484	729	31,673
Cook						79,890	27,431	28,726	22,880	136,569	50,260	10,958	7,087	26,580	31,306	1,208,908
Crawford				10,765		730				1,037	310	1,351		509		14,702
Cumberland						730		807	1,368		730	1,080	1,686	108	28	13,803
De Kalb						2,100	365	538	577	3,887	1,820	1,011	380	161	176	26,316
Douglas						1,039		538		3,803	4,250	1,011		914		20,889
DuPage						1,095		299		1,460	350	380		602	365	15,207
Edgar						2,044	365	1,076	268	2,132	720	336		13		18,475
Edwards							365	538		2,449	1,400	336	285	152	304	22,073
Effingham				4,043						829				116		5,843
Fayette				15,700		1,460		1,047		2,190	1,050	336		348	199	17,017
Ford						1,095		534		1,719	2,900	3,033		501		25,432
Franklin						1,013		807	114	2,055	1,080	2,022		43		17,817
Fulton				9,992		3,65	365	1,076		1,037	350			455		13,809
Gallatin						3,483	730	1,867	536	5,475	12,020	2,442		851	2,760	57,283
Greene				5,087		1,095		268		624	1,815		100			8,999
Grundy						730		1,076		2,555	5,830	675		175	365	24,708
Hamilton				8,981		1,096		538		730	1,090	1,011	365	124		14,860
Hancock						1,501		289	809	1,460	1,200			494		14,821
											14,800			156		38,147

Hardin.....	365	8,236	6,146	365	232	264	237	1,020	336	20	106	5,990
Henderson.....	365		24,080	4,240	1,845	182	2,132	1,800	336	32	106	9,437
Henry.....	18,900			730	228		1,501	6,150	336	1,158	136	38,812
Iroquois.....		15,679		1,480	1,323		4,745	10,220	3,033	522	1,551	38,885
Jackson.....		8,083		1,095	807	536	9,989	320	3,033	285		39,973
Jasper.....		13,638		1,131	961		1,460	2,400	5,301	285	1,596	17,486
Jefferson.....				983	1,739		2,555	2,850	6,775	138	1,778	22,572
Jersey.....	8,348		18,074		160	838	730	2,900	6,775	1,025	1,778	25,425
JoDavies.....							1,011	1,850	1,011	711	1,025	12,925
Johnson.....		8,158		365			10,373	5,420	6,775	59	2,867	61,292
Kane.....	31,988			8,838	2,421	892	10,373	5,420	6,775	59	2,867	61,292
Kankakee.....	730			730	1,114	231	4,365	1,050	336	372	365	32,306
Kendall.....	22,907			730	1,427		5,628	12,030	2,664	175	2,068	9,005
Knox.....	365		25,458	5,599	1,195	268	4,490	1,650		78	336	72,727
Lake.....				1,825	1,354		4,977	5,390		580		7,051
La Salle.....	40,836			4,337	4,301		2,449		1,011	580		60,449
Lawrence.....		7,984		1,035	256		2,920	5,400		365	735	13,865
Lee.....	128			2,809	730	268	3,150	5,400	6,775	197		28,715
Livingston.....	18,942			2,920	512	538	6,442	10,100	4,716	228		32,079
Logan.....			62	661	2,736		3,438	8,650	4,390	586	173	39,683
Macon.....	365			2,411	1,366	1,312	3,384	8,650	336	31	341	44,851
Macoupin.....	23,489			1,434	1,890	753	3,877	20,980	336	29	1,310	41,853
Madison.....	22,252			3,283	2,346	1,117	8,749	1,450	1,686	807	50	69,405
Marion.....		31,379		1,460	1,381	530	2,555	1,850		75		26,616
Marshall.....		14,954		1,365	1,614		3,803	1,920	1,350			14,952
Masson.....	9,222		9,100	1,065	1,653		3,790	1,000		164		20,011
Massac.....		7,341		1,065	269	215	3,789	5,400	2,022	312		11,179
McDonough.....				2,517	71		3,150	1,950		87	20	32,580
McHenry.....	13,046			3,047	538	536	10,526	8,450	3,701	294	1,965	22,789
McLean.....	1,825			3,555	1,065	1,083	1,352	2,900		178		67,518
Menard.....	267			1,398	269	268	1,430	3,600		105		12,388
Mercer.....	6,043		12,492	1,549	365	261	1,490	2,450	527	105		20,359
Monroe.....		8,999		1,640	1,363	268	3,018	7,600	536	150		14,965
Montgomery.....	14,947			1,556	1,709		3,018	7,600		175	253	29,959
Morgan.....	19,775			2,419	5,717	2,301	1,332	9,800	365	10	113	45,296
Moultrie.....				3,365	365		1,331	1,810	765	365	2	14,778
Ogle.....	13,371			2,781	269	251	1,746	1,800	2,442	102		21,125
Peoria.....	385			11,205	2,039	1,590	1,876	2,800	2,090	883	3,688	100,167
Perry.....		10,202		365	1,082		1,354	3,650	1,351	587	1,062	20,088
Piatt.....		8,665		730	727	246	1,825	3,380	1,351	334		14,515
Pike.....	17,003			1,336	1,614		2,529	1,350		158		37,262
Pope.....		4,262		730	1,614	261	1,072	1,790	1,350	304		10,501
Pulaski.....		7,438		730	269		365	1,810	1,350	28	383	11,840
Putnam.....		2,983		989	989			630	335			4,947
Randolph.....		13,787		1,065	807	274	1,065	3,660		22		21,105
Richland.....		9,942		999	999	247	2,132	700	1,687	392	642	18,566
Rock Island.....		35,297		3,285	538	248	3,909	7,500	1,011	163	163	54,500
Saline.....		6,904		622	1,061	268	730	700	675	615		11,575
Sangamon.....				4,754	2,574	1,884	10,194	25,550	5,392	119	908	90,056
Schuyler.....	37,777			1,091	269	268	1,825	3,400	1,350	365		15,978

Table XVII—Concluded.

COUNTIES.	Northern Insane Hospital, Elgin	Eastern Insane Hospital, Kankakee	Central Insane Hospital, Jacksonville	Southern Insane Hospital, Anna	Western Insane Hospital, Wauertown	Asylum for Incurable Insane, South Bartonville	Asylum for Insane Criminals, Chester	School for the Deaf, Jacksonville	Institution for the Blind, Jacksonville	Asylum for Feeble-Minded, Lincoln	Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Quincy	Soldiers' Orphans' Home, Normal	Soldiers' Widows' Home, Wilmington	Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, Chicago	Training School for Girls, Geneva	Total
Scott																10,667
Shelby																22,114
Stark																8,448
St. Clair																93,369
Stephenson																24,928
Tazewell																23,920
Union																28,227
Vermilion																57,616
Wabash																13,178
Warren																24,996
Washington																16,310
Wayne																16,765
White																18,173
Whiteside																31,674
Will																32,866
Williamson																16,864
Winnebago																86,884
Woodford																20,460
State at large																2,730
	422,845	778,711	450,261	393,111	251,484	232,103	61,532	130,130	53,684	406,779	550,619	121,505	22,335	54,529	74,303	4,028,931

TABLE XVIII—Showing the number of days' board given to inmates, as reported by sixteen State institutions, from each county in the State, between the first day of July, 1903, and the 30th day of June, 1904.

COUNTIES.	Northern Insane Hospital, Elgin.	Eastern Insane Hospital, Kan- kakee	Central Insane Hospital, Jack- sonville	Southern Insane Hospital, Anna	Western Insane Hospital, Wat- ertown	Asylum for In- curable Insane, South Barton- ville	Asylum for In- sane Criminals, Chester	School for the Deaf, Jackson- ville	Institution for the Blind, Jack- sonville	Industrial Home for the Blind, Chicago	Asylum for Feeble-Mind- ed, Lincoln	Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Quincy	Soldiers' Orphan's Home, Normal	Soldiers' Wid- ows' Home, Wilmington	Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, Chicago	Training School for Girls, Geneva	Total
Adams						4,613	1,285	1,345	294		4,290	63,404	1,086	538	395	884	115,072
Alexander						1,672	212	394	547		1,512	1,890	1,365		510	1,876	24,985
Bond						2,468		538			2,362	1,310					12,354
Brown						1,407		239		349	1,464				11		12,720
Bureau						1,108	732	241			1,732	3,517	1,086		238	276	14,401
Calhoun						1,830	366	1,277	247	65	1,830	7,876	750		396		42,114
Carroll						1,366	366		275		1,685	2,020			41		6,662
Cass						366		1,076	275		2,675	3,622	1,460		127	365	21,183
Champaign						3,642	866	2,085	370		5,973	2,717	1,460	281	147	105	42,862
Christian						1,830	97	1,345	825	366	3,817	8,942	1,066		236	168	35,365
Clark						1,352		1,345	1,065		3,016	1,901	1,066	365	240	515	20,385
Clay						1,732	366	239	549	732	3,016	2,068	365	365	432	558	20,385
Coles						1,936	366	1,015	550		2,963	2,149	365	625	390		19,524
Cook						1,830	366	1,015	550		4,304	2,149	365	625	371		31,136
Crawford						76,319	28,444	28,823	21,949	17,467	153,383	52,165	10,242	9,432	32,906	37,478	1,272,620
Cumberland						1,640			275		1,416	435	1,861		144		16,406
DeWitt						1,071		588	715		3,093	2,038	1,861	680	236	385	14,006
DeWitt						2,136	366	538	1,359		4,183	2,649	365		343	680	23,093
Douglas						1,068		538			4,003	2,649	365		343		18,871
DuPage						1,464	366	269	1,359		2,263	1,831	365		312	292	18,871
Edgar						1,464	366	538			2,263	1,831	365		312		17,371
Edward						1,464	366				2,263	1,831	365		312	145	23,558
Effingham						1,464	366	1,076	152		2,036	1,831	365	184	292		6,558
Fayette						1,098		310			2,136	2,507	4,749		30	51	17,169
Franklin						732	304	907			2,136	2,507	4,749		305		23,025
Fulton						396	366	1,345	1,387		1,830	2,507	1,830		293		18,300
Franklin						1,345		1,345	513		1,830	2,507	1,830		410		16,549
Fulton						2,027	462	2,027	185	361	6,193	10,317	2,100		387	2,768	56,084
Gallatin						1,098		299			1,098	5,593		575	17		10,307
Greene						1,352	6	1,076	108		2,562	5,593	365		336	365	26,125
Grundy						1,352	77	538			2,562	5,593	365		336		26,125
Hamilton						1,352		1,345			1,830	1,709	730		123		14,592

Table XVIII—Concluded.

COUNTIES.	Northern Insane Hospital, Elgin	Eastern Insane Hospital, Kankakee	Central Insane Hospital, Jacksonville	Southern Insane Hospital, Anna	Western Insane Hospital, Watertown.	Asylum for Incurable Insane, South Bartonville.	Asylum for Insane Criminals, Chester	School for the Deaf, Jacksonville	Institution for the Blind, Jacksonville	Industrial Home for the Blind, Chicago	Asylum for Feeble-Minded, Lincoln	Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Quincy	Soldiers' Orphans' Home, Normal	Soldiers' Widows' Home, Wilmington	Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, Chicago	Training School for Girls, Geneva	Total
Hancock			16,816	3,133		2,981		774	541		3,388	10,764	730	365	46		35,025
Hardin			168			366			546		1,632	1,045					6,494
Henderson		366			6,847						1,988	5,707	730				8,610
Henry	21,221				24,141	4,303	1,068	1,068			2,822	5,707				25	3,010
Jackson						1,494	1,885	1,132	481		4,019	5,707	365			722	23,065
Jacksonville						1,068		1,068	530	366	1,649	5,707	3,288			352	30,811
Jasper						1,068		1,068	269		1,643	2,707	1,365			2,494	23,065
Jefferson	286					1,068		1,068	269		1,643	2,707	1,365			1,064	31,635
Jercy						813		269			2,562	2,707	1,365				31,635
Jo Davison					19,217			204	879		2,782	2,562	1,400			667	24,075
Johnson				9,121		366		2,421	925		10,764	4,626	1,400	1,605			43,874
Kankakee	366	366				4,068	1,644	2,421	925	335	3,572	4,626	365				81,109
Kendall	22,468					732	1,068	530	221		6,031	10,615	1,400			584	7,829
Knox	528					5,489	732	1,303			1,400	1,896				342	60,238
Lake					31,416	1,872	304	1,833	871		4,542	6,896	1,400	45		245	24,383
LaSalle						4,302	720	4,716	549	352	2,562	6,896	365	700		2,519	62,163
Lawrence				6,007		4,302		269			3,071	7,731	365	365			31,187
Lee						2,002	732	389	275		3,071	7,731	365	365			31,187
Livingston	21,524					4,302	732	389	275		3,071	7,731	365	365			31,187
Logan						4,302	732	389	275		3,071	7,731	365	365			31,187
Macon		366				2,002	732	389	275		3,071	7,731	365	365			31,187
Madison						2,002	732	389	275		3,071	7,731	365	365			31,187
Madison						2,002	732	389	275		3,071	7,731	365	365			31,187
Marion						2,002	732	389	275		3,071	7,731	365	365			31,187
Marshall						2,002	732	389	275		3,071	7,731	365	365			31,187
Mason						2,002	732	389	275		3,071	7,731	365	365			31,187
Mason						2,002	732	389	275		3,071	7,731	365	365			31,187
McDonough						2,002	732	389	275		3,071	7,731	365	365			31,187
McHenry						2,002	732	389	275		3,071	7,731	365	365			31,187
McLean						2,002	732	389	275		3,071	7,731	365	365			31,187
Menard						2,002	732	389	275		3,071	7,731	365	365			31,187
Merced						2,002	732	389	275		3,071	7,731	365	365			31,187
Monroe						2,002	732	389	275		3,071	7,731	365	365			31,187
Montgomery						2,002	732	389	275		3,071	7,731	365	365			31,187

Morgan	20,381	9,713	14,219	48,766	97	799	48,766
Moultrie	366	366	366	366	19	366	17,192
Ogle	24	2,910	2,910	2,910	357	1,832	24,141
Perry	366	1,833	1,833	1,833	357	1,832	107,708
Perrin	46,402	13,045	1,588	2,830	483	1,020	18,510
Piatt	9,286	732	366	3,558	365	365	13,826
Pike	9,637	732	366	1,464	365	365	33,618
Pike	17,762	1,621	732	1,157	733	304	8,062
Pope	3,098	732	732	2,928	732	1,460	15,489
Pulaski	9,705	732	732	339	465	365	15,489
Putnam	2,661	366	366	1,360	103	116	19,456
Randolph	12,598	1,544	317	1,098	76	632	19,085
Richland	10,438	1,464	366	2,848	400	940	63,767
Rock Island	41,103	2,964	732	4,743	329	365	14,233
Saline	7,996	366	732	2,727	68	1,186	94,609
Sangamon	38,923	5,631	1,345	11,763	749	365	17,459
Schuyler	10,215	1,098	2,394	1,731	55	365	10,853
Scott	6,902	1,121	239	366	380	429	20,526
Shelby	12,448	1,464	366	2,701	40	9,897	100,356
Stark	5,585	366	2,772	1,098	176	1,142	27,930
St. Clair	43,716	5,416	3,559	6,940	306	1,584	36,171
Stephenson	15,119	1,517	809	2,196	28	12	23,214
Tazewell	17,476	4,577	808	3,444	582	7,929	67,998
Union	13,337	1,464	190	2,386	601	49	26,051
Vermilion	35,016	3,094	1,760	6,273	3	149	17,925
Wabash	9,026	732	288	1,098	186	41	18,853
Warren	15,257	4,190	538	1,881	232	37	37,798
Washington	9,030	1,098	745	3,005	166	434	56,776
Wayne	10,075	1,818	1,344	2,533	648	242	17,445
White	9,978	1,599	366	3,280	365	365	39,181
Whiteside	22,820	1,139	269	6,594	126	4	4,381
Will	8,693	366	1,614	2,862	1,760	365	365
Williamson	366	732	1,076	5,477	1,086	365	365
Winnebago	21,237	4,352	1,098	4,326	1,086	365	365
Woodford	11,212	2,416	366	2,801	365	365	365
State at large	3,985	65,649	125,397	4,532	561,078	56,906	84,813
Total	429,822	275,245	55,606	4,532	561,078	27,229	4,233,965

TABLE XIX.—Showing the number of inmates actually present on the 30th day of June, 1903, as reported by fifteen institutions, from each county in the State.

COUNTIES.	Northern Insane Hospital, Elgin	Eastern Insane Hospital, Kan- kakee	Central Insane Hospital, Jack- sonville	Southern Insane Hospital, Anna	Western Insane Hospital, Wat- ertown	Asylum for In- curable Insane, South Barton- ville	Asylum for In- sane Criminals, Chester	School for the Deaf, Jackson- ville	Institution for the Blind, Jackson- ville	Asylum for Feeble-Mind- ed, Lincoln	Soldiers' and Sail- ors' Home, Quincy	Soldiers' Orphan's Home, Normal	Soldiers' Widows' Home, Wil- mington	Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, Chicago	Training School for Girls, Geneva	Total
Adams						11	3			10	151	5	1	1	3	277
Alexander				43		5	1			3	5			3	5	65
Bond				16		3				7						31
Boone	23					2				4	15					33
Brown			20			5				6	15			1		43
Bureau		2			70	5	2			6	6			1		108
Calhoun			14			1	1				8					23
Carroll					33						6					44
Cass			34			1				4	10	2			1	56
Champaign		66				7	3			17	11	1	1	2	1	109
Christian		33	45			5	1			12	15	2	1	5		80
Clark						4				12	4	1		1		42
Clay				28		3				6	4					44
Coles		49		28		5	1			13	12	1		1	2	85
Cook	707	1,362			119	214	80			389	124	23	25	77	102	3,222
Crawford				34		2				3	3	2		2	1	53
Cumberland		23				2				2	5			1		33
DeKalb	44					6				11	3			1		70
DeWitt			23			3	1			11	12					49
Douglas		25				3				4					1	34
DuPage	32	1				4				6						46
Edgar		37					1			7					1	56
Edwards				11						2						15
Effingham				30		6				7	3					46
Fayette			43			5				5	8	3		1		67
Ford		31				2				6	3	3				46
Franklin				27		1				3	33	4		3	8	33
Fulton			70			10	2			15	5	1	1			145
Gallatin				17		3				3	7			3		29
Greene			41	1		3				7	19	1	1		1	74
Grundy		32				2				2	3					41
Hamilton				25		2				4	3	1		1		36

Table XIX—Concluded.

COUNTIES.	Total	Training School for Girls, Gen- eva	Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, Chicago...	Soldiers' Widows' Home, Wil- mington	Soldiers' Or- phans' Home, Normal	Soldiers' and Sail- ors' Home, Quincy	Asylum for Feeble-Mind- ed, Lincoln	Institution for the Blind, Jackson- ville	School for the Deaf, Jackson- ville	Asylum for In- sane Criminals, Chester	Asylum for In- curable Insane, South Barton- ville	Western Insane Hospital, Wat- ertown	Southern Insane Hospital, Anna	Central Insane Hospital, Jack- sonville	Eastern Insane Hospital, Kan- kakee	Northern Insane Hospital, Elgin	Total	
Schuyler.....	44			1	21	8	5				2			25				1,173
Scott.....	26				1	5	1				4			18				1,278
Shelby.....	54	1			3	7	3			1	1		37					2,178
Shank.....	25		1		8	5	20			6	12		109					1,173
St. Clair.....	228	3				70	6			2	3							1,173
Stephenson.....	87			1		10	10				3			45				1,173
Tazewell.....	83			3		18	6				4		38					1,173
Union.....	66			1	12	5	17			5	7							1,173
Vernon.....	157	24			5	3	3				2		24					1,173
Wabash.....	33				3	1	1				12							1,173
Warren.....	68				2	7	5				2		26					1,173
Washington.....	46			1	2	2	6				2							1,173
Wayne.....	39				4	2	6			1	2							1,173
White.....	47				4	7	5			1	4		30					1,173
Whiteside.....	84					13	7				2							1,173
Will.....	144			5	1	18	14			4	10							1,173
Williamson.....	45	1			1	5	7				2		29					1,173
Winnebago.....	97	3		1		8	12			3	12							1,173
Woodford.....	50					3	12				2			31				1,173
State at large.....	12													11				1,173
Total.....	10,582	221	141	70	232	1,406	1,173			177	688	740	1,095	1,278	2,178	1,173		10,582

TABLE XX—Showing the number of inmates actually present on the 30th day of June, 1904, as reported by sixteen institutions, from each county in the State.

COUNTIES.	Northern Insane Hospital, Elgin	Eastern Insane Hospital, Kan-kakee	Central Insane Hospital, Jackson-ville	Southern Insane Hospital, Anna	Western Insane Hospital, Wat-ertown	Asylum for In-curable Insane, South Barton-ville	Asylum for In-sane Criminals, Chester	School for the Deaf, Jack-sonville	Institution for the Blind, Jack-sonville	Industrial Home for the Blind, Chicago	Asylum for Fee-ble-Minded, Lincoln	Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Quincy	Soldiers' Or-phans' Home, Normal	Soldiers' Wid-ows' Home, Wilmington	Charitable Eye and Ear In-firmary, Chi-cago	Training School for Girls, Gen-eva	Total
Adams						22	3				13	143	3	2	3	1	301
Alexander			106	45		4					5	6				5	66
Boon				17		4				1	7						32
Boon:	24					5					4						34
Brown			19			6					2	10			1		42
Bureau		2			74	6	2				5	16	3		1		108
Calhoun			10			5	1			1	3	3					15
Carroll					35	1	1				2	7					18
Cass			29							1	5	11					48
Champaign		61				1					8	7					50
Christian			44			5				1	17	17					102
Clark		31				2					11	18		1			83
Clay				33		4					6	5					54
Clinton				34		3	1			2	3	2		1			48
Coles		49				3					6	7					51
Cook	721	1,384			111	5				52	13	144		27		2	77
Crawford				32		207	78				431	2		1		98	3,385
Cumberland		25				1					5	2					43
DeKalb						3					6	3					36
DeWitt	43					6	1				12	5		2			71
Douglas			27			3					13	8					54
Douglas		27				3					5	1					39
DuPage	34					4					6	1		1			47
Edgar		46					1				7	3					62
Edwards				15			1				2	2					20
Effingham				30		4					6	2					43
Fayette				43		3					6	7			1		69
Ford		53				2					6	2					44
Franklin				32		1	1				6	2					40
Fulton			68			1	2			1	4	2					134
Gallatin				20		15					3	2		1			29
Greene			41			4	1				7	15			1		70
Greedy		32				5					3	4		1			46
Hamilton				23		2					4	2		1			38

Table XX—Concluded.

COUNTIES.	Total.....	Training School for Girls, Geneva.....	Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, Chicago.....	Soldiers' Widows' Home, Wilmington ..	Soldiers' Orphans' Home, Normal	Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Quincy	Asylum for Feeble-Minded, Lincoln.....	Industrial Home for the Blind, Chicago	Institution for the Blind, Jacksonville	School for the Deaf, Jacksonville.....	Asylum for Insane Criminals, Chester.....	Asylum for Incurable Insane, South Bartonville.....	Western Insane Hospital, Watertown	Southern Insane Hospital, Anna.....	Central Insane Hospital, Jacksonville.....	Eastern Insane Hospital, Kankakee	Northern Insane Hospital, Elgin.....
Hancock.....	98					23	10					13			51		
Hardin.....	15					3	2					1		8			
Henderson.....	28	2				16	3					11	20				
Henry.....	99					2	7					2	64				
Iroquois.....	73					14	5					4		45			
Jackson.....	96	8				1	12	1			1	2		28		1	
Jasper.....	44		2			1	5				6	3		36			
Jefferson.....	58		1			5	6					3					
Jersey.....	54					19	6					1	57		26		
Jo Daviess.....	71	1				7	7										
Johnson.....	36	1				5	2							23			
Kane.....	174	7				15	30				4	1				1	
Kankakee.....	92					3	10				8	2				68	
Kendall.....	18					2					2	2					
Knox.....	164	11				30	17				2	14	88			1	
Lake.....	61					1	4	1			1	4					
LaSalle.....	188					19	13				2	12					
Lawrence.....	36					1	7					7		22			
Lee.....	76					14	9				2	13				119	
Livingston.....	98					12	11				1	1				60	
Logan.....	111					29	19				3	8			45		
Macon.....	113	1				12	15				2	1			66	1	
Macoupin.....	113					24	13				4	9		92			
Madison.....	265	8				63	22				6	3		44	67		
Marion.....	78	2				6	13					3					
Marshall.....	49					6	6					3	33		26		
Mason.....	50					4	11				1	3					
Massac.....	36					2	2					3		26			
McDonough.....	91	3				13	13					18			43		
McHenry.....	66					6	10				1					1	
McLean.....	183	6				27	33				3	10			92	5	
Menard.....	37					6	4					4					
Mercer.....	61	2				11	5				1	5	26				

Monroe	43	50	25	4	1	1	1	1	1	9	2	11	17	1	3	42
Montgomery		56		8	1	1				23		18	29	1		83
Morgan	28			1	1	1				3		4	4	1		116
Moultrie				1						5		4	10			48
Ogle				1	3	3				5		9	5	1	3	68
Peoria	1	132	25	41	1	1				74		21	74	5	2	286
Perry		26		2	1	1				4		4	10	1		46
Piatt		49		2	1	1				4		4	4	1		55
Pike				5						1		4	1	1		86
Pope			13	2						23		8	2	2		19
Pulaski			29	2	2	2						3				12
Putnam			7	2								3	4	1		45
Randolph	1			4						8		1	6	1		12
Richland		38	25	4						1		3	1	1		53
Rock Island	3		115	8	2					1		14	1	2	2	175
Saline		22		1						3		8	24		3	36
Sangamon		105		14						74		34	8	1	5	241
Schuyler		28		3						6		5	6	1		48
Scott		21		3						8		5	4	2	2	29
Shelby			38	4	1	1				1		1	1			56
Stark			14	3						8		1	8			25
St. Clair		126		1	9					7		3	7			270
Stephenson	45			15	3					20		82	1	1	3	80
Tazewell	1	50		4	3					12		6	1	1	5	100
Union			46	16						10		2	1	1		74
Vermilion	99			4	1					7		1	7	2	23	184
Wabash			25	9	5					11		19	4	1		37
Warren			40	2						4		2	3			65
Washington				10						10		6	8	1		53
Wayne		30		3						2		9	6			46
White		27		9	1					3		2	2			47
Whiteside				1	1					6		10	3	4	1	108
Will	1	91		1	1					3		8	20		2	149
Williamson			26	9	4					16		16	4	5		41
Winnebago	61	1		2						7		1	1	1	3	110
Woodford		31		12	3					14		1	1			60
Woodford				7	1					17		12	1			60
State at large	1	11														12
Total	1,215	2,235	1,342	1,172	766	762	181			70	1,296	1,432	205	72	189	11,175

TABLE XXI—Showing consumption of articles named, per
July 1, 1902, to

ARTICLES.	Measure.	Northern Insane Hospital, El- gin.....	Eastern Insane Hospital, Kan- kake.....	Central Insane Hospital, Jack- sonville.....	Southern Insane Hospital, Anna.	Western Insane Hospital, Wat- ertown.....
Breadstuffs.....	Pounds...	230.74	335.40	230.52	220.23	236.45
Meat and fish.....	Pounds...	209.29	173.45	306.44	387.64	210.72
Vegetables.....	Pecks...	15.11	5.59	14.55	11.56	18.45
Rice and hominy.....	Pounds...	5.47	14.58	5.17	10.79	3.46
Cider and vinegar.....	Gallons...	1.26	1.73	1	1.87	1.05
Fruits.....	Quarts...	2.57	.....	12.31	2.30	44.32
Fruits.....	Pounds...	.....	23.81	27.97	4.87	21.69
Oranges.....	Number...	5.34	7.69	4.64	4.09	4.57
Coffee.....	Pounds...	13.79	11.54	7.46	5.50	8.24
Tea.....	Pounds...	2.11	5.05	2.81	.....	1.55
Butter and butterine.....	Pounds...	28.59	27.29	26.63	23.47	27.84
Cheese.....	Pounds...	.91	.05	4.80	.33	.40
Eggs.....	Number...	216.86	100.66	45.93	36.56	70.78
Syrup.....	Gallons...	2.89	.62	2.11	3.63	2.45
Sugar.....	Pounds...	41.46	46.08	36.47	58.52	26.22
Average number of persons fed.....	.....	1,369.88	2,573.45	1,424.21	1,262.43	780

* Not reported.

TABLE XXII—Showing consumption of articles named, per
July 1, 1903, to

ARTICLES.	Measure	Northern Insane Hospital, Elgin	Eastern Insane Hospital, Kan- kake.....	Central Insane Hospital, Jack- sonville.....	Southern Insane Hospital, Anna	Western Insane Hospital, Wat- ertown.....	Asylum for In- curable Insane, South Buttoh- ville.....
Breadstuffs.....	Pounds...	286.97	292.45	243.32	219.08	256.63	205.87
Meat and fish.....	Pounds...	206.03	145.81	287.32	312.46	218.87	230.25
Vegetables.....	Pecks...	7.19	10.55	14.56	6.61	17.83	16.18
Rice and hominy.....	Pounds...	8.15	12.49	7.17	14.65	4.11	14.16
Cider and vinegar.....	Gallons...	1.50	1.74	.83	2.15	.05	.58
Fruits.....	Quarts...	1.31	.....	7.75	9.61	26.81	.16
Fruits.....	Pounds...	.....	65.75	16.42	22.11	23.93	87.33
Oranges.....	Number...	3.40	6.81	4.53	9.61	2.54	2.61
Coffee.....	Pounds...	10.53	10.78	7.73	11.38	7.00	9.56
Tea.....	Pounds...	2.46	4.07	2.78	1.50	1.68	1.63
Butter and butterine.....	Pounds...	31.31	25.33	25.82	23.27	28.18	27.13
Cheese.....	Pounds...	.51	.....	4.82	1.96	1.20	5.05
Eggs.....	Number...	126.09	62.63	53.66	72.09	58.44	2.25
Syrup.....	Gallons...	.19	.64	1.83	3.65	1.81	.39
Sugar.....	Pounds...	49.67	63.05	38.42	52.25	31.00	59.91
Average number of per- sons fed.....	.....	1,385.94	2,641.97	1,499.91	1,329.20	851.00	826.00

capita, as reported by each institution for one year, from
June 30, 1903.

Training School for Girls, Gene- va.....	Charitable Eye & Ear Infir- mary, Chicago....	Soldiers' Wid- ows' Home, Wilmington....	Soldiers' Orph- ans' Home, Normal.....	Soldiers' & Sail- ors' Home, Quincy.....	Asylum for Fee- ble-Minded, Lincoln.....	Institution for the Blind, Jackson- ville.....	School for the Deaf, Jackson- ville.....	Asylum for In- sane Criminals, Chester.....	Asylum for In- curable Insane, So. Bartonville.
270.28	192.74	152.39	297.60	151.16	218.30	174.64	164.34	251.78	274.32
84.10	158.76	78.82	106.36	252.23	170.10	190.13	158.33	221.94	270.57
8.53	12.57	4.60	17.14	18.13	11.58	*	7.85	18.05	7.42
4.91	10.79	9.51	2.84	2.13	14.40	*	2.44	16.02	10
1.04	5.58	6.64	1.01	.72	.04	*	.27	.98	.31
10.45	28.56	2.91	16.99	26.67	100.39	*	3.82	3.26	3.26
5.32	20.39	12.01	36.57	26.59	9.63	*	5.30	3.20	75.53
8.61	32.34	4.46	5.75	4.49	15.78	*	6.96	10.94	.87
3.70	9.75	11.02	2.88	26.90	13.27	7.57	2.37	7.09	7.87
.34	2.99	3.80	.03	.22	2.70	.79	2.37	2.17	1.70
13.92	29.20	29.24	21.38	22.57	18.36	21.96	9.99	24.08	23.51
.94	1.15	.15	1.01	2.15	1.61	*	1.28	1.10	5.54
51.49	157.31	114.34	41.09	145.44	100.09	41.34	53.10	81.59	44.95
2.08	.41	.18	3.51	.95	1.47	*	1.31	6.11	.28
38.50	53.17	51.05	30.35	57.45	76.59	72.12	51.72	37.40	53.76
232.85	194.82	79.34	386.94	1,548.70	1,285.55	235.81	568.49	202.80	800

capita, as reported by each institution, for one year, from
June 30, 1904.

Training School for Girls, Gene- veva.....	Charitable Eye and Ear Infir- mary, Chicago....	Soldiers' Wid- ows' Home Washington....	Soldiers' Or- phans' Home Normal.....	Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Quincy.....	Asylum for Feeble-Minded, Lincoln.....	Industrial Home for the Blind, Chicago.....	Institution for the Blind, Jacksonville....	School for the Deaf, Jackson- ville.....	Asylum for In- sane Criminals, Chester.....
282.84	206.10	111.36	291.27	164.29	189.56	229.50	126.40	291.02	381.52
80.27	176.20	85.20	118.05	272.15	160.75	366.04	116.79	160.09	167.13
11.11	14.78	1.71	33.57	15.23	13.64	51.02	8.55	7.15	19.24
6.96	21.30	6.36	3.34	4.56	36.23	1.73	*	1.95	14.16
.92	1.24	1.13	.80	.63	.65	1.22	*	.50	.90
21.84	31.30	.43	31.97	24.16	15.96	70.80	4.39	6.33	4.84
6.88	20.22	9.08	48.37	29.12	13.12	26.27	10.41	71.81	3.67
10.25	26.32	7.24	17.78	7.70	16.92	80.64	*	11.36	10.18
3.40	10.68	13.78	2.57	25.46	10.74	25.55	4.39	4.11	10.72
.23	1.90	5.38	.05	.59	2.73	4.95	.45	.....	1.12
12.37	29.99	23.15	22.45	23.46	14.93	34.09	10.41	11.85	5.80
1.07	1.22	.53	1.20	2.26	1.16	7.95	*	2.24	.93
32.63	147.74	83.70	30.99	173.03	60.20	282.68	35.16	60.07	84.30
2.10	.19	.34	3.72	.56	2.69	.18	*	1.15	5.89
40.49	55.98	61.13	50.52	77.00	76.62	72.02	54.75	51.02	37.96
264.54	197.53	92.47	371.91	1,573.00	1,413.04	86.81	233.21	527.26	213.66

TABLE XXIII.—*Showing the comparative cost of provisions, per July 1, 1902,*

ARTICLES.	Northern Insane Hospital, Elgin.....	Eastern Insane Hospital, Kan-kakee.....	Central Insane Hospital, Jacksonville.....	Southern Insane Hospital, Anna..	Western Insane Hospital, Waretown.....
Breadstuffs.....	\$ 3 87	\$ 6 44	\$ 4 50	\$ 3 36	\$ 4 59
Meat, etc.....	15 20	12 55	20 99	23 42	13 67
Vegetables.....	2 42	2 23	1 69	94	2 47
Cider and vinegar.....	13	20	12	21	13
Fruits.....	1 47	85	2 20	51	2 52
Tea, coffee, etc.....	1 80	2 51	1 75	61	1 70
Butter and butterine.....	7 42	3 79	3 62	3 09	3 77
Cheese.....	12	01	60	05	05
Milk.....	3 25	2 70	65	.....	.....
Eggs.....	3 13	1 14	57	45	91
Syrup and molasses.....	57	15	58	1 06	66
Sugar.....	1 91	2 11	1 78	2 80	1 31
All other provisions.....	1 53	2 75	1 82	11 78	4 11
Total.....	\$42 82	\$37 42	\$40 87	\$47 20	\$45 89
Cost per month.....	\$ 3 57	\$ 3 12	\$ 3 40	\$ 3 93	\$ 2 99
Cost per day.....	12	10	11	12	09
Number of persons fed.....	1,369.88	2,573.45	1,424.21	1,262.43	780

* Not reported.

TABLE XXIV—*Showing the Comparative Cost of Provisions, per July 1 1903, to,*

ARTICLES.	Northern Insane Hospital, Elgin.....	Eastern Insane Hospital, Kan-kakee.....	Central Insane Hospital, Jacksonville.....	Southern Insane Hospital, Anna.....	Western Insane Hospital, Waretown.....	Asylum for Incurable Insane, South Bartonville.....
Breadstuffs.....	\$ 5 85	\$ 6 64	\$ 4 76	\$ 7 44	\$ 5 83	\$ 4 71
Meats, etc.....	13 89	9 66	19 44	17 78	15 20	14 13
Vegetables.....	1 52	2 87	3 02	2 30	3 99	3 88
Cider and vinegar.....	15	21	11	24	07	05
Fruits.....	09	91	1 53	2 56	2 27	3 01
Tea, coffee, etc.....	1 55	2 21	1 63	2 05	1 63	1 59
Butter and butterine.....	7 73	3 03	3 04	2 53	3 20	2 54
Cheese.....	06	.....	58	22	14	47
Milk.....	3 27	3 17	21	.....	10	.....
Eggs.....	1 94	1 02	82	82	71	40
Syrup and molasses.....	39	13	39	33	47	07
Sugar.....	2 30	3 01	1 92	2 48	1 54	2 77
All other provisions.....	7 14	4 60	3 85	5 65	82	1 63
Freight.....	.....	41	02	42	.....	.....
Total.....	\$45 88	\$37 77	\$41 32	\$45 81	\$35 97	\$35 31
Cost per month.....	\$3 82	\$3 15	\$3 44	\$3 78	\$3 00	\$2 94
Cost per day.....	12½	10½	11½	12½	00½	00½
Number of persons fed.....	1,385.94	2,641.97	1,499.91	1,329.20	851.00	826.00

capita, as reported by each institution, for one year, from to June 30, 1903.

Training School for Girls, Geneva.....	Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, Chicago...	Soldiers' Widows' Home, Wilmington...	Soldiers' Orphan's Home, Normal.....	Soldiers' & Sailors' Home, Quincy.....	Asylum for Feeble-Minded, Lincoln.....	Institution for the Blind, Jacksonville.....	School for the Deaf, Jacksonville.....	Asylum for Insane Criminals, Chester.....	Asylum for Incurable Insane, So. Bartonville.
\$ 5 77 1 43 13 1 30 2 09 15	\$ 4 34 15 34 5 27 09 4 75 2 75 4 96 15	\$ 3 74 16 14 1 59 08 1 61 3 01 5 57 01 4 95 1 50 2 07 2 60 12 98	\$ 6 86 9 47 1 39 05 2 69 3 17 12 12 9 75 57 1 05 1 42 4 82	\$ 3 18 25 12 2 45 12 2 86 3 21 3 17 28 2 02 25 2 66 31	\$ 6 37 14 50 1 10 05 2 48 3 01 2 29 19 1 17 30 4 41 4 63	\$ 3 07 14 32 * * * 1 68 3 22 * * * 60 3 78 16 37	\$ 3 04 10 17 1 08 08 85 28 1 42 17	\$ 9 70 16 30 2 40 18 1 50 1 64 3 49 14	\$ 5 26 18 06 1 95 83 2 18 1 38 3 42 68 47 04 2 46 4 52
\$28 19	\$57 61	\$53 85	\$41 32	\$45 63	\$40 50	\$43 04	\$25 57	\$42 38	\$40 45
\$ 2 34 07	\$ 4 80 15	\$ 4 48 14	\$ 3 44 11	\$ 3 80 12	\$ 3 37 11	\$ 3 58 11	\$ 2 13 07	\$ 3 53 11	\$ 3 37 11
232.85	194.82	79.34	386.94	1,548.70	1,285.55	285.81	568.49	202.80	800

Capita, as reported by each institution, for one year, from June 30, 1904.

Training School for Girls, Geneva.....	Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, Chicago..	Soldiers' Widows' Home, Wilmington...	Soldiers' Orphan's Home, Normal.....	Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Quincy.....	Asylum for Feeble-Minded, Lincoln.....	Industrial Home for the Blind, Chicago.....	Institution for the Blind, Jacksonville.....	School for the Deaf, Jacksonville.....	Asylum for Insane Criminals, Chester.....
\$7 18 52 06 10 1 32 1 52 1 61 17	\$ 5 82 15 62 6 04 4 90 5 82 18 8 53 2 50 16 2 75 8 18	\$ 2 76 15 18 51 14 4 74 4 48 3 85 5 95 89 13 3 16 14 51	\$ 6 62 10 00 2 69 08 4 08 3 22 3 31 2 75 28 8 13 46 2 55 3 76	\$ 4 05 24 71 3 41 08 2 22 3 31 2 75 28 2 72 13 3 72 79 13	\$ 6 23 13 36 4 88 08 2 98 2 16 2 09 14 87 72 3 64 6 14 57	\$ 9 98 49 10 14 82 16 8 71 5 45 3 37 99 12 74 5 09 3 55 9 39 66	\$ 3 25 7 84 85 1 14 54 2 59 15 28	\$ 6 75 8 16 11 11 06 2 24 255 1 27 30 91 31 2 35 91	\$ 9 90 36 52 11 2 13 15 1 39 1 11 12 1 21 1 47 1 80 6 29
\$27 45	\$61 73	\$52 06	\$43 90	\$49 30	\$43 76	\$125 07	\$31 49	\$25 92	\$38 77
\$2 29 07½	\$5 14 16½	\$4 34 14½	\$3 66 12	\$4 11 13½	\$3 65 12	\$10 42 34	\$2 61 09	\$2 16 07½	\$3 23 10½
264.54	197.53	92.47	371.91	1,573.00	1,413.04	86.81	283.21	527.26	213.66

TABLE XXV—Showing the average number of inmates in fifteen State

COUNTIES.	Northern Insane Hospital, Elgin.	Eastern Insane Hospital, Kan- kakee.....	Central Insane Hospital, Jack- sonville.....	Southern Insane Hospital, Anna	Western Insane Hospital, Wat- ertown.....	Asylum for In- curable Insane, South Barton- ville.....
Adams.....			93.51			9.71
Alexander.....				40.70		5.00
Bond.....				18.60		3.00
Boone.....	21.38					5.59
Brown.....			19.80			2.00
Bureau.....		2.00			71.34	7.25
Calhoun.....			12.20			1.00
Carroll.....					31.79	
Cass.....			32.34			1.18
Champaign.....		64.71				6.09
Christian.....			41.35			3.07
Clark.....		30.06				4.00
Clay.....				19.94		2.00
Clinton.....				28.16		3.00
Coles.....		46.57				5.00
Cook.....	697.75	1,350.93			108.10	218.85
Crawford.....				29.49		2.00
Cumberland.....		21.25				2.00
DeKalb.....	42.92					5.76
DeWitt.....		46	23.56			2.85
Douglas.....		29.40				3.00
DuPage.....	34.29	60				4.00
Edgar.....		38.16				5.61
Edwards.....		39				
Effingham.....				11.08		4.00
Fayette.....				28.46		3.00
Ford.....				43.01		2.78
Franklin.....		29.24				1.47
Fulton.....			74.24	27.38		9.52
Gallatin.....				13.88		3.00
Greene.....			36.44			2.00
Grundy.....		29.97				3.00
Hamilton.....				24.55		2.00
Hancock.....			48.47			4.12
Hardin.....				8.87		1.00
Henderson.....			1.00		16.85	
Henry.....		1.00			65.83	11.62
Iroquois.....		51.78				2.00
Jackson.....				42.95		4.00
Jasper.....				22.14		3.00
Jefferson.....				37.37		3.09
Jersey.....			22.90			2.73
Jo Daviess.....					49.52	
Johnson.....				22.35		1.00
Kane.....	87.64	2.00				10.52
Kankakee.....		63.00				2.00
Kendall.....	16.07					2.00
Knox.....		1.00			69.74	15.33
Lake.....	46.01					5.00
LaSalle.....		111.88				11.82
Lawrence.....				21.79		3.00
Lee.....	42.82	35				7.69
Livingston.....		51.89				8.00
Logan.....			37.52		17.00	1.82
Macon.....		1.00	64.21			6.62
Macoupin.....			60.96			3.92
Madison.....				85.97		9.00
Marion.....				40.97		4.00
Marshall.....					24.98	3.00
Mason.....			25.27			5.00
Massac.....				20.13		3.00
McDonough.....			44.80			6.89
McHenry.....	35.74	1.00				8.34
McLean.....	73	5.00	89.25			9.74
Menard.....			16.56			3.88
Mercer.....					34.22	4.24
Monroe.....				24.66		1.74
Montgomery.....			40.95			4.26
Morgan.....			54.18			6.63

institutions, as reported, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903.

Asylum for In- sane Criminals, Chester.....	School for the Deaf, Jackson- ville.....	Institution for the Blind, Jack- sonville.....	Asylum for Fee- ble-Minded, Lincoln.....	Soldiers' and Sailors' Home Quincy.....	Soldiers' Orphan- ans' Home, Normal.....	Soldiers' Widows' Home, Will- ington.....	Charitable E. Y. e and Ear Infirmary, Chicago.....	Training School for Girls, Gen- eva.....	Total.....
2.13	7.05	2.91	10.00	172.16	6.45	.95	.92	3.00	316.19
.53	3.10	1.00	3.00	5.02		.19	2.00	4.61	64.10
	3.00		6.42	5.54					83.29
	2.00	1.00	3.71						32.90
	1.00		2.00	15.03	4.62		.25		44.43
1.53	5.57		5.14	15.00	1.85		.96		106.14
1.00		1.00		6.51			.02		20.99
1.00			1.00	6.00			.05		42.85
	1.06	1.30	8.00	10.90	7.38		.06	.89	62.55
2.39	5.94	4.00	16.12	11.00	4.62	.84	.90	1.00	115.08
.85	1.99	4.00	12.00	21.30	4.62		.17		87.67
	4.22	2.00	12.00	5.83	2.77		1.17		61.60
	.12	3.22	5.63	3.90	.92	1.16	1.04		35.96
1.00	2.00		2.00	10.10	1.85		.04		48.97
1.19	2.10	2.00	13.00	11.90	1.85	.90	1.32	2.00	86.78
75.16	106.79	85.41	374.16	146.04	30.02	19.41	72.82	85.77	3,312.07
			2.84	.80	3.70		1.39		40.28
	3.00	5.10	2.00	2.90	4.62		.30	.08	37.21
	2.00	2.15	10.65	5.00	2.77	1.04	.44	.48	72.10
1.00	2.00		10.42	11.64	2.77		2.50		56.68
	1.00		4.00	.90	.92		1.65	1.00	41.66
	4.00		5.84	1.90	.92		.04		50.61
1.00	2.00	1.00	6.71	3.75	.92	.78	.32	.83	60.48
1.00			2.27	.80			.95	.55	16.01
	3.86		6.00	2.75	.92		.06		46.62
	1.38		4.71	7.75	8.31		1.87		69.81
	3.00	.42	5.63	2.75	5.54		.12		48.81
1.00	4.00		2.84				1.24		37.83
2.00	6.94	2.00	15.00	32.69	6.69		2.38	7.56	156.89
	1.00		1.71	4.80		.27			24.57
	4.00		1.00	18.70	1.85		.48	1.00	67.69
	2.00		2.00	2.90		1.00	.34		40.77
	3.00	1.00	4.00	3.28	2.77		1.33		40.88
	1.00	3.01	8.00	35.05			.48		104.51
	.86	1.00	.85	2.00	.92				15.59
			2.71	4.75			.08	.29	25.85
	5.00	.67	5.84	16.85	.92		.09		106.34
.44	.84		4.12	3.34	3.70		3.17	.37	69.55
4.00	4.92		13.00	27.95	8.31		1.43	4.25	108.52
	3.00	2.00	2.71	.75	14.77		.72		47.91
.96	3.94		4.00	6.57	1.85		.78	4.37	61.84
	2.75		4.00	18.70	1.85		.38	4.87	54.74
.44		3.12	7.00	7.75				2.54	69.73
			2.00	5.34	2.77		1.95		35.42
3.15	9.00	3.32	28.42	14.75	1.85	2.32	.24	7.86	167.92
3.88	4.14	.86	11.12	3.10	.92		1.00		88.52
	1.59		1.00	3.00			.48	1.00	24.67
2.00	4.44		15.42	32.95	7.38		.21	5.67	199.26
	5.03	1.00	4.00	4.52			.21	1.09	19.26
1.00	15.99		11.17	14.76		1.54	1.50		165.61
	.95		6.71		2.77	1.00	2.00		37.99
2.00	1.00	1.00	8.00	14.80		1.00	.54		78.67
1.40	6.00	2.00	8.63	9.50	1.85		.82		87.89
1.00	10.17		17.85	27.67	12.92	1.72	.79		108.75
3.00	5.15	4.89	9.42	15.89	12.00	1.70	.47	1.28	122.88
3.78	12.24	2.81	9.27	28.50	.92		.06	.98	114.67
6.43	5.13	4.18	18.84	59.47	.92	1.00	.08	3.59	190.15
.87	6.00	2.00	10.27	2.75	4.62		2.21	.14	72.92
			7.00	5.34		.48	.20		40.96
.02	7.00		10.42	3.75	3.70				54.82
	1.00	.80	2.00	2.75		1.00	.45		30.62
.19	2.95	5.00	10.38	14.75	5.54			.86	89.29
	2.00	2.00	8.63	5.34			.24	.05	62.29
3.00	7.99	4.10	28.84	23.15	10.14		.80	5.47	164.98
	1.00	1.00	3.65	7.94			.49		33.93
1.00		.97	4.00	9.75		1.44	.28		55.78
1.00	5.07	1.00	2.00	6.75		.41			41.00
1.00	6.35		8.27	20.82	.92		.48	.69	32.06
	21.25	8.58	13.14	26.84		1.00	.03	.31	124.10

Table XXV—

COUNTIES.	Northern Insane Hospital, Elgin	Eastern Insane Hospital, Kan- kakee	Central Insane Hospital, Jack- sonville	Southern Insane Hospital, Anna	Western Insane Hospital, Wat- ertown	Asylum for In- curable Insane, South Barton- ville
Moultrie		24.44				1.00
Ogle	36.63					7.62
Peoria		1.06	106.24			30.70
Perry				27.95		1.00
Piatt			23.74			2.00
Pike			46.58			3.67
Pope				11.68		2.00
Pulaski				20.38		2.00
Putnam					8.20	
Randolph				37.77		3.00
Richland		1.00		27.24		4.00
Rock Island		3.00			96.62	9.00
Saline				18.91		1.71
Sangamon			103.50			13.02
Schuyler			20.33			2.99
Scott			17.64			2.00
Shelby				37.46		4.00
Stark					12.82	1.00
St. Clair				114.73		11.98
Stephenson	38.72	1.00				5.00
Tazewell			39.32			6.99
Union				39.60		4.00
Vermillion		86.67				7.29
Wabash				23.57		2.00
Warren					39.94	12.06
Washington				25.75		3.00
Wayne				27.82		2.00
White				27.90		2.00
Whiteside					58.93	3.82
Will	1.00	82.56				10.86
Williamson				25.81		2.00
Winnebago	55.78	1.00				12.23
Woodford		1.00	30.25			2.00
State at large	1.00		6.48			
Total	1,158.48	2,135.37	1,233.59	1,077.02	689.00	690.69

Concluded.

Total.....	Training School for Girls, Gen- eva.....	Charitable Eye and Ear Infir- mary, Chicago..	Soldiers' Widows' Home, Wil- mington.....	Soldiers' Orph- ans' Home, Normal.....	Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Quincy.....	Asylum for Fee- ble-Minded, Lincoln.....	Institution for the Blind, Jack- sonville.....	School for the Deaf, Jackson- ville.....	Asylum for In- sane Criminals, Chester.....
40.49	.....	.01	1.00	3.70	5.00	3.65	.....	1.00	1.00
57.87	.....	.28	.....	1.85	5.00	5.14	.88	1.00	.83
274.43	10.10	2.42	5.72	6.69	78.08	19.57	5.89	7.58	1.00
54.90	2.97	1.61	.....	3.70	10.00	3.71	.91	4.02	.78
39.76	.....	.91	.....	3.70	5.00	5.00	4.00	2.70	.....
102.08	.....	.43	.....	3.70	33.42	6.93	.09	6.00	.....
28.77	.....	.83	.....	3.70	3.43	2.00	.....	6.00	.....
32.44	1.05	.08	.81	.....	5.10	1.00	.....	1.00	1.43
13.56	.....	.....	.....	.92	1.75	.....	.....	3.68	.....
57.82	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.00	3.00	1.07	3.00	1.00
50.87	1.73	1.07	.....	4.62	1.75	5.84	.92	3.71	.....
149.82	1.13	.45	.98	2.77	20.54	10.71	.82	2.00	2.00
31.72	.....	1.68	.....	1.85	1.75	2.00	1.00	3.94	.....
246.73	2.49	.33	2.00	14.77	70.00	27.93	7.02	9.57	.48
43.80	.....	.....	1.00	3.70	9.30	5.00	1.00	1.00	.....
29.23	.....	.....	.....	4.62	5.00	.....	.....	.....	1.00
60.59	1.22	.76	.....	1.85	7.00	1.00	3.70	5.00	.....
23.15	.....	.25	.....	.....	6.08	3.00	.....	.....	5.50
255.86	2.92	.14	1.00	9.28	81.35	19.62	4.00	12.84	2.00
68.30	1.56	.....	1.34	.....	10.75	6.00	.....	3.58	2.00
81.93	.....	.55	1.00	2.77	18.75	10.00	.....	4.51	2.00
77.34	.....	3.61	.....	14.77	5.25	13.27	2.00	6.00	.....
158.40	19.65	3.73	.....	4.62	15.06	.....	.....	.....	4.59
36.10	.....	.78	.....	4.62	.66	3.00	.....	2.00	.....
68.48	.....	.04	.....	6.69	7.28	1.00	.....	2.00	.....
44.89	.....	.54	.....	1.85	6.75	4.62	.....	3.00	.....
45.93	.....	1.01	.....	2.77	2.00	5.64	1.00	4.00	1.00
49.79	.....	1.35	.....	6.69	2.00	3.00	.....	5.99	1.40
86.79	.....	4.46	.....	.....	13.50	5.84	1.90	2.83	1.19
145.06	.21	1.05	9.63	1.85	19.00	14.00	1.23	9.43	3.97
53.87	.....	4.58	.....	3.70	7.83	7.00	2.10	1.98	.....
101.05	4.13	.31	1.61	.....	8.10	10.91	3.61	2.00	3.00
56.05	.....	.08	.....	.....	3.00	12.00	.....	8.79	1.00
7.48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11,038.16	203.56	149.29	61.19	332.89	1,506.55	1,114.46	218.97	483.75	168.58

TABLE XXVI—Showing the average number of inmates in ending June

COUNTIES.	Northern Insane Hospital, Elgin	Eastern Insane Hospital, Kan- kakee.....	Central Insane Hospital, Jack- sonville.....	Southern Insane Hospital, Anna	Western Insane Hospital, Wa- terton.....	Asylum for In- curable Insane, South Barton- ville.....	Asylum for In- sane Criminals, Chester.....
Adams			99.51			12.61	3.46
Alexander				43.18		4.57	58
Bond				17.86		3.85	
Boone	23.11					3.93	
Brown			19.54			3.03	
Bureau		2.03			70.82	5.00	2.00
Calhoun			12.34			1.00	1.00
Carroll					33.19		1.00
Cass			30.20			1.00	
Champaign		66.35				9.95	2.37
Christian			44.33			5.00	28
Clark		28.00				3.70	
Clay				33.35		2.00	
Clinton				30.20		3.00	1.00
Coles		32.00				5.00	1.00
Cook	702.24	1,370.96			117.04	209.07	77.72
Crawford				32.90		1.75	
Cumberland		22.93				2.75	
DeKalb	42.78					6.00	
DeWitt			25.15			2.97	1.00
Douglas		23.95				3.00	
DuPage	32.46	.97				4.00	
Edgar		43.09				4.00	1.00
Edwards				11.82			1.00
Effingham				29.21		4.00	
Fayette				46.22		3.00	
Ford		32.71				2.00	.83
Franklin				33.41		1.00	1.00
Fulton			68.87			14.72	1.26
Gallatin				18.58		3.00	
Greene			40.46			2.72	.02
Grundy		33.77				3.69	.21
Hamilton				26.12		2.00	
Hancock			45.95			8.15	
Hardin				8.56		1.00	
Henderson			.46		18.76		
Henry		1.00			66.14	11.77	
Iroquois		57.98				2.00	.33
Jackson				45.01		4.00	5.15
Jasper				26.78		3.00	
Jefferson		.79		37.14		3.00	
Jersey			23.84			2.22	
JoDaviess					52.65		
Johnson				24.92		1.00	
Kane	95.90	1.00				11.18	4.00
Kankakee		61.39				2.00	3.00
Kendall	15.24					2.00	
Knox		1.45				14.99	2.00
Lake	43.77					4.58	.83
LaSalle		106.92				12.00	1.97
Lawrence				16.41		2.69	
Lee	43.28					7.93	2.00
Livingston		58.81				11.50	1.00
Logan			41.75			1.03	1.73
Macon		1.00	67.76			8.00	3.00
Macoupin			63.28			4.00	4.00
Madison				82.97		9.00	6.00
Marion				40.51		3.12	
Marshall					31.08	3.00	
Mason			26.01			5.00	1.00
Massac				23.00		3.00	
McDonough			42.47			8.14	1.00
McHenry	35.41	1.00				10.42	
McLean		5.00	90.83			9.09	2.89
Menard			20.73			4.00	
Mercer					38.63	5.23	1.00
Monroe				24.34		3.93	1.00
Montgomery			45.57			4.00	1.41
Morgan			55.69			7.42	

sixteen State institutions, as reported, for the fiscal year 30, 1904.

School for the Deaf, Jacksonville.....	Institution for the Blind, Jacksonville.....	Industrial Home for the Blind, Chicago.....	Asylum for Feeble-Minded, Lincoln.....	Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Quincy.....	Soldiers' Orphan's Home, Normal.....	Soldiers' Widows' Home, Wilmington.....	Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, Chicago.....	Training School for Girls, Geneva.....	Total.
5.00	3.00		11.72	173.23	3.00	1.48	1.08	2.42	314.40
2.21	1.98		4.13	5.60	1.00		1.40	5.14	68.26
2.00			7.00	3.57					33.75
1.00		.95	4.00				.08		34.75
1.27			2.00	9.60	3.00		.65	.77	39.51
4.75	.89	.18	5.00	21.51	2.00		2.56		115.07
	1.00			3.00			.11		18.20
	1.00		4.63	5.51			.35		45.35
4.00	1.32		7.81	9.89	4.00		.40	1.00	57.74
7.75	3.00	1.00	16.32	7.42	4.00	.76	.82	.45	117.38
5.00	3.94		10.43	24.43	3.00		.66	1.41	96.13
5.00	1.00		9.88	5.20	2.00	1.00	1.18		55.37
1.00	2.00		6.00	2.60	1.00	1.00	.99	1.53	52.69
2.00		2.00	2.63	5.73			.04		44.07
3.77	2.00		11.76	5.87	1.00	1.71	1.61	1.02	85.23
107.15	79.80	47.72	425.09	142.53	28.06	25.85	90.15	102.68	3,476.83
	1.00		3.87	1.10	2.00		.39		43.76
3.00	1.00		2.00	2.04	5.00		.63	1.00	39.33
2.00	4.87		10.91	5.56	1.00	1.86	1.47	1.89	76.59
2.00			11.43	8.05			.93		51.01
1.00			4.38	1.74	1.00		1.40	.80	37.00
1.00			6.00	1.99	1.00		.23		47.32
2.00			6.19	5.01	2.00	.33		.40	63.71
			1.73	2.84			.53		17.94
4.00	.55		6.00	2.62	1.00	.50	.08	.14	46.91
1.19			5.82	6.84	13.01		.84		76.57
3.00			5.43	1.11	5.00		.72		50.02
5.00			3.61	1.40			1.12		45.22
7.53	.67	.98	16.92	29.82	6.00		1.06	7.58	153.23
1.00			2.61	1.62		1.58	.92		28.16
4.00	.39		7.00	15.04	1.00		.05	1.00	71.38
2.00			2.63	3.71		1.00	.91		47.40
5.00			3.81	1.90	2.00		.34		39.87
2.88	1.96		9.12	29.40		1.00	.13		97.34
	2.00		1.78	2.90	2.00				17.74
			3.00	2.02				2.00	26.26
3.97			7.00	15.59			.07		104.35
			5.00	2.05	1.00		1.98	.96	71.30
4.21	1.75		10.98	14.96	9.01		.27	6.83	100.58
2.74	2.00	1.00	4.48	1.00	8.01		.40		48.17
5.00	.97		4.96	6.84	4.00		1.36	2.97	63.45
1.00			4.63	21.12	1.00		.36	2.66	56.56
	3.19		7.00	7.42			.09	1.83	71.24
.76			2.00	7.08	4.00		1.02		40.58
9.00	3.00		29.41	13.51		4.39	.15	6.14	174.51
3.00	.80	.91	9.76	2.52	1.00		1.61		85.00
2.00				1.63			.11	.95	21.39
4.84			16.45	29.00	4.00		.67	7.18	165.08
7.00		2.38	3.85	3.82		.17	1.16	.94	66.68
17.53	2.00	.96	12.41	17.38		1.91	1.92		189.84
1.00			7.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	.73		30.57
1.45	1.00		8.39	21.12		1.00	.31		85.89
4.62	1.52		9.96	17.59			.35		103.75
8.18			18.42	35.40	16.02	1.00	.03		121.34
5.31	4.00	1.93	14.31	17.87	6.00	1.09	.47	1.74	130.05
10.70	2.91		12.63	31.44	1.00		1.03	.39	127.83
7.80	3.73		21.17	72.97	4.00	1.00	.70	7.02	213.33
8.00	2.00	.97	12.48	6.84	6.00		1.92	1.21	80.43
			6.00	5.56		1.00	.22		46.78
5.72			10.82	4.27	5.00				56.80
1.00	1.00		2.00	2.59		1.00	.48	.82	34.37
2.00	4.33		12.17	13.06	4.00			1.78	87.79
3.00	1.00		20.42	7.88			.16		68.25
7.74	5.84		32.73	25.17	6.00		.86	5.76	186.90
1.00	1.00		3.59	6.84			.06		36.72
	1.00		4.67	10.02			.22	.96	62.04
5.00	1.00		1.58	9.58		.65			45.85
5.00			10.14	17.57	3.00	1.00	.17		85.54
16.85	9.00	.93	17.12	30.03			.27	2.19	133.24

Table XXVI

COUNTIES.	Northern Insane Hospital, Elgin	Eastern Insane Hospital, Kan- kakee	Central Insane Hospital, Jack- sonville	Southern Insane Hospital, Anna	Western Insane Hospital, Wa- tertown	Asylum for In- curable Insane, South Barton- ville	Asylum for In- sane Criminals, Chester
Moultrie		26.54				1.00	1.00
Ogle	38.85				.07	7.95	
Peoria		1.00	126.78		.10	35.64	4.36
Perry				25.37		.68	1.00
Platt			26.33			2.00	1.00
Pike			48.53			4.42	
Pope				8.44		2.00	
Pulaski		.32		26.52		2.00	2.00
Putnam					7.29		
Randolph		.82		34.42		4.22	.87
Richland		.07		28.52		4.00	
Rock Island		3.00			112.61	8.10	2.00
Saline				21.85		1.00	
Sangamon			106.34			15.39	
Schuyler			27.91			3.00	
Scott			18.85			3.07	
Shelby				34.01		4.00	1.00
Stark					15.33	1.00	
St. Clair				119.44		14.80	7.57
Stephenson	41.31	1.00				4.14	2.21
Tazewell			47.74			12.51	
Union				36.44		4.00	.52
Vermilion		95.76				8.43	4.81
Wabash				24.66		2.00	
Warren					41.80	11.43	
Washington				24.67		3.00	
Wayne				27.53		4.96	1.00
White				27.26		1.64	1.00
Whiteside					62.52	3.11	1.00
Will	1.00	95.48				9.80	4.00
Williamson				23.75		2.00	
Winnebago	58.02	1.00				12.00	3.00
Woodford		1.00	30.63			6.58	1.00
State at large	1.00		10.88				
Total	1,174.37	2,199.09	1,308.73	1,115.37	754.10	728.57	179.36

—Concluded.

Total.	Training School for Girls, Geneva	Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, Chicago...	Soldiers' Widows' Home, Wilmington...	Soldiers' Orphan's Home, Normal	Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Quincy	Asylum for Feeble-Minded, Lincoln	Industrial Home for the Blind, Chicago	Institution for the Blind, Jacksonville	School for the Deaf, Jacksonville
46.97	.....	.05	1.00	3.00	9.65	4.00	.....	1.00	1.00
65.96	.....	.....	1.00	2.00	7.73	7.88	36	3.90	1.00
294.28	5.29	.....	.....	6.00	80.76	20.42	.....	.....	7.00
50.57	2.80	1.98	4.54	4.00	9.72	3.63	.....	.....	2.83
37.76	.....	1.32	.....	1.00	1.00	4.00	.....	1.00	1.00
91.85	.....	1.00	.....	2.00	21.12	8.00	.....	3.00	4.30
22.08	.....	1.23	68	4.00	.....	2.00	.....	1.00	5.00
42.32	82	50	.....	.....	7.48	1.27	.....	.....	1.28
13.74	.....	23	.....	.....	3.71	1.00	.....	.....	2.00
52.01	.....	21	1.00	1.00	5.01	3.00	.....	1.00	3.82
53.16	1.73	.....	.....	4.00	1.00	7.78	89	.....	4.00
174.22	2.58	.....	.....	5.00	23.81	12.96	1.00	18	2.00
38.89	.....	19	1.00	2.00	2.73	7.45	.....	.....	5.00
258.50	3.27	1.17	2.06	15.02	72.98	32.14	.....	5.00	8.90
47.70	.....	15	1.00	2.00	7.43	4.73	.....	1.00	1.00
29.65	.....	1.07	.....	3.00	3.74	1.00	.....	3.00	3.00
56.08	1.18	.....	.....	2.00	7.37	1.00	.....	.....	.....
26.49	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.08	3.00	.....	3.89	13.23
274.20	3.10	48	.....	14.02	82.18	18.96	.....	.....	3.18
76.31	4.34	84	1.00	2.00	11.29	6.00	.....	1.00	3.00
98.83	.03	.08	1.00	4.00	22.12	9.41	.....	.....	3.41
68.97	.....	1.59	1.00	10.01	7.00	6.52	.....	1.06	3.97
185.79	21.72	1.65	.....	18.03	17.57	17.14	.....	.....	.....
38.59	.....	.13	.....	6.00	1.63	3.00	.....	58	1.00
71.18	.....	.01	.....	5.00	9.89	1.71	.....	.....	2.00
48.98	.....	.41	.....	8.01	5.73	5.14	.....	1.92	2.76
51.38	.....	.51	.....	2.00	2.05	8.21	.....	.....	5.00
51.51	.11	.64	.....	6.00	3.57	6.92	.....	1.00	5.98
103.27	.....	.45	4.83	.....	22.10	8.96	.....	.....	1.00
155.13	1.19	1.84	.....	3.00	17.51	17.47	89	2.00	6.00
47.66	1.14	1.78	.....	.....	4.27	7.00	1.00	2.65	4.00
107.05	.....	.66	1.00	1.00	14.96	11.08	.96	2.00	1.00
65.92	.....	.35	.....	1.00	7.65	11.82	.....	1.00	7.03
11.89	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11,568.03	232.36	155.91	74.54	315.20	1,532.99	1,240.27	67.01	202.19	466.16

TABLE XXVII—Showing the cost, by counties, of the fiscal year ending

COUNTIES.	Northern Insane Hospital, Elgin	Eastern Insane Hospital, Kankakee	Central Insane Hospital, Jacksonville	Southern Insane Hospital, Alton	Western Insane Hospital, Watertown	Asylum for Incurable Insane, South Bartonville	Asylum for Insane Criminals, Chester
Adams			\$13,204 86			\$1,503 33	\$422 25
Alexander				\$ 5,564 06		774 11	105 07
Bond				2,269 38		464 47	
Boone	\$ 3,519 01					865 46	
Brown			2,796 03			309 65	
Bureau		\$289 16			\$9,816 74	1,122 46	308 31
Calhoun			1,722 80			154 82	198 24
Carroll					4,374 46		198 24
Cass			4,566 85			182 69	
Champaign		9,355 67				942 87	473 79
Christian			5,839 18			475 30	168 50
Clark		4,346 07				619 29	
Clay				2,725 99		309 65	
Clinton				3,849 75		464 47	198 24
Coles		6,733 05				774 11	235 91
Cook	114,845 26	195,317 00			14,875 10	33,882 88	14,899 72
Crawford				4,081 57		309 65	
Cumberland		3,072 31				309 65	
DeKalb	7,064 35					891 78	
DeWitt		66 50	3,326 99			441 24	198 24
Douglas		4,250 64				464 47	
DuPage	5,643 91	88 74				619 29	
Edgar		5,517 15				868 55	198 24
Edwards		56 38		1,514 74			198 24
Effingham				3,890 76		619 29	
Fayette				5,879 89		464 47	
Ford		4,227 50				430 40	
Franklin				3,743 11		227 59	198 24
Fulton			10,463 71			1,473 91	396 48
Gallatin				1,897 53		464 47	
Green			5,145 83			309 65	
Grundy		4,333 06				464 47	
Hamilton				3,356 23		309 65	
Hancock			6,844 61			637 87	
Hardin				1,212 61		154 82	
Henderson			141 21		2,318 65		
Henry		144 58			9,058 54	1,796 04	
Iroquois		7,486 30				309 65	87 23
Jackson				5,871 69		619 29	792 96
Jasper				3,026 75		464 47	
Jefferson				5,108 85		478 40	188 33
Jersey			3,233 79			422 67	
Jo Daviess					6,814 20		87 23
Johnson				3,055 46		154 82	
Kane	14,424 98	289 15				1,623 73	624 46
Kankakee		9,108 43				309 65	769 17
Kendall	2,645 01					309 65	
Knox		144 58			9,596 58	2,373 43	396 48
Lake	7,572 96					774 11	
LaSalle		16,175 50				1,830 00	198 24
Lawrence				2,978 91		464 47	
Lee	7,047 89	50 60				1,190 58	396 48
Livingston		7,502 20				1,238 58	277 54
Logan			5,298 33		23 39	281 71	198 24

*support of inmates in fifteen State institutions for the
June 30, 1903*

School for the Deaf, Jackson- ville.....	Institution for the Blind, Jack- sonville.....	Asylum for Fee- ble Minded, Lincoln.....	Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Quincy.....	Soldiers' Or- phans' Home, Normal.....	Soldiers' Wid- ows' Home, Wilmington.....	Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, Chicago.....	Training School for Girls, Ge- neva.....	Total.....
\$1,538 43	\$642 44	\$1,452 40	\$20,876 12	\$1,200 20	\$206 97	\$206 28	\$517 71	\$41,770 99
676 47	220 77	435 72	608 72	.....	41 39	448 44	795 59	9,670 37
634 65	.....	932 44	671 78	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,892 72
436 43	220 70	538 84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,580 51
218 22	.....	290 48	1,822 54	859 67	.....	56 06	.....	6,352 65
1,215 47	220 77	746 53	1,818 90	344 23	.....	215 26	.....	15,872 06
.....	.....	.....	789 40	.....	.....	4 48	.....	3,090 51
.....	.....	580 96	727 56	.....	.....	11 22	.....	5,892 44
231 31	287 00	1,161 92	1,321 73	1,373 25	.....	13 46	153 59	9,291 80
1,296 20	883 08	2,341 27	1,333 86	859 67	183 01	201 80	172 56	18,043 78
434 25	883 08	1,742 89	2,582 84	859 67	.....	38 12	.....	13,023 83
920 88	441 54	1,742 89	706 94	515 44	252 72	262 34	.....	9,808 11
26 20	703 02	817 71	472 91	171 24	.....	233 19	.....	5,459 91
436 43	.....	290 49	1,224 73	344 23	.....	8 97	.....	6,817 31
458 25	441 54	1,888 12	1,442 99	344 23	196 08	295 97	345 14	13,155 39
23,303 76	18,855 96	54,361 00	17,707 80	5,586 06	4,229 05	16,327 70	14,801 33	528,992 62
.....	.....	412 48	97 01	688 48	.....	311 67	.....	5,850 86
654 65	1,125 93	290 48	351 65	859 67	.....	67 27	13 82	6,745 43
436 43	474 65	1,546 80	606 30	515 44	226 59	98 66	82 84	11,943 84
436 43	.....	1,513 40	1,411 47	515 44	.....	560 55	.....	8,470 26
218 22	.....	580 96	109 13	171 24	.....	369 97	172 56	6,387 19
872 87	.....	848 20	230 39	171 24	.....	8 97	.....	8,481 61
436 43	220 77	974 56	454 72	171 24	169 93	94 18	143 24	9,249 01
.....	.....	329 69	97 01	.....	.....	71 75	.....	2,287 81
848 86	.....	871 44	333 46	171 24	.....	213 01	94 92	7,042 98
432 07	.....	684 08	939 76	1,546 30	.....	307 19	.....	10,253 76
654 65	90 72	817 71	333 47	1,030 87	.....	26 91	.....	7,614 23
872 87	.....	412 48	60 63	.....	.....	278 04	.....	5,792 96
1,514 42	441 54	2,178 60	3,993 09	1,244 85	.....	522 44	1,304 63	23,553 67
218 22	.....	248 36	582 05	.....	68 82	.....	.....	3,479 45
872 87	.....	1,016 68	2,267 56	344 23	.....	107 63	172 56	10,237 01
436 43	.....	290 48	351 65	.....	217 88	76 24	.....	6,170 21
654 65	220 77	580 96	397 73	515 44	.....	298 22	.....	6,338 65
218 22	664 51	1,161 92	4,250 16	.....	.....	96 42	.....	13,873 71
187 67	220 77	94 40	242 52	171 24	.....	.....	.....	2,284 03
.....	.....	393 60	575 98	.....	.....	17 94	50 05	3,497 43
1,091 08	147 91	848 20	2,043 23	171 24	.....	20 18	.....	15,324 00
183 30	.....	598 39	405 00	688 48	.....	710 78	63 86	10,532 99
1,073 62	.....	1,888 12	3,389 21	1,546 28	.....	320 64	733 44	16,235 25
654 65	441 54	393 60	90 94	2,748 37	.....	161 44	.....	7,981 76
859 77	.....	580 96	796 68	344 23	.....	163 68	754 13	9,275 03
600 10	.....	580 96	2,267 56	344 23	.....	85 20	840 42	8,374 93
.....	688 80	1,016 68	939 76	.....	.....	.....	438 33	9,985 00
.....	.....	290 48	647 53	515 44	.....	437 23	.....	5,100 96
1,963 95	732 95	4,127 72	1,788 58	344 23	505 48	53 82	1,356 40	27,840 45
903 41	189 86	1,615 06	375 91	171 24	.....	224 22	.....	13,666 95
346 97	.....	145 24	363 78	.....	.....	154 72	172 56	4,137 93
968 89	.....	2,239 60	3,995 31	1,373 25	.....	107 63	978 48	22,174 23
1,097 63	220 77	580 96	548 09	.....	.....	47 09	188 11	11,029 71
3,489 27	.....	1,622 33	1,789 80	.....	335 52	356 51	.....	25,797 17
207 31	.....	974 56	.....	515 44	217 88	448 44	.....	5,807 01
218 22	220 77	1,161 92	1,794 65	.....	217 88	121 08	.....	12,420 07
1,309 30	441 54	1,253 42	1,151 97	344 23	.....	139 02	.....	13,657 80
2,219 28	.....	2,563 48	3,355 26	2,401 10	374 74	177 14	.....	16,595 71

Table XXVII

COUNTIES.	Northern Insane Hospital, Elgin	Eastern Insane Hospital, Kan- kakee	Central Insane Hospital, Jack- sonville	Southern Insane Hospital, Anna	Western Insane Hospital, Wat- ertown	Asylum for In- curable Insane, South Barton- ville	Asylum for In- sane Criminals Chester
Macon		\$144 58	\$9,067 32			\$1,024 92	\$594 72
Macoupin			8,608 37			606 90	749 35
Madison				\$11,752 95		1,393 40	1,274 68
Marion				5,601 00		619 29	172 47
Marshall					\$3,430 50	464 47	
Mason			3,568 45			774 11	3 96
Massac				2,751 97		464 47	
McDonough			6,326 37			1,066 73	37 67
McHenry	\$5,882 58	144 58				1,291 22	
McLean	120 15	722 89	12,603 30			1,507 97	594 72
Menard			2,338 48			600 71	
Mercer					4,708 85	656 45	198 24
Monroe				3,371 26		272 49	198 24
Montgomery			5,782 70			659 54	198 24
Morgan			7,650 95			1,026 47	
Moultrie		3,533 53				154 82	198 24
Ogle	6,029 05					1,179 75	
Peoria		153 25	15,002 51			4,753 05	779 08
Perry				3,821 04		154 82	198 24
Platt			3,352 40			309 64	150 66
Pike			6,577 72			568 20	
Pope				1,596 77		309 64	
Pulaski				2,786 14		309 64	283 48
Putnam					1,128 36		
Randolph				5,163 53		464 47	198 24
Richland		144 58		3,723 98		619 29	
Rock Island		433 73			13,295 40	1,393 40	396 48
Saline				2,585 18		264 75	
Sangamon			14,615 58			2,015 79	95 16
Schuyler			2,870 87			462 92	
Scott			2,491 00			309 64	
Shelby				5,121 15		619 29	198 24
Stark					1,764 10	154 82	
St. Clair				15,684 73		1,854 77	1,090 32
Stephenson	6,373 06	144 58				774 11	396 48
Tazewell			5,552 49			1,082 21	
Union				5,413 71		619 29	
Vermilion		12,530 64				1,128 66	909 92
Wabash				3,222 25		309 64	
Warren					5,495 95	1,867 16	
Washington				3,520 28		464 47	
Wayne				3,803 27		309 64	198 24
White				3,814 20		309 64	79 30
Whiteside					8 109 07	591 42	235 90
Will	164 59	11,936 40				1,681 37	787 00
Williamson				3,528 48		309 64	
Winnebago	9,181 03	144 58				1,893 48	594 72
Woodford		144 58	4,271 70			309 64	198 24
State at large	164 59		915 06				
Expense not appor- tioned				4 55	30 47		1 40
	\$190,678 41	\$308,730 49	\$174,199 46	\$147,243 75	\$94,840 36	\$106,934 30	\$33,420 70

—Concluded.

School for the Deaf, Jacksonville.....	Institution for the Blind, Jacksonville.....	Asylum for Feeble Minded, Lincoln.....	Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Quincy.....	Soldiers' Orphan's Home, Normal.....	Soldiers' Widows' Home, Wilmington.....	Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, Chicago.....	Training School for Girls, Geneva.....	Total.....
\$1,123 81	\$1,079 57	\$1,368 16	\$1,026 82	\$2,232 92	\$370 38	\$105 39	\$220 89	\$19,259 48
2,670 96	620 36	1,346 37	2,849 61	171 24		17 94	160 49	17,801 59
1,119 45	918 40	2,736 32	7,211 30	171 24	217 88	17 94	619 53	27,433 09
1,309 30	441 54	1,491 61	333 47	859 67		495 53	24 17	11,348 05
		1,016 68	647 53		104 57	44 85		5,708 60
1,527 51		1,513 40	454 72	688 48				8,530 63
218 22	176 62	290 48	333 47		217 88	100 90		4,554 01
643 74	1,103 85	1,507 59	1,788 58	1,030 87			148 42	13,653 82
436 43	441 54	1,253 42	647 53			53 82	8 63	10,159 75
1,743 55	905 16	4,187 21	2,806 17	1,886 81		179 38	943 96	28,201 27
218 22	220 77	530 13	962 80			109 87		4,980 98
	214 15	580 96	1,182 28		313 74	62 79		7,917 46
1,106 35	220 77	290 48	818 51		89 32			6,367 42
1,385 68		1,201 14	2,524 43	171 24		107 63	119 08	12,149 68
4,637 09	1,894 20	1,898 45	3,254 62		217 88	6 73	53 51	20,639 90
218 22		530 13	606 30	688 48	217 88	2 25		6,149 85
218 22	205 31	746 54	606 30	344 23		62 79		9,392 19
1,654 08	1,300 33	2,842 35	9,467 68	1,244 85	1,246 27	542 62	1,742 97	40,729 04
877 23		538 84	1,212 60	688 48		361 00	512 53	8,364 78
589 19	200 90	726 20	109 13	688 48		204 04		6,330 64
1,309 30	883 08	1,006 51	4,052 51	688 48		96 42		15,182 22
1,309 30	214 15	290 48	415 92	688 48		186 11		5,010 85
218 22		145 24	618 42		176 47	17 94	181 20	4,736 75
803 04			212 20	171 24				2,314 84
654 65	236 22	435 72	1,212 60			13 46		8,378 89
809 59	203 10	848 20	212 21	859 67		239 92	298 56	7,959 10
436 43	203 10	1,555 52	2,490 68	515 44	202 61	100 90	195 02	21,218 71
859 77	220 77	290 48	212 20	344 23		376 69		5,154 07
2,088 33	1,549 80	4,056 55	8,488 20	2,748 37	435 76	74 00	429 72	36,597 26
218 22	220 77	726 20	1,127 72	688 48	217 88			6,533 06
			606 30	859 67				4,266 61
1,091 08	816 84	145 24	848 82	344 23		170 41	210 55	9,565 85
		435 72	737 26			56 06		3,147 96
2,801 90	883 08	2,849 61	9,864 50	1,717 50		31 39	503 92	37,499 60
781 22		871 44	1,303 55		291 95		269 22	11,205 61
984 16		1,452 40	2,273 63	515 44	217 88	123 32		12,201 53
1,309 30		871 44	636 61	2,748 37		809 44		12,408 16
	441 54	2,217 82	1,826 17	859 67		836 34	3,391 07	24,141 83
436 43		435 72	80 03	859 67		174 90		6,518 64
436 43		145 24	882 57	1,244 85		8 97		10,081 17
654 65		671 01	818 51	344 23		121 08		6,594 23
872 87	220 77	819 15	242 52	515 44		226 47		7,208 37
1,307 11		726 20	242 52	1,244 85		302 70		8,026 52
639 37	419 46	848 20	1,637 01			103 14		12,583 57
2,057 78	271 54	2,033 36	2,303 94	344 23	780 89	235 44	36 25	22,632 79
432 07	463 61	1,016 68	949 46	688 49		1,026 93		8,415 36
436 43	796 98	1,584 57	982 21		350 78	69 51	712 73	16,747 02
1,913 76		1,742 89	363 78			17 94		8,962 53
								1,079 65
								36 42
\$105,558 30	\$48,334 05	\$161,870 67	\$182,923 72	\$61,943 59	\$13,331 84	\$33,474 12	\$35,128 69	\$1,698,612 45

TABLE XXVIII—Showing the cost, by counties, of the support of inmates in sixteen State institutions for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.

COUNTIES.	Northern Insane Hospital, Elgin.	Eastern Insane Hospital, Kankakee.	Central Insane Hospital, Jacksonville	Southern Insane Hospital, Anna.	Western Insane Hospital, Watertown.	Asylum for Incurable Insane So. Bartonville.	Asylum for Insane Criminals, Chester.	School for the Deaf, Jacksonville
Adams.....			\$14,307 25	.....	.....	\$ 1,655 27	\$ 715 14	\$ 1,221 24
Alexander.....				\$6,133 20	.....	392 64	119 87	539 79
Bond.....				2,536 84	.....	499 27	.....	488 50
Boone.....						769 27	.....	244 25
Brown.....			2,809 41	.....	.....	392 94	.....	310 20
Bureau.....					9,189 72	648 40	413 38	1,160 18
Calhoun.....		\$ 301 17	1,774 19	.....	.....	129 68	206 69	.....
Carroll.....					4,306 79	.....	206 69	.....
Cass.....			4,312 05	.....	.....	129 68	.....	976 99
Champaign.....		9,941 88	.....	.....	.....	1,290 32	489 85	1,892 92
Christian.....			6,373 63	.....	.....	648 40	53 74	1,221 24
Clark.....		4,165 52	.....	.....	.....	479 82	.....	1,221 24
Clay.....				4,737 08	.....	259 36	.....	244 25
Coles.....		7,791 68	.....	4,289 61	.....	389 04	206 69	488 50
Cook.....	107,646 57	205,425 32	.....	.....	15,187 30	648 40	206 69	920 82
Crawford.....				4,673 12	.....	27,112 24	16,063 79	26,171 17
Cumberland.....		3,435 83	.....	.....	.....	226 94	.....	.....
DeKalb.....	6,537 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	356 62	.....	732 74
DeWitt.....			3,615 96	.....	.....	778 08	.....	488 50
Douglas.....		3,588 67	.....	.....	.....	385 15	206 69	488 50
DuPage.....		145 35	.....	.....	.....	389 04	.....	244 25
Edgar.....	4,975 80	6,456 61	.....	.....	.....	518 72	.....	244 25
Edwards.....						518 72	206 69	488 50
Efingham.....				1,678 91	.....	.....	206 69	.....
Fayette.....				4,148 99	.....	518 72	.....	976 99
Ford.....		4,901 27	.....	6,565 09	.....	.....	.....	250 66
Franklin.....						389 04	171 55	732 74
Fulton.....			9,901 92	4,745 55	.....	259 36	.....	1,221 24
Gallatin.....				2,639 11	.....	1,29 68	280 42	1,839 19
Greene.....			5,817 22	.....	.....	1,908 90	.....	244 25
Grundy.....		5,080 97	.....	.....	.....	389 04	4 14	976 99
Hamilton.....				3,710 08	.....	352 73	43 40	488 50
Hancock.....			6,606 65	.....	.....	478 52	.....	1,221 24
Hardin.....						259 36	.....	.....
Henderson.....			66 14	1,215 87	2,434 33	1,066 90	.....	1,703 44
						129 68		

Henry.....	149 84	.....	.....	.....	8,582 43	.....	1,526 34	.....	68 20	.....	969 67
Ingonis.....	8,687 72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	259 36	.....	1,064 44	.....	1,058 28
Jackson.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	518 72	.....	.....	.....	1,689 24
Jasper.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,803 83	.....	.....	.....	1,221 24
Jefferson.....	116 37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,275 36	.....	.....	.....	1,244 25
Jersey.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
JoDavies.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Johnson.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kaue.....	14,700 53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,539 64	.....	.....	.....	185 63
Kankakee.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,198 23
Kendall.....	2,336 14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	732 74
Knox.....	217 27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	488 50
Lake.....	6,709 51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,132 16
LaSalle.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,709 73
Lawrence.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,281 70
Lee.....	6,634 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	244 25
Livingston.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	354 16
Logan.....	8,812 09	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,128 43
Macon.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,927 85
Macopin.....	149 84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,296 96
Madison.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,613 46
Marion.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,905 14
Marshall.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,953 98
Mason.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Massac.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,397 10
McDonough.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	244 25
McHenry.....	149 84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	488 50
McLean.....	749 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	732 74
Menard.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,890 48
Mercer.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	244 25
Monroe.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montgomery.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,221 24
Morgan.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,221 24
Moultrie.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,115 60
Ogle.....	3,975 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	244 25
Peoria.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	244 25
Perry.....	149 84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	244 25
Piatt.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,709 73
Pike.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	691 22
Pope.....	47 92	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	244 25
Pulaski.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,307 75
Putnam.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	488 50
Randolph.....	122 87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	933 03
Richland.....	10 49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	976 99
Rock Island.....	449 52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	488 50
Saline.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,221 24
Sangamon.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,173 81
Schuyler.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	244 25
Scott.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shelby.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	732 74

TABLE XXVIII—Showing the cost, by counties, of the support of inmates in sixteen State institutions for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Northern Insane Hospital, Elgin.	Eastern Insane Hospital, Kankakee.	Central Insane Hospital, Jacksonville.	Southern Insane Hospital, Anna.	Western Insane Hospital, Watertown.	Asylum for Incurable Insane So., Bartonville.	Asylum for Insane Criminals, Chester.	School for the Deaf, Jacksonville.
Stark.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,989 25	128 68	.....	.....
St. Clair.....	6,332 41	149 84	.....	16,965 26	.....	1,919 28	1,564 63	3,231 40
Stephenson.....	.....	.....	6,863 90	.....	.....	1,356 86	456 79	776 71
Tazewell.....	.....	.....	.....	5,175 93	.....	1,522 30	.....	732 74
Union.....	.....	14,348 86	.....	.....	.....	513 71	107 47	969 66
Vermilion.....	.....	.....	.....	3,502 71	.....	1,093 21	994 13	.....
Wabash.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,436 38	.....	244 00
Warren.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,424 04	1,436 23	.....	483 50
Washington.....	.....	.....	.....	3,504 13	.....	389 04	.....	674 12
Wayne.....	.....	.....	.....	3,910 38	.....	643 21	208 69	1,221 06
White.....	.....	.....	.....	3,872 01	.....	213 68	208 69	1,455 72
Whiteside.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,112 70	403 31	208 69	244 23
Williamson.....	153 29	14,306 72	.....	.....	.....	1,270 87	828 76	1,465 43
Winnebago.....	.....	149 84	.....	3,373 45	.....	1,259 36	.....	976 92
Wood.....	8,863 90	149 84	4,403 88	.....	.....	1,556 16	620 07	244 23
State at large.....	153 29	.....	1,564 28	.....	.....	953 30	208 69	1,717 06
Expenses not apportioned.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	\$180,019 45	\$329,512 84	\$188,165 29	\$158,427 18	\$97,853 23	\$94,481 29	\$37,071 60	\$113,853 27

Table XXVIII—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Institution for the Blind, Jacksonville	Industrial Home for the Blind, Chicago.	Asylum for Feeble-Minded, Lincoln.	Soldiers' & Sailors' Home, Quincy.	Soldiers' Orphans' Home, Normal.	Soldiers' Widows' Home, Wilmington.	Charitable Eye & Ear Infirmary, Chicago.	Training School for Girls.	Total.
Adams.....	\$ 728 22		\$1,615 13	\$21,877 22	\$ 598 94	\$ 308 52	\$ 270 68	\$ 400 34	\$43,672 90
Alexander.....	480 62		568 15	707 22	199 65		350 81	850 28	10,543 32
Bond.....			984 67	450 55					4,940 13
Boone.....		320 55	551 24		598 94		7 52		5,485 11
Brown.....	216 03		276 62	1,212 38	598 94		162 88	127 38	5,889 75
Bureau.....	242 74	60 76	680 05	2,916 49	399 29		641 49		16,488 96
Calhoun.....	242 74			378 87			27 57		2,759 74
Carroll.....	320 41		688 06	665 85			87 71		6,177 84
Cass.....	728 22	387 42	1,007 39	1,249 00	798 58		100 23	165 43	9,089 76
Champaign.....	956 39		2,249 05	987 06	598 94	155 86	205 48	74 44	19,101 08
Christian.....	242 74		1,437 35	3,065 26	399 29	205 06	165 38	283 25	14,773 53
Clark.....	242 74		1,361 56	656 70	199 65	205 06	295 69		9,067 64
Clay.....	485 48		828 86	328 35			248 06	253 10	7,787 24
Clinton.....		674 84	362 44	723 64			10 01		7,144 77
Coles.....	485 48		1,620 64	741 32	199 65	350 69	403 44	168 74	13,537 55
Cook.....	19,370 65	16,101 71	58,578 29	18,000 11	5,602 07	5,301 32	22,589 79	16,985 37	590,185 70
Crawford.....	242 74		533 32	138 91	598 94		97 73		6,511 70
Cumberland.....	242 74		275 62	257 63	998 23		162 88	105 43	6,627 72
DeKalb.....	1,182 14		1,503 50	702 17	199 65	382 45	233 04	312 67	12,475 26
DeWitt.....			1,575 16	1,016 63			350 81	182 35	7,521 16
Douglas.....			603 60	219 74	199 65		42 60		5,728 11
DuPage.....			828 86	251 31	199 65	67 68	57 63	66 18	7,204 54
Edgar.....			853 04	632 71	399 29		137 82	23 17	9,747 05
Edward.....			238 41	358 69			20 05		2,620 49
Effingham.....	133 50		828 86	330 87	199 65	102 54	210 49		11,718 55
Fayette.....			802 05	863 52	2,537 40		180 42		8,185 84
Ford.....			749 30	143 97	998 23		280 65		7,258 10
Franklin.....	162 63	330 68	497 49	176 80	1,197 88	324 03	285 62	1,253 91	23,218 86
Fulton.....			2,331 74	3,765 97			12 53		4,173 22
Gallatin.....			359 68	204 58	199 65		231 54	165 43	10,706 43
Greene.....	94 66		964 67	1,899 40	399 29	205 06	85 20		7,385 47
Grundy.....			362 44	463 53			228 03		6,440 17
Hamilton.....			525 05	239 95	399 29				14,050 16
Hancock.....	475 77		1,256 82	3,712 92		205 06			2,841 86
Hardin.....	485 48		245 30	896 24	399 29				3,517 40
Henderson.....			413 43	255 10					14,194 39
Henry.....			964 67	1,968 86			17 54	330 86	10,817 83
Iroquois.....			689 05	253 89	199 65		496 13	158 81	14,817 83
Jackson.....	424 79		1,513 15	1,899 23	1,708 81		67 66	1,129 71	15,823 07

Table XXVIII—Concluded.

COUNTIES.	Institution for the Blind, Jacksonville	Industrial Home for the Blind, Chicago.	Asylum for Feeble-Minded, Lincoln.	Soldiers' & Sailors' Home, Quincy.	Soldiers' Orphans' Home, Normal.	Soldiers' Widows' Home, William's g'n	Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, Chicago.	Training School for Girls, Geneva.	Total.
Jasper.....	\$485 48	\$337 42	\$ 617 38	\$ 126 29	\$1,599 16	.....	\$100 23	.....	\$ 8,128 07
Jefferson.....	235 45	.....	683 53	863 82	798 58	.....	340 79	\$ 491 32	10,417 50
Jo Daviess.....	774 81	.....	638 06	2,667 24	199 65	.....	90 21	440 04	7,994 98
Johnson.....	.....	.....	964 67	837 09	.....	.....	22 55	802 74	9,883 31
Kane.....	728 22	.....	275 62	884 13	798 58	.....	255 59	.....	6,078 87
Kankakee.....	194 19	307 06	4,082 99	1,706 17	199 65	\$800 30	37 59	1,015 70	27,766 15
Kendall.....	.....	.....	318 25	318 25	.....	.....	403 44	.....	13,576 65
Knox.....	.....	.....	2,266 97	3,062 41	798 58	.....	37 57	137 16	3,474 38
Lake.....	.....	803 07	530 56	482 42	.....	34 86	167 89	1,187 75	23,006 90
LaSalle.....	435 48	323 94	1,770 22	2,194 91	199 65	391 70	230 67	1,155 50	11,481 81
Lawrence.....	242 74	.....	1,964 67	2,667 24	.....	205 08	182 93	.....	27,853 60
Lee.....	368 96	.....	1,972 38	2,221 44	.....	205 08	77 68	.....	4,602 58
Livingston.....	.....	.....	2,538 46	4,470 66	.....	.....	87 70	.....	12,779 27
Logan.....	.....	.....	1,972 06	2,256 80	.....	205 08	117 77	.....	13,689 22
Macon.....	970 96	651 23	1,972 06	2,256 80	.....	205 08	117 77	.....	18,911 84
Macoupin.....	706 37	.....	1,740 54	3,970 53	1,197 88	221 49	258 10	287 85	20,322 68
Madison.....	905 42	.....	2,917 43	9,215 38	798 58	205 08	175 41	64 52	19,966 88
Marion.....	485 48	327 31	1,719 86	863 82	1,197 88	.....	491 11	1,161 27	31,476 03
Marshall.....	.....	.....	828 86	702 17	.....	205 08	55 13	200 17	13,363 27
Mason.....	242 74	.....	1,991 00	539 25	998 23	.....	120 28	.....	6,211 27
Massac.....	1,196 70	.....	273 62	327 09	.....	205 08	.....	135 65	9,020 41
McDonough.....	242 74	.....	1,671 14	1,649 34	798 58	.....	40 09	284 47	5,208 97
McHenry.....	852 12	.....	1,455 06	3,945 70	.....	.....	215 50	.....	13,773 23
McLean.....	242 74	.....	4,510 52	3,945 70	1,197 88	.....	55 13	932 86	20,373 82
Menard.....	242 74	.....	694 75	3,945 70	.....	.....	15 48	.....	25,362 68
Merced.....	242 74	.....	945 71	1,295 35	.....	133 30	.....	158 81	8,369 18
Monroe.....	242 74	.....	945 71	1,295 35	.....	205 08	.....	.....	7,290 23
Montgomery.....	2,184 66	313 81	1,807 39	3,709 27	568 94	.....	42 60	362 29	19,811 13
Morgan.....	.....	.....	2,553 20	3,709 27	.....	205 08	67 66	.....	22,870 03
Moultrie.....	242 74	.....	1,085 91	1,378 67	568 94	205 08	12 53	.....	7,142 83
Ogle.....	946 68	121 48	2,814 08	10,199 18	1,197 88	931 06	245 57	875 10	42,954 99
Peoria.....	.....	.....	500 25	1,227 53	798 58	.....	330 77	443 20	7,907 38
Perry.....	242 74	.....	553 24	1,126 30	199 65	.....	240 58	.....	5,856 41
Pike.....	728 22	.....	1,109 48	2,667 24	386 29	170 22	250 58	.....	18,918 97
Polk.....	242 74	.....	275 62	.....	798 58	.....	135 21	.....	4,394 57
Polk.....	.....	.....	175 01	944 64	.....	205 08	70 16	52 94	6,298 28
Putnam.....	.....	.....	137 81	498 53	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,110 96

Randolph.....	242 74	300 33	413 43	632 71	199 65	.....	.....	52 62	.....	8,213 14
Richland.....	43 69	337 42	1,072 16	136 29	798 58	.....	.....	275 64	.....	8,416 39
Rock Island.....	.....	.....	1,786 01	3,006 96	998 23	.....	.....	225 52	.....	24,043 98
Saline.....	.....	.....	1,026 68	344 77	399 29	.....	205 06	47 61	.....	6,272 85
Sangamon.....	1,213 70	.....	4,429 21	9,216 66	2,998 08	.....	422 46	293 18	.....	88,573 70
Schuyler.....	242 74	.....	651 81	938 33	399 29	.....	205 06	37 59	.....	7,120 95
Scott.....	728 22	.....	137 81	472 32	598 94	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,317 36
Shelby.....	.....	.....	137 81	930 76	399 29	.....	.....	268 12	.....	8,948 35
Stark.....	.....	.....	413 43	894 13	.....	.....	.....	27 57	.....	3,454 06
St. Clair.....	944 25	.....	2,612 87	10,378 51	2,799 04	.....	205 08	120 28	.....	41,253 44
Stephenson.....	.....	.....	826 86	1,425 82	399 29	.....	205 08	210 49	.....	11,938 13
Tazewell.....	242 74	.....	1,296 79	2,667 24	798 58	.....	205 08	20 05	.....	14,454 38
Union.....	.....	.....	2,868 52	884 03	1,998 46	.....	.....	398 42	.....	10,951 21
Vermilion.....	257 30	.....	2,362 06	2,218 91	3,599 62	.....	.....	413 46	.....	23,890 56
Wabash.....	140 78	.....	413 43	205 85	1,197 88	.....	.....	32 58	.....	5,996 99
Warren.....	.....	.....	235 65	1,249 00	998 23	.....	.....	2 51	.....	9,890 18
Washington.....	.....	.....	708 34	723 64	1,599 16	.....	.....	102 74	.....	7,701 17
Wayne.....	466 06	.....	1,131 42	450 85	399 29	.....	.....	127 80	.....	8,364 72
White.....	242 74	.....	953 61	2,664 71	1,197 88	.....	990 54	160 37	.....	8,528 05
Whiteside.....	.....	.....	1,234 77	2,211 33	.....	.....	.....	112 76	.....	14,212 47
Will.....	485 48	340 33	2,407 54	539 25	598 94	.....	.....	461 07	.....	24,185 74
Williamson.....	643 26	337 42	964 67	1,889 29	199 65	.....	205 06	163 38	.....	8,139 37
Winnebago.....	485 48	323 91	1,526 93	1,966 57	199 65	.....	.....	188 60	.....	16,448 57
Woodford.....	242 74	.....	1,628 91	.....	.....	.....	.....	87 71	.....	10,456 35
State at large.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,717 57
Expense not apportioned.....	1 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 59	.....	.....	2 89
Total.....	\$49,080 78	\$22,610 72	\$170,917 91	\$193,601 33	\$82,923 47	\$15,287 21	\$39,069 08	\$58,437 77	\$1,791,322 42	

TABLE XXIX—Showing distribution of epileptics in the State of Illinois according to age and sex

COUNTIES.	UNDER 10 YEARS.		10-19 YEARS.		20-29 YEARS.		30-39 YEARS.		40-49 YEARS.		50-59 YEARS.		60-69 YEARS.		70-79 YEARS.		80-89 YEARS.		AGE NOT GIVEN.		TOTAL.	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Adams	1	1	2	1	6	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	18	10
Alexander	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Bond	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4
Boone	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Brown	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Calhoun	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Calloway	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cass	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Champaign	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Christian	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Clark	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Clay	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Clinton	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Coles	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cook	27	10	73	76	70	53	68	36	88	20	23	7	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	318	208
Crawford	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cumberland	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
DeKalb	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
DeWitt	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Douglas	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
DuPage	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Edgar	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Edwards	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Effingham	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Fayette	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ford	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Franklin	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Fulton	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Gallatin	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Greene	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Grundy	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Hamilton	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Table XXIX—Concluded.

COUNTIES.	UNDER 10 YEARS.		10-19 YEARS.		20-29 YEARS.		30-39 YEARS.		40-49 YEARS.		50-59 YEARS.		60-69 YEARS.		70-79 YEARS.		80-89 YEARS.		AGE NOT GIVEN.		TOTAL.	
	Male ...	Female ..	Male ...	Female ..	Male ...	Female ..	Male ...	Female ..	Male ...	Female ..	Male ...	Female ..	Male ...	Female ..	Male ...	Female ..	Male ...	Female ..	Male ...	Female ..	Male ...	Female ..
Schuyler.....																						
Scott.....																						
Shelby.....																						
Stark.....																						
St. Clair.....																						
Stephenson.....																						
Tazewell.....																						
Union.....																						
Vermilion.....																						
Wabash.....																						
Warren.....																						
Washington.....																						
Wayne.....																						
White.....																						
Whiteside.....																						
Will.....																						
Willamson.....																						
Winnebago.....																						
Woodford.....																						
Total.....	67	39	214	192	315	245	241	145	181	95	96	30	65	25	20	13	2	1	22	6	1,223	791

TABLE XXX—Showing the number of idiotic and feeble-minded women between the ages of 15 and 45 years in the State, as reported by 710 supervisors,

COUNTY.	Receiving aid.	Receiving family care.	Total number.
Adams	12	3	15
Alexander		4	4
Bond			
Boone		1	1
Brown			
Bureau		2	2
Calhoun			
Carroll		2	2
Cass			
Champaign		5	5
Christian		1	1
Clark		1	1
Clay			
Clinton	1		1
Coles		1	1
Cook	1	12	13
Crawford			
Cumberland		1	1
DeKalb	1	2	3
DeWitt			
Douglas	1	1	2
DuPage	1	1	2
Edgar		1	1
Edwards			
Effingham	3	8	11
Fayette			
Ford	3	4	7
Franklin	1	3	4
Fulton	8	10	18
Gallatin	1		1
Greene	3	5	8
Grundy	1		1
Hamilton		1	1
Hancock	1		1
Hardin	7	1	8
Henderson			
Henry		2	2
Iroquois		1	1
Jackson		2	2
Jasper		6	6
Jefferson		11	11
Jersey		1	1
JoDavies		11	11
Johnson			
Kane		1	1
Kankakee	2	5	7
Kendall		1	1
Knox		6	6
Lake		2	2
LaSalle		5	5
Lawrence	8	1	9
Livingston	2	6	8
Lee	2	3	5
Logan	1	3	4
Macon	3	7	10
Macoupin		4	4
Madison	1	2	3
Marion	14	2	16
Marshall		8	8
Mason			
Massac		3	3
McDonough	3	3	6
McHenry		10	10
McLean	2		2
Menard			
Mercer	1	5	6
Monroe		2	2
Montgomery	1	2	3
Morgan		2	2
Moultrie		1	1
Ogle	2	8	10
Peoria			
Perry			

Table XXX—Concluded.

COUNTY.	Receiving aid.	Receiving family care.	Total number.
Piatt			
Pike		1	1
Pope		1	1
Pulaski			
Putnam			
Randolph			
Richland		3	3
Rock Island		3	3
Saline		1	1
Sangamon			
Schuyler			
Scott			
Shelby	3	3	6
St. Clair	1	2	3
Stark			
Stephenson	3	2	5
Tazewell		5	5
Union			
Vermilion	2	4	6
Wabash	2		2
Warren		2	2
Washington		9	9
Wayne		1	1
White	1		1
Whiteside			
Will	5	5	10
Williamson			
Winnebago		3	3
Woodford		3	3
Total	104	241	345

TABLE XXXI—Showing the number of Inmates in the County Almshouses on June 30, 1904, and their classification, as reported by the Boards of Auxiliary Visitors and representatives of this Board.

COUNTIES.	INSANE.		EPILEPTICS.		IDiotic AND FEEBLE-MINDED.		DEAF MUTES.		BLIND.		CHILDREN UNDER 16 YEARS.		PAUPERS UNCLASSIFIED.		TOTAL.	
	Male ...	Female	Male ...	Female	Male ...	Female	Male ...	Female	Male ...	Female	Male ...	Female	Male ...	Female	Male ...	Female
Adams	8	2			1	6		1		1	1		65	18	74	27
Alexander		1			2	2								4	8	6
Bond	1	1	1	2										8	4	5
Boone					1	1								8	4	1
Brown					2	3		2	1					8	8	1
Bureau	15	19		1	1	3		1	1		1		4	6	37	30
Calhoun															9	1
Carroll	1		1		1			1					19	6	1	7
Cass	3												8	1	15	6
Champaign	14	15	3	2				1	3				12	5	15	26
Christian									1				23	9	43	1
Clark		4		1	1	1			1				8	3	10	8
Clay	1				1	2	1		1		2	1	7	1	9	2
Clinton		4							1				2	4	9	8
Coles	1	1	1		1	1	3		1				8	7	9	8
Cook	976	889	19	16	22	7	1	3	14	13	16	12	775	388	1,825	1,328
Crawford	1	2	2		1	2			1	1			3	2	3	6
Cumberland				1		1			1	1	1		3	2	3	6
DeKalb	11	9	1					2	3	1			11	4	26	14
DeWitt			2		2	2		3	1				6	3	11	7
Douglas		1			5	5							4	1	6	7
DuPage	10	8			2	2		2	2	1			18	5	30	13
Edgar	7	8	1	1	1	2							15		26	9
Edwards	1	3		1	7	4							1		1	6
Edgingham		1		2	2	2	1		1						9	5
Fayette			1	2	5	2					2	1	18	4	27	9
Ford	11	14		2	1	1			1	2					3	15
Franklin									1						13	14
Fulton	8	9		1	3		1		2				1	8	22	24
Gallatin											1	4	14	10	4	6
Greene	3	5			10	3		3	3	3	2		1	3	19	10
Grundy	3	5		2	4	5	1			1			6		13	13
Hamilton	1		1		1	4			1	1			2	1	5	5

Table XXXI—Concluded.

COUNTIES.	INSANE.		EPILEPTICS.		IDIOTIC AND FEEBLE-MINDED.		DEAF MUTES.		BLIND.		CHILDREN UNDER 16 YEARS.		PAUPERS UNCLASSIFIED.		TOTAL.	
	Male...	Female	Male...	Female	Male...	Female	Male...	Female	Male...	Female	Male...	Female	Male...	Female	Male...	Female
Hancock	3	5		1	7	8	1		2		4		4	2	21	15
Hardin				1	2	2					1	1			11	6
Henderson			1		2	1					1	1	8		49	27
Hendrix	10	12	2	3	5	11	1	1	1	1	3	1	11	14	32	33
Jackson			1		3	13	1		1	1			4	7	6	6
Jasper				1	3	3					1	1	3	1	8	6
Jefferson	4	1		1	3	3					1	1	5	1	8	6
Jerry					3	1							3	1	4	6
Jo Daviess	4	2	2		3	1	1	1			1		15	5	22	6
Johnson			2	3	2	1							10	12	16	15
Kane	40	54	1	3	10	2	1		1	4	1		23	23	5	2
Kankakee	11	21			10	6	2	1	2	1			11	3	81	91
Kendall													23	8	24	25
Knox	17	25	4	3	9	5	1		4	1	1		70	52	106	96
Lake	9	10	3		3								23	19	34	29
LaSalle	37	78	3	1	3	2			1	1			129	17	172	97
Lawrence											2		2	3	5	7
Lee	7	8	1	1	2	3		1	2			1	13	1	25	10
Livingston	17	21	1	2	5						1		29	10	53	37
Logan	5	3	5	1	2	3					2	1	2	2	38	14
Macon	3	6	2		2	3	1		1				27	3	29	9
Macoupin	14	11	3		6	4			1				6	3	29	18
Madison	13	13	2	1	1	1				1	2		98	6	113	24
Marion	1	3	1	1	3	2			2	2			13	4	16	11
Marshall				1	1	1				1			3	1	6	8
Mason				3	3	1				2	1		14	5	15	10
Massac	1	2	1			1		1	1				2	2	5	7
McDonough	2	3	1	1		1							17	9	21	12
McHenry	3	8	1	1	2	1	1		1				13	8	21	19
McLean	23	22	2	1	7	6	1				3		32	13	68	46
Menard			1	1	6	1							6	4	12	7
Mercer	1	1	1	1	5	1			1	1	4	5	11	5	22	19
Monroe					4	6	1						11	2	11	3
Montgomery	4	4	2	2		6	1			1			14	5	25	18

Morgan	16	16	1	2	5	4	1	1	2	1	1	14	11	38	36
Moultrie	1	1	1	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	2
Ogle	1	6	3	2	1	10	3	1	4	1	1	19	6	30	17
Peoria	23	5	1	3	22	1	1	1	1	1	1	57	10	107	88
Perry	1	14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	5	5	2
Piatt	2	1	1	1	3	12	1	1	1	1	1	13	5	18	7
Pike	13	10	2	1	8	1	1	1	2	8	3	11	7	41	96
Pope	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1
Pulaski	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	3	3
Putnam	1	3	1	1	4	5	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	26	13
Randolph	9	3	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	12	6	9	9
Richland	7	18	4	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	51	17	66	42
Rock Island	1	1	2	1	3	3	1	3	3	3	1	1	5	9	7
Saline	33	33	3	4	5	2	2	1	1	1	1	121	19	109	59
Sangamon	38	1	2	1	1	4	1	1	4	1	1	3	2	14	9
Schuyler	9	2	1	1	2	12	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	13	5
Scott	9	4	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	23	3
Shelby	1	2	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	13	4
Stark	20	29	1	1	1	10	10	1	2	2	2	65	18	92	50
St. Clair	10	6	1	1	10	2	1	1	1	1	1	19	4	42	22
Stephenson	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	32	30	53	34
Tazewell	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	5	9	6
Union	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	57	20	63	24
Vermilion	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	6	11	1	1
Wabash	2	5	1	1	4	2	1	1	1	5	3	8	3	11	21
Warren	4	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	3
Washington	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	4	5	9
Wayne	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	4	6	16
White	3	4	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	17	10	24	9
Whiteside	16	18	3	3	11	7	2	1	1	1	1	31	10	62	39
Will	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	3	12	4	4
Williamson	9	11	3	1	2	3	3	1	1	1	1	48	13	64	30
Winnebago	1	2	1	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	19	4	23	9
Woodford	1,498	1,506	104	90	283	248	24	20	96	59	83	66	2,373	4,481	2,983

* Kendall county has no almshouse.

TABLE XXXII.—*Showing the movement of population of the county jails during the year ending June 30, 1904, as reported by Boards of Auxiliary visitors and representatives of this Board.*

COUNTIES.	PRESENT JULY 1, 1903.		ADMITTED DURING YEAR.		DISCHARGED DURING YEAR.		DIED DURING YEAR.		REMAINING JUNE 30, 1904.	
	Male...	Female.	Male...	Female.	Male...	Female.	Male...	Female.	Male...	Female.
Adams.....	5		124	10	123	10			6	
Alexander.....										
Bond.....	3		21		19				5	
Boone.....	2	2	32	4	30	4			4	2
†Brown.....										
Bureau.....	9		89	1	90	1			8	
Calhoun.....										
Carroll.....	3		19		19				3	
Cass.....	2		9		7				4	
Champaign.....	8		100	1	101	1			7	
Christian.....	4		66	5	66	5			4	
Clark.....	2		50	1	48	1			4	
Clay.....	2		33	2	26	2			9	
Clinton.....	4		55	2	55	2			4	
Coles.....	12	1	84		91	1			5	
Cook.....	425	26	5,862	518	5,796	515	11		480	29
Crawford.....			11		11					
Cumberland.....	1	6	8	1	5	7			4	
DeKalb.....			24		24					
DeWitt.....	1		13						14	
Douglas.....	3		7	4	7	4			3	
DuPage.....	3		42	4	41	4			4	
Edgar.....	17	1	88		87	1			18	
*Edwards.....										
Effingham.....	4		30		34					
Fayette.....			12	1	10	1			2	
Ford.....	5		12		12				5	
Franklin.....			29		28				1	
Fulton.....	3		92		92				3	
Gallatin.....	5		31		33				3	
Greene.....	16		36	2	39	2			13	
Grundy.....	8		126	4	126	4			8	
Hamilton.....			15	2	15	2				
Hancock.....	4	1	51		51	1			4	
Hardin.....	2		1		2				1	
Henderson.....										
Henry.....			70	4	63	4			7	
Iroquois.....	4		14		16				2	
Jackson.....	11		90	5	84	5			17	
Jasper.....	1		22	1	20	1			3	
Jefferson.....	5		96		96				5	
Jersey.....	1		40	10	41	10				
Jo Daviess.....	2		11		12				1	
Johnson.....	3		42	1	40				5	1
Kane.....	19		124	8	123	8			20	
Kankakee.....	4		21	3	20	1			5	2
Kendall.....			7		7					
Knox.....	19	2	289	38	286	38			22	2
Lake.....	10		127	13	122	13	1		14	
LaSalle.....	13	1	247	11	147	12			13	
Lawrence.....	1		24		25					
Lee.....	9		112		113				8	
Livingston.....	6		84	6	84	6			6	
Logan.....	5		126	2	126	2			5	
Macon.....	24	2	698	41	696	41	2		24	2
Macoupin.....			43	2	38	2			5	
Madison.....	40	1	182	5	182	5			40	1
Marion.....	7		102		92				17	
Marshall.....			23		23					
Mason.....	3		34	1	31	1			6	
Massac.....	7	5	92	9	87	14			12	
McDonough.....			74	8	72	8			2	
McHenry.....	1		12		12				1	
McLean.....	26	2	402	29	393	31			35	
Menard.....	1		18	1	18	1			1	

Table XXXII.—Concluded.

COUNTIES.	PRESENT JULY 1, 1903.		ADMITTED DURING YEAR.		DISCHARGED DURING YEAR.		DIED DURING YEAR.		REMAINING JUNE 30, 1904.	
	Male...	Female...	Male...	Female...	Male...	Female...	Male...	Female...	Male...	Female...
Mercer	1		24	6	24	6			1	
Monroe			7		5				2	
Montgomery	4		80	4	80	4			4	
Morgan	15		101	6	101	4			15	2
Moultrie	1		10	1	8	1			3	
Ogle			37	3	37	1				2
*Peoria										
Perry	5		27	1	27	1			5	
†Platt										
Pike	2		24	1	24				2	1
Pope	3		12		14				1	
Pulaski	6		60		62				4	
Putnam			3		3					
Randolph	1		28		29					
Richland			21		21					
Rock Island	23	3	427	25	422	28			28	
Saline	1		38		35				4	
Sangamon	70	4	2,115	13	2,105	12			80	5
Schuyler	2		8		10					
*Scott										
Shelby	1		15	1	15	1			1	
Stark			5	1	5	1				
St. Clair	73	3	1,202	136	1,193	131	1		81	8
Stephenson	1		182	17	177	16	1		5	
Tazewell	11	1	211	6	219	6			4	1
Union	7		23	4	22	4			8	
Vermilion	19	3	681	46	675	45			25	4
Wabash	1		30		30				1	
Warren	7		66	1	66	1			7	
Washington			22	1	22	1				
Wayne	1		14		12				3	
White	1		52		48				5	
Whiteside	2		33	1	35	1				
Will	63	2	447	22	446	22	3		61	2
Williamson			121	9	113	9			8	
Winnebago	8	1	244	10	237	10			15	1
Woodford	3		14		14				3	
Total	1,107	67	16,683	1,075	16,493	1,076	19		1,273	66

*Not reported.

†Jail abandoned. Prisoners in Adams County jail.

‡Prisoners in Macon County jail.

TABLE XXXIII—Showing a statement of expenditures by the Illinois Board of State Commissioners of Public Charities on account of all funds, the names of firms and individuals, the total cost of supplies purchased, or service rendered, during the two years ending June 30, 1904.

NAME OF FIRM OR INDIVIDUAL.	Classification of Articles Purchased or Service Rendered.	Year ending June 30, 1903.	Year ending June 30, 1904.
Adams Express Co	Express charges	\$ 5 85	\$ 70 98
American Express Co	Express charges	6 28	57 14
Boards of Auxiliary Visitors	Expenses visiting almshouses and jails		818 69
Byers, Jos. P., secretary	Membership and proc. Nat. Conf. Charities		30 00
Byers, Jos. P.	Expenses to State Confer'ce of Charities	33 00	
Central Union Teleph'ne Co.	Telephone rental and tolls	66 20	99 55
Charity Organization Soci'ty	Subscription to "Charities"	2 00	2 00
Coe Bros.	Office supplies, etc.	16 90	67 50
Dirksen, A. & Sons	Office furniture and repairs	79 80	
Donald, F. D., Chairman			
Central Passenger Ass'n.	Joint agents' fees	11 00	
Dodds, Fred C.	Traveling expenses	38 89	
Dodds, Fred C.	Salary as stenographer	696 77	787 50
Fawcett, Frances	Services as stenographer		60 00
Gibbons, John	Expenses	15 00	
Glenn, James A.	Traveling expenses	542 25	
Guest, R. A.	Salary as stenographer	653 23	
Haas, R. Elec. & Mfg. Co.	Repairs	5 50	
Illinois State Journal Co.	Printing and subscription	208 00	200 40
Illinois State Register Co.	Subscription	6 76	6 76
Inter-State Telephone Co.	Rental		15 00
Jayne, Perry	Traveling expenses	174 53	23 58
Jayne, Perry	Salary as bookkeeper	900 00	1,100 00
Jayne, Wm.	Traveling expenses	219 57	156 50
Klaholt, J. C.	Repairs on clock	1 50	1 00
Kiefer, Mrs. Emma W.	Expenses as Sec. State Conf. of Charities	58 95	
Largent, Moody	Salary as janitor		40 00
Moore, Ensley	Traveling expenses	244 49	179 98
McClurg, A. C. & Co.	Printing	5 80	
McCollum, Robert	Expenses as witness before board		9 60
Pacific Express Co.	Express charges	5 13	10 35
Phillips Bros.	Printing		117 92
Polk, R. L. & Co.	Copy of Springfield directory		5 00
Postal Telegraph Co.	Telegraph charges	5 46	25
Pure Ice & Cold Storage Co.	Ice		65 00
Rainey, Ella M.	Expenses as Sec. State Conf. of Charities	1 85	
Reinert, Kytherine	Serv. as stenographer State Conf. Charities		20 00
Rokker, H. W. Co.	Printing and binding	25 00	7 35
Ross, Helena L.	Services as stenographer		7 50
Simmons, Frank	Office supplies	2 75	
Smith, Mrs. S. H.	Expenses as witness before board		9 75
Spratling, W. D.	Exp. attending State Conf. of Charities	57 45	
Springfield Paper Co.	Office supplies	2 89	
Taborn, Josiah	Salary as janitor	120 00	80 00
Taborn, Josiah	Washing towels for office	2 88	
Tanner, J. Mack	Traveling expenses	266 99	124 82
Tanner, J. Mack	Salary as secretary	3,000 00	3,000 00
U. S. Express Co.	Express charges	16 40	27 15
Watson, R. Bruce	Expenses as State Architect visiting Eastern institutions	134 10	
Western Union Tel. Co.	Telegraph charges	41 37	30 13
Wheeler, L. E., postmaster	Postage, etc.	190 00	427 50
Whipp, Frank D.	Traveling expenses, office incidentals, etc.	264 53	371 80
Whipp, Frank D.	Salary as assistant secretary	2,000 00	2,000 00
Wright, A. S.	Traveling expenses	994 31	247 35
Wyatt, Mamie	Salary as stenographer		347 50
Total		\$11,123 38	\$10,625 50

Table XXXIII—Concluded.

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT.

For the year ending June 30, 1903.

			<i>Dr.</i>		
1902	July	1	To balance of incidental appropriation undrawn	\$ 8,332 14	
			balance of salary of secretary appropriation undrawn ...	3,000 00	
			<i>Cr.</i>		
1903	June	30	By expenditures on account of incidental appropriation....		\$ 8,123 38
			salary of secretary		3,000 00
			balance		208 78
				<u>\$11,332 41</u>	<u>\$11,332 14</u>
			For year ending June 30, 1904.		
			<i>Dr.</i>		
1903	July	1	To balance of incidental appropriation undrawn	\$ 208 78	
			appropriation for incidental expenses for two years ending June 30, 1905.....	14,000 00	
			appropriation for salary of secretary for two years ending June 30, 1905.....	6,000 00	
			appropriation for expenses of boards of auxiliary visitors for two years ending June 30, 1905.....	3,000 00	
			<i>Cr.</i>		
1904	June	30	By expenditures on account of incidental appropriation....		\$ 6,806 81
			salary of secretary		3,000 00
			expenditures on account of boards of auxiliary visitors		818 69
			balance of incidental appropriation undrawn		7,401 95
			balance of salary of secretary appropriation undrawn ...		3,000 00
			balance of auxiliary boards appropriation undrawn.....		2,181 31
				<u>\$23,208 76</u>	<u>\$23,208 76</u>

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ILLINOIS CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES AT QUINCY, OCTOBER 20, 21, and 22, 1903.

FIRST DAY, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 20.

The Eighth Annual Meeting of the Illinois Conference of Charities was called to order at 3 o'clock p. m. in the Vermont Street Methodist Church at Quincy by Mr. T. J. Clark, Chairman of the Executive Committee. The session was opened with prayer by the Reverend R. W. Harvey, after which Honorable C. H. Williamson was introduced and delivered the following welcoming address:

ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

By Hon. C. H. Williamson, of Quincy.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:—In the absence of the mayor, it becomes my pleasant duty to welcome you to our city, which I trust you will find both beautiful and hospitable. We are so near to Missouri, whose hospitality is ever memorable, for who does not know that "Missouri loves company," that we ought to surpass the average spirit of Illinois hospitality. And I am sure that we are especially glad to welcome your association, who bring to the observance of charity so much of orderly knowledge and practical wisdom.

There are two views about charity. The one, that it is voluntary; the other, that it is a duty. Those who bestow charity, generally regard it as a voluntary act and therefore meritorious. Those who receive it, generally regard it as a duty—to themselves. How you regard it, I do not know; but if you bring a spirit of sanity to the matter, as I am sure you do, yours is the right side. For we do not lack the charitable impulse so much as the wisdom to guide it, and much of our highest emotion goes for naught because of its blindness and ignorance, so that the French cynic said: "It takes half the time of the wise to repair the mistakes of the good."

You are realizing, making incarnate the Christ spirit, showing the tenderness of the strong to the weak, the patience of the wise to the feeble. God forward and prosper your work, and may some tithe of your spirit leaven and sweeten this community that your stay among us may be locally fruitful, as I am sure it is for the State.

RESPONSE TO ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

(By Rev. Ed. A. Kelly, of Chicago, Member of State Board of Charities.)

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:—On behalf of the Illinois Conference of Charities, and in the name of the State Board of Charities, which I have the honor to represent, I thank the Hon. H. C. Williamson who has so kindly welcomed us to his home, the city of Quincy. Everybody loves a home. One of the poets (I don't remember which one it was) said: "The whole world loves a lover," and I believe the whole world loves the person who loves his home.

In regard to the meeting here, I will say that I understand that the duties of the commissioners appointed by the Governor of Illinois are to look after the interests of the poor, of the unfortunate and of the helpless. From your conferences they take advice, and for a great many of the ideas that they work out in their sessions, and for the methods they pursue, they feel that they owe to you their thanks in this work of charity.

It is also worthy of note in this our busy day, when everybody is thinking of material progress, and everybody is working for its success, to know that the christian spirit of charity is acting in the hearts of the people. There is no better evidence of this than the existence and work of the State Conference of Charities.

The State of Illinois also gives assistance where it is necessary for the support of the poor, of the unfortunate, and the helpless, and to prove that this is not merely a high-sounding tale, I will state the amount that is expended yearly in charity. Each year this State applies \$2,500,000 to the support of those who need it.

Those who are engaged in charity work are not looking for gain, but giving their services as you do—gratis. We must all lend a helping hand, and I am sure that we will never regret the good we have done or will do toward the helping of the ones less fortunate than we are.

We must carefully consider the requirements that are best for the poor delinquent classes of the State of Illinois. We must look at the present and future and see that public charitable institutions keep pace with the increase of population of the State.

In the name of the Board of Charities which is carrying on this work legitimately and according to the will of his Excellency, the Governor of this State, who time and again has expressed his double love for humanity, not only by his word and action, but by his personal aid, I thank the people of Quincy for the kindness and hospitality that is shown here, and I am sure that we will enjoy our stay very much.

Mr. T. J. Clarke:—I regret to say that owing to very important duties our president, Hon. W. C. Cochran, of Sullivan, is unable to be present at this meeting to deliver his annual address. We will therefore continue our program. I have the honor of introducing to you Mr. Perry C. Ellis, of the Quincy Whig, who will now read the paper prepared by him on "Public Institutions and the Press."

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS AND THE PRESS.

(By Mr. Perry C. Ellis, of Quincy, Editor of the Quincy Whig.)

Only a few days ago there flashed into the office of the Quincy Whig, as well as all other newspapers having the world-wide service of the Associated press, the following telegram:

"Guthrie, Ok., Oct. 13.—Frank Elgin, a patient in the insane asylum at Normal, Ok., died Sunday from the effects, it is alleged, of a beating by J. W. Severs, an attendant. Severs has fled and a warrant for his arrest, charging murder, has been issued."

Then the instrument began clicking off other news of the day. Its monotonous throbbing did not lull at once the feeling of horror that the dispatch had inspired, even amidst the receipt of other news from the fields of crime and avenues of misfortune. Even Oriental law holds sacred from violence the person of those who are bereft of sight or reason. Against the man who can not think, even the barbarian stays his hand. Here was a helpless unfortunate beaten down and maimed and bruised to death by a brutal keeper, who, when he had seen the results of his awful crime, fled from the retribution of his fellow men.

The case stood out conspicuously in the realm of news, a blot on the day.

There was abundant reason for every citizen of Illinois who read that dispatch, if he had a pride in his State, to be reverently grateful that murder has not been charged against any of the public institutions of Illinois.

And yet there have been abundant indications in the recent past that the item above quoted, if it had borne the date line of Jacksonville, or Kankakee, or Elgin, or Anna, or Watertown, Ill., would have been hailed with delight in some of the newspaper offices of this State, some of them in that great center of civilization, Chicago. But the principal character they would see in such an item would not be the brutal keeper swinging his stick or the helpless victim sinking beneath the blows. There is a possibility that they might altogether forget to point out that the shame was that of the State and the entire people. Instead, they would handle the news in such a man-

ner, no doubt, that exultation over an opportunity to strike a personality in the administration of the State government would be so thinly disguised as to entirely overbalance whatever abhorrence might be expressed over the deed itself.

It is true that distressing circumstances occasionally occur in the public institutions of every state, such as the telegraph recorded last night from Bartonville, where an insane patient overpowered his keeper and ran amuck, endangering the lives of others until he was overcome. He was seriously injured in the struggle and died. The province of the press in such an instance would be to get at the exact facts before rendering judgment, and if, as the Associated Press report on the incident says, the man's injuries were received while the keeper was acting in self-defense and in the protection of others, it should be given to the public accordingly.

In other words, there is too much of a tendency on the part of certain newspapers, not alone in Illinois, though not anywhere more emphasized, to treat the news affecting public affairs and institutions according to the inclination of the newspapers towards those in control of affairs. There are able newspapers in the State of Illinois which have given the impression to many that they sometimes distort or discolor news regarding the public affairs and institutions according to prejudices. In alluding to this fact, without which a paper on "The Press and State Institutions" would mean little, there is no intention to touch on politics except in the abstract. There are newspapers of all shades of political belief to which the statement applies. A portion of the press will be influenced in its treatment of public institutions by individual feeling as long as there are political parties. And inside each political party there will be newspapers influenced in their treatment of the news by their disposition towards this or that portion of the party.

An indulgence in platitudes throws no light on a subject. I admit the weaknesses and errors of the press. The newspaper is not a perfect institution. I claim for it no exception from the general law of imperfection which rules humanity. Neither can a state institution be perfect, though I have no doubt that more than one newspaper could be found in the city of Chicago, or elsewhere in the State, that would not hesitate to explain how every institution, from the State Home for Delinquent Boys to the Asylum for Insane Criminals could forever avoid untoward incidents.

Some newspapers might claim the State institutions are already perfect. These newspapers are quite as prejudiced in their eulogies as others are in their criticisms. Such an attitude is as wrong, though not as malicious, as antagonistic misrepresentation through prejudice. A newspaper, of whatever party, should give the news impartially and tell the truth regarding public institutions and public affairs. Otherwise it is dishonest toward the public.

It is well for all public institutions to be under the close scrutiny of the press. The more open they are to newspaper men the less opportunity they afford for misrepresentation and the closer they are to the view of the people. The people must know what is going on. They demand the news and the newspapers must furnish it. When newspapers do not have free access to public institutions, or public boards go into executive session, newspapers will get fragments of the news and attempt to publish the facts, the course often resulting in an unintentional misrepresentation.

Not long ago the head of a State institution sent out a regular annual pass to the institution to newspaper men over the State. The wisest thing that a public man can do is to walk in the open and take the public into his confidence. It is entitled to see him at the work which it entrusts to his hands.

Under the present system in Illinois the press has naturally held the Governor responsible for the conduct of the State institutions. The Governor appoints the various boards, and these the heads of the various institutions over which the Board of Public Charities have a general supervision. Among all these the responsibility is distributed, but the press and people hold the chief executive first of all responsible. As long as there are political parties and people differ on matters of principle, the man who leads the party that is in power will be held responsible for the conduct of public affairs during that party's administration. Some have sought to relieve him of this responsibility by suggesting a State Board of Control, having absolute control of all institutions, the appointment of officials, etc.

I have not heard of any Governor of Illinois, Republican or Democrat, who has sought to shirk the responsibility that, under the laws of the State, attaches to the office. A State board of control has been frequently suggested, but this proposition does not appear to offer relief from what some of its advocates term a "lamentable condition." In a report to the National Conference of Charities and Correction at Detroit in 1902, a gentleman from Chicago, who saw radiant visions of the non-political millenium, said, in suggesting a board of Control:

"One result of the long continuance of these conditions has been to arouse a strong public sentiment in favor of a state board of control to supercede the local boards, trustees and to be hedged about with such limitations as shall prevent, if possible, its manipulation for partisan or personal ends."

In this connection I discovered the fact that the State Board of Charities, as constituted previous to that time, came to the remarkable conclusion—some of them doubtless after years of thoughtful reflection on the board—that they should be abolished, and recommended their own abolition. They also recommended the establishment of a central board of control, which the press, mainly that portion of it in Chicago, had considerable to say about at the time. A bill was introduced, but failed to become a law. The fact of the matter was that there was no crying demand for it beyond the limited circle of theorists and a few scattering newspapers. I think this is fairly within my subject, as the gentleman who so roseately pictured the board of control plan at the Detroit conference is reported as saying: "The newspapers generally oppose present conditions." The newspapers generally do stand for a betterment of conditions at all times but they vary widely in their ideas as to how they may be bettered. From what I can gather from the press of the State, it is hard to discover any loud and vehement demand for a sweeping change in the State laws governing public institutions. The press does not seem to be worrying at all over the matter. I have gone more fully into the subject than I might have done were it not for the fact that the attitude of the press on the point was stated in a national conference of charities to be such and such, when not three per cent of the total number of newspapers in the State have ever expressed themselves on the subject of a State board of control. However admirable the newspapers of the city of Chicago may be, no one should be led so far astray as to imagine, after scanning the editorials of two or three of them, that he has ascertained the sentiment of the press of Illinois. There are a thousand newspapers in Illinois outside of the city of Chicago. Some of them are edited in rather a homely fashion, but the most of them think for themselves, and get close to the hearts and sentiments of their constituencies.

The press of Illinois is patriotic. It is desirous of performing its duty towards the State. Its attitude toward all public institutions should be friendly and its desire should be to assist all public servants of whatever party who seek to serve the people properly. This friendliness toward the institutions and the public servants who conduct them should not, however, interfere with fidelity to public interests on the part of the press when criticism of an honest nature will serve a good purpose, or when outright denunciation is deserved by someone recreant to public interests. It is the petty faultfinding and the misrepresentations urged by prejudiced partisan or factional feeling that should be avoided—often the most dangerous implement of scheming politicians, the most insidious weapon of demagogues.

If there has been any cry for a change in any newspaper in the State of Illinois in the last six months, it has not been for a change of laws relative to State institutions, but the usual anti-campaign cry for a change in the offices. Very often the cry of the man who deplores the methods of those in power is the disguised voice of the politician who is hostile to the management because he is not in it.

Any management of the institutions of the State would be political in the broad sense of the word. It does not make any difference how that management is chosen. If it were absolutely without political affiliation, to whom would the press and the people look for accountability? Who would be responsible? Would the administration under which the board acted? If so, should not the administration then appoint those for whose acts it would be

accountable? If this were done would not a membership on the board of control be a great political plum?

One of the principal objections made to the board of control by Dr. Wines before the Detroit conference was:

"That the power which it is proposed to vest in a central board is political power and that it is unwise and unsafe to concentrate such great and manifold powers in any single body of men. They would appoint the vast majority of persons borne on the payrolls of the State, would control the expenditure of more than half the general revenues of the State, and the patronage thus placed at their disposal would enable them to exercise an undue, if not corrupt, influence over the legislature and State executive."

The press of Illinois is proud of the institutions of the State. In the blue book of Illinois, recently issued, the chapter on State institutions begins with the schools. This is the proper beginning, for they are the foundation of every commonwealth. There are 12,855 public schools in Illinois, and every one of them is a pillar of the republic. All that is enduring of men or nations is of the mind.

Proud, too, is the press of Illinois of the public institutions for the care of the State's unfortunates. Early in the history of the State, beginning about 1819, Illinois began making general provision for such. An institution for the deaf and dumb was established in Jacksonville in 1839 and a state hospital for the insane at the same point in 1847. A State Board of Charities was established on recommendation in a message from Gov. Oglesby in 1869, and the system of charitable and correctional institutions have grown steadily under its supervision to its present splendid development.

The press of Illinois naturally takes a deep interest and says a great deal about institutions of the State. The search-light of publicity has been turned upon them steadily by some of the newspapers without revealing any great amount of faults, though faults were sought for diligently and persistently enough. In view of the enterprise shown in seeking to find things amiss in the State institutions by certain newspapers, and their failure to find anything of a serious nature on which to discredit those institutions, the press of Illinois, as well as those indirectly delegated by the people to control the institutions of the State, have reason for congratulation. Even the searches for the discreditable may join in the general felicitation that naturally belongs to the entire people of Illinois, regardless of party, because they have failed to find it.

The Chairman:—The topic is now open for discussion.

Dr. Hastings H. Hart, of Chicago:—I have had many years experience in dealing with the public press. I have found it to be the rule that you can safely trust the newspaper man. I have known many newspaper men to whom you could state in confidence facts "not for publication" which would have made most desirable news, and they would hold them in strict confidence until liberty was given for their publication.

I have found the newspaper men ready and anxious to promote every good work. It is true that the desire of the newspapers is to make their news interesting and to avoid a "scoop" often leads them to publish sensational articles on imperfect information, or to publish facts which might better be suppressed for the public good. But very often this undesirable consummation could be avoided by dealing frankly with the editor and putting him on his honor. The efforts to suppress the facts immediately arouses the suspicion that there is something to be suppressed, and if the officer of the public institution refuses to give legitimate information on request the newspaper man feels at liberty to seek information wherever he can get it. I would repeat what I have said before, "Do not be afraid to trust an accredited representative of a good newspaper."

Mr. John J. Sloan. Superintendent House of Correction, Chicago—I believe in newspapers, even with all their faults, and though their criticism will at times injure and tread upon the toes of some person, there is no question but that in the end they do good. If the criticism is wrong, you will get over it, and if it is right, you deserve it, and the effect of publicity on the whole is to elevate and promote the efficiency of public service.

Civil service examinations as ordinarily conducted do not definitely determine one's fitness for a position. One may pass with good grades in an examination and still lack the disposition or the ability to perform the work that is assigned to him. This is the experience in every other line of business, and in public institutions it is the same. Persons who have answered satisfactorily various questions in an examination and secured a high rating are certified, but when the practical part of the work is to be done, they often prove unfit, and quite frequently after the probationary period has expired and the tenure of their position is secured; they show by lack of fidelity and interest their unfitness for the work, and lack the disposition to perform its duties, their main interest apparently being looking forward to pay day.

Persons employed in public institutions and entrusted with the care and lives of others, in addition to ability must have natural fitness, interest, disposition and temperament in order to perform the work in a satisfactory manner and for the good of those committed to its care, in order to uphold and maintain the standard of excellence required of institutions in this day.

The right of discharge should be vested in the executive of the city or state, so that the negligent employé can be summarily dismissed without the formality of a formal trial and the commission of some overt act in direct violation of rules. Institutions are primarily erected for the protection of the public and the betterment of its inhabitants, and its interests are first, while those of the employé are second, and it is my opinion that the standard of public service would be increased and its expense lessened if the responsible head of any department of government had the right to dismiss an employé for when it is known that their services can be dispensed with, without the commission of some serious offense and the filing of formal charges, a deeper interest in their work and a better inclination to perform their respective duties would result, and it would all tend to elevate both the plane of the institution as well as its employés.

Mrs. Ophelia L. Amigh—It is not my desire to criticise, but I wish to say that newspaper men should not always want something sensational to happen before they care to write up an institution, as if that would be the only good cause for a writing.

Some time since a lady reporter, whom we know, asked the manager of the paper on which she was employed to give her an appointment to write up the Geneva school. He asked her if there had been a riot out there or any other trouble, and she answered, "No." He then said he did not see what she wanted to write up the place for.

In regard to civil service examinations, will say that I have had charge of the institution for nine years and that there is no one em-

ployed who has not passed an examination under me, no matter if she or he have passed the civil service examination, as I usually have a civil service examination of my own, in which I ask questions which would never be asked in a civil service examination, and which are very essential in our work, and few can answer those questions.

The Conference then adjourned until evening.

EVENING SESSION.

The Conference reconvened at 8 o'clock p. m. and was opened with a solo by Mr. J. F. Garner of Quincy. The meeting was then called to order by the chairman.

Chairman—I desire to introduce Mr. Edgar T. Davies, Chief Factory Inspector, Chicago, who will present a paper prepared by him on “The Child Labor Law.”

THE CHILD LABOR LAW.

(By Mr. Edgar T. Davies, Chief Factory Inspector, Chicago.)

That we find such an army of child toilers in this country would suggest to one some underlying cause which has so far baffled those who have endeavored to solve the problem of child labor. It must be acknowledged that both our industrial and economic institutions forbid easy generalizations. While we of this State have not been able to solve this deep problem in full, we have taken important steps to control it, investigations making it apparent that child labor is neither necessary nor suited to our American social conditions and political institutions.

The majority of the states have enacted laws to control child labor, and in 1893 Illinois passed an act regulating the employment of children, but after ten years' trial the statute was found to be entirely inadequate and defective. The first law regulating the employment of children in this State was passed in 1891, but it was general legislation, no officials having been created to enforce it, and naturally it was not observed. The 38th General Assembly, in the year 1893, passed an act establishing what is now known as the Illinois State Factory Inspector's Department. It created a corps of ten inspectors, chief and assistant chief, whose duties were to enforce the law regulating the manufacture of wearing apparel. This act is better known as the sweat shop act. The purpose of the law was to supervise the general manufacture of wearing apparel of all kinds and descriptions, to see to it that all clothing was made under clean and healthy conditions, free from vermin and infection from contagious diseases. One of the sections of this law dealt with child labor and prohibited the employment of anyone under the age of 14 years in this class of work; providing further that all children between the ages of 14 and 16 years should be provided with an affidavit as to their age, said affidavit being made by the parent before a notary public. The employer of the child was required to have this affidavit on file so that the deputy inspector when inspecting the establishment would have evidence of the child's age.

Under the definition of the word “factory” or “workshop” the act was broad enough to regulate the employment of children in any place where goods were cleaned, dyed or sorted, in whole or in part, for sale or for wages. For four years the inspectors were limited in their jurisdiction, covering only factories and workshops.

The 40th General Assembly passed a law regulating the employment of children, and made it broad enough to cover stores, offices, laundries and mercantile institutions, in addition to factories and workshops. They did not add to the number of inspectors, leaving the number of ten unincreased. These few deputies had the entire State to cover, a vast field of 102 counties; eight of the deputies were assigned to the city of Chicago, while two inspectors had to look after the other 101 counties. It, of course, was absolutely impossible for this same number to inspect all the towns and cities within the State, so their labors were limited to the inspection of the large municipalities and manufacturing centers, it being impossible to inspect any one establishment more than once a year.

Commendable progress was made, however, and in view of the then existing laws, which were entirely inadequate and defective, some good results were obtained, but owing to the law being loose and full of loop holes, it offered many opportunities for evasion, both by the unscrupulous employer and the parents. Especially was this defective law taken advantage of by the parents, who, either from a point of need or avariciousness, lack of care or interest in their children, made false affidvit as to their children's ages, going before a notary public they would certify that the child was of the age of 14 or above, when in reality it was but 12 or 13 years of age. In this manner they not only defeated the Child Labor law, but the compulsory education law as well. Factory inspectors would repeatedly receive complaints that children under legal age were working in some factory, store or workshop. The inspectors could do nothing because the child was provided with, and the employer protected by a false affidavit. So great did this fault become, that from investigation made last fall, it was estimated there were upwards of 3,000 children under the legal age, whose proper places were in the school room, working in factories, workshops and stores in the city of Chicago.

The purposes of the law were being defeated and the growth of child labor became so manifest that the factory inspectors and those interested in the welfare of the children began looking around for material for a new and better law. Representatives of many charitable organizations, labor unions and eleemosynary institutions began agitating the subject. The Federation of Women's Clubs in annual conference appointed an industrial committee, whose purpose was to consider the subject and endeavor to solve the problem. The State factory inspectors in their annual reports for the last several years had requested and recommended that either the old law be strengthened or a new one adopted. Public spirited citizens, the clergy and public press became interested. So great became the demand for the enactment of a better law to protect and safe-guard the young toiler that it was soon apparent to the close observer that there might be a conflict of bills. Several organizations had appointed committees to draft measures for presentation to the Legislature. To the end that the best results might be obtained, efforts were put forth to unite all interested parties and organizations upon one bill.

These efforts resulted in the Child Saving League of Chicago holding a conference, to which were invited representatives of the different bodies that had been considering child legislation. A committee was appointed to discuss the subject and to draft a bill which would embody all the good features in the way of juvenile remedial legislation which had been adopted by other states, and if possible to present to the Forty-third General Assembly for consideration a measure which would be faultless and if enacted fully control the problem. At the same time this same conference appointed a committee to draft a new Compulsory Education law, realizing that any advancement along the line of child labor legislation would not be effective unless supported and strengthened by approved compulsory education laws.

After some general discussion by the entire conference, the following committee of nine was named to prepare the child labor measure:

Edwin G. Cooley, Superintendent of Schools of Chicago.

H. H. Hart, President Child's Home and Aid Society.

E. P. Bicknell, General Superintendent Chicago Bureau of Charities.

Jane Addams, Head Resident Hull House.

Harriet M. Vandevart, Chairman Industrial Committee, State Federation of Women's Clubs.

Judge R. S. Tuthill, Juvenile Court, Cook County.

George Thompson, Member of the Legislative Committee of the Federation of Labor.

T. D. Hurley, President Visitation and Aid Society.

W. L. Bodine, Ex-Officio Member. Superintendent of Compulsory Education, Chicago.

Edgar T. Davies, Chief State Factory Inspector, was Chairman of the Committee.

The committee at the first meeting mapped out a plan of campaign and took as a basis for its consideration the bill prepared by the Industrial Committee of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, which measure was to a considerable

extent amended and rewritten, and after repeated meetings and consideration of much data which had been gathered as the result of investigation, a draft was finally completed, which was presented to the entire Conference for its consideration. The committee's report was adopted, the draft accepted and a Lobbying Committee named.

The measure was introduced in the House of the last Assembly by the Honorable Frederick L. Davies, member from the Third District, and was referred to the Committee on Labor and Industrial Affairs. Its original number was House Bill No. 174. The Labor and Industrial Committee of the House, finding upon consideration so much in the bill to amend and alter, finally decided to report it back to the House for favorable consideration with the recommendation that it do pass in its amended form, and when so reported it was a Committee Bill, and took its place upon the calendar as House Bill No. 634. It had somewhat of a stormy career, oppositions arising from several strong sources, but during its consideration the Lobbying Committee, who had the bill in charge, was strongly assisted by the public press and representatives of labor, earnest support and valuable assistance being rendered by many friends of the bill, both in the House and in the Senate. After having run the gauntlet in the House, it met with another stormy session in the Senate, but the people had become aroused, and so apparently manifest was the great demand for the bill that it finally weathered the gale and went to the Governor for his signature. It passed the Senate without further amendment on May 7th and was signed May 15th.

Owing to the short period intervening between the date of its passage and the date of its becoming a law, it necessitated a vast amount of labor by the Factory Inspector's Department. Immediately upon its passage the department went to work preparing for its enforcement; believing that the best way to have it enforced was to have it well understood, we sought by every available means to inform all interested parties of its provisions and requirements. Owing to the fact that it absolutely abolished a system which had been in vogue for ten years (that of the permits for children to labor being issued by the notaries public) and transferred the authority to issue said certificates for children to superintendents of schools, and various principals, or to those whom these officials might assign in writing, it required an enormous amount of correspondence and labor. The school officials generally were ignorant of the fact that this authority had been transferred to them.

The department got in touch with every local school district within the State: 50,000 copies of the law were printed; wall lists and time tables were printed; letters of instruction were prepared, which letters were more or less a digest of the law; thousands and thousands of sample certificates were published, and a letter of instruction was sent to all county superintendents of schools, enclosing at the same time a sample supply of material instructing the officials what their duties were under the act. Another letter of interpretation, sample certificate, and copies of the law were sent to every local principal and superintendent in every municipality throughout the State. Copies of the law and a general summary thereof, with sample certificate were sent to 1,800 newspapers and trade journals, with the request that they give space in their publications to the same, that all employers and readers of the publications generally should become familiar with the new act. There was mailed to all establishments outside of Cook county which had been inspected by the inspectors in previous years, and whose names appeared on the books of the department, a copy of the law and a letter of instruction, together with a supply of blanks required by the new act.

In the city of Chicago alone, 17,000 places were personally visited by the inspectors, giving orally such information and interpretation of the law as would insure its general understanding. A reasonable length of time was granted to all employers that they might get their plants in shape for a full compliance with the law. The State was apportioned into inspection districts, to each district an inspector was assigned, representatives were sent to all county school institutes to give oral instructions to those teachers who were attending the institutes. By the first day of September, when the schools opened, the inspectors were busy with their work throughout the entire State, inspecting in each locality all stores, offices, laundries, mer-

cantile establishments, theatres, concert halls, places of amusement, factories and workshops, seeing that the law was being lived up to.

Thus you see it has been no easy task to put this law into proper shape for enforcement, but am glad to say that universally throughout the entire State the law is well understood and being generally obeyed. The following are the essential features of the new law, which is considered by those who are versed in child legislation to be the nearest perfect and yet most stringent child labor law upon the statute books of any State in the Union. The new law not only makes prosecution for non-compliance more easy, but it protects the child more thoroughly. In its operation there is now little danger of children under 14 years being employed through the means of false affidavits. The educational qualifications of the child labor law dovetails in with the requirements of the compulsory education law. Since under the new law a child had to go to the school authorities to obtain its permit to work, and no permit can be granted to anyone under 14 years age, the system will result in all children being compelled to attend school until they have reached the age of 14 years.

The following is a digest of the law. It applies to stores, offices, mercantile institutions, hotels, laundries, bowling alleys, theatres, concert hall or places of amusement, manufacturing establishments, factories and workshops, and to minors who may be employed as messengers or drivers therefor, and provides—

That no child under 14 years of age shall work for wages.

That no child between 14 and 16 years of age shall be employed or permitted to work unless there is first placed on file by the employer an age and school certificate, issued by the proper school authorities, said certificate to be obtained by the child on oath made by the parent.

Abolishes the present system of issuing age affidavits for children by notaries public, and invests the sole responsibility in the school authorities.

That employers shall keep a register of all children under 16 years of age in his or her employ. The register to contain the name, place of residence and age of every child employed.

That no child under 16 years shall be employed for more than eight hours in any one day, or more than 48 hours in any one week.

Night Work—That no child under 16 years of age shall be employed or permitted to work at any gainful occupation between the hours of 7:00 p. m. and 7:00 a. m.

That no child under 16 years of age shall be permitted to work or be employed at any time in any theatre, concert hall or place of amusement where liquor is sold.

That every child under 16 years of age that works for wages must be able to read and write, or must be attending night school.

The presence of any child in an establishment shall constitute *prima facie* evidence of his or her employment therein.

That every employer shall have posted on the wall of each room in which minors are employed a time table containing the names of children under 16 years of age employed in that room, their ages and places of residence, and the hours employed, together with time allowed for meals.

That no child under 16 years of age shall work at a dangerous occupation or where its health is likely to be injured or morals depraved.

Section 11 specifies certain occupations forbidden children.

Sections 10 and 11 apply to all children, whether employed under the old or new law, as do all other sections.

All children, employed on or before the 30th day of June, who have on file in their places of employment affidavits made out by a notary public (if said affidavits were on file prior to the 1st day of July) will not have to secure new age and school certificates unless they change their places of employment. Provided, that in cases where the child is apparently under 14 and may be working under a false affidavit, said child will have to procure a new certificate, when ordered by the inspector.

Employers must have an age and school certificate on file for all children hired on or after July 1, 1903.

The employer is only required to have one certificate, which is the "Age and School Certificate." The form of the certificate may differ in the manner

in which the form is set up. The reading matter is prescribed by law. Provided, that the school authorities may add such additional explanatory matter as in their discretion may seem advisable.

AGE AND SCHOOL CERTIFICATES—HOW APPROVED.

An age and school certificate shall be approved only by the superintendent of schools or by a person authorized by him in writing, or, where there is no superintendent or principal, a person authorized by the school board: Provided, that the superintendent or principal of a parochial school shall have the right to approve an age and school certificate and shall have the same rights and powers as the superintendent of public schools to administer the oaths herein provided for children attending parochial schools: Provided, further, that no member of a school board or other person authorized as aforesaid shall have the authority to approve such certificates for any child then in or about to enter his own establishment, or the employment of a firm or corporation of which he is a member, officer or employé. The person approving these certificates shall have the authority to administer the oath provided herein, but no fee shall be charged therefor. It shall be the duty of the school board or local school authorities to designate a place (connected with offices, when practicable) where certificates shall be issued and recorded, and to establish and maintain the necessary records and clerical service for carrying out the provisions of this act.

The manner in which a child procures an age and school certificate is as follows:

The boy or girl applies to the school it last attended for a school certificate, which (school certificate) it takes, accompanied by one of its parents, to the superintendent of schools or to the one who has been assigned by him in writing to issue certificates. From this official the child obtains an age and school certificate. The child surrenders the original or school certificate, which is filed away by the superintendent.

An age and school certificate can be issued by the proper authorized official, when a child presents satisfactory evidence that it is 14 years of age or over, by either of the following proofs: A school certificate from the public or parochial school, a certificate of birth or baptism, or by the register of birth with a town or city clerk, and in cases arising where this proof is not obtainable, the parent or guardian of the child shall make oath before the Juvenile or County Court as to the age of such child, and the court may issue to such child an age certificate as sworn to, in which case the certificate issued by the court may be exchanged for an age and school certificate by the official who issues age and school certificates: Provided, that in all cases the child can read at sight and write legibly simple sentences (any language.) The certificate of the principal of a public or parochial school shall be *prima facie* evidence as to the literacy or illiteracy of the child.

Manufacturers have come to appreciate that the inspector who enters his establishments comes not to persecute anyone, but to enforce the law, a law which the civilized countries of the world have declared to be just and necessary for the benefit of the up-growing generation. The child's place is not in the factory, but in school until a certain age, that he or she may appreciate the responsibility of the vocation they may choose for the rest of their natural lives. While the department has made an earnest and strenuous endeavor to enforce this law, we have also directed much attention to bringing about some material reform, co-operating with the compulsory education departments and truant officers throughout the entire State. I am of the opinion that the members of this meeting, representing the various charitable and eleemosynary organizations of the State, can be of great assistance to the State Factory Inspector's department in the enforcement of this new law.

I would make an earnest request to the delegates here assembled for a conference, at which the question, "How best can we work together?" could be considered. There are violations occurring daily in the different localities which never come under the inspector's eye, nor are they brought to his attention. The inspector and his deputies constantly come in touch with many needy and worthy cases calling for aid and assistance from those charitably inclined. I believe that much good to the public and aid to the needy would result from co-operation.

Mr. Cooley, Superintendent of Schools, city of Chicago, reports an increase in enrollment in the fifth and sixth grade of 3,800 children more this year than last. In a recent published interview he accounts for this wonderful and unprecedented increase through the enforcement of the Child Labor and Compulsory education laws.

In connection with the above paper Mr. Davies has furnished the following table:

CONDENSED STATISTICAL TABLE OF THE DIFFERENT INDUSTRIES.

	Number of places inspected	Total number of girls under 16 years	Total number of boys under 16 years	Total number of females over 16 years	Total number of males over 16 years	Total number of children	Total number of employees	Per cent of children to total employees	Number of children to 1,000 employees	Number of employees to one child
Brick, Stone and Terra Cotta.....	76	1	52	17	2,989	53	3,089	1.7	17	57
Cigars, Cigarettes, Tobacco and Snuff.....	243	116	51	1,041	1,913	167	3,121	5.3	53	19
Busters, Brooms and Brushes.....	25	21	11	1,127	318	32	477	6.6	66	15
Food Products.....	453	416	723	4,816	31,922	1,189	37,627	3.0	90	55
Breweries and Soft Drinks.....	180	14	66	83	4,254	80	4,317	1.8	18	55
Candies and Confections.....	183	382	42	1,580	1,401	434	3,423	13.0	130	8
Garment Makers.....										
Cloaks.....	104	57	22	1,589	1,405	79	3,073	2.6	26	39
Coats.....	680	1,047	260	4,025	3,277	1,307	8,558	14.5	145	7
Dresses.....	200	87	8	1,915	3,177	1,307	8,558	14.5	145	7
Shirts.....	283	236	47	1,614	1,013	283	2,612	9.7	40	25
Suits (Ladies' and Men's).....	53	15	7	687	1,013	283	2,612	9.7	40	25
Vests.....	1,184	292	179	3,792	7,390	471	12,063	3.8	20	49
Waists.....	143	99	18	1,625	7,390	471	12,063	3.8	20	49
Fur.....	39	55	10	1,532	242	65	1,830	5.0	50	20
Millinery.....	47	1	5	253	287	6	548	1.1	35	28
Miscellaneous Wearing Apparel.....	266	173	28	2,708	442	201	3,349	6.0	60	17
Glass.....	239	121	144	3,548	1,478	86	5,337	6.6	66	15
House Furnishing Upholstering.....	40	42	44	73	1,178	360	1,837	6.4	54	18
Jewelry.....	104	64	48	721	1,141	112	1,973	5.6	56	18
Laundries.....	353	3	47	221	1,267	50	1,538	3.2	32	30
Leather.....	254	240	40	3,983	1,816	112	6,084	4.6	46	21
Metal Working Trades.....	1,061	145	323	5,880	7,769	468	7,769	6.0	60	16
Musical Instruments.....	48	232	1,818	3,592	82,542	2,070	88,204	2.3	23	43
Offices.....	1,669	30	289	140	4,592	269	5,041	5.3	53	19
Insurance Offices and Banks.....	185	94	38	3,367	16,149	318	19,834	1.6	16	62
Painting.....	19	1	32	484	3,050	33	3,567	0.9	9	109
Paints, Oils, Glues and Varnishes.....	21	6	39	307	2,125	45	2,477	1.8	18	55
Paper, Paper Boxes and Bags.....	90	66	160	1,607	2,235	616	4,458	13.8	138	7
Pharmacies and Proprietary Medicines.....	125	60	99	1,019	1,871	159	3,049	5.2	52	19

Portraits and Art Specialties.....	145	9	45	544	1,159	54	1,737	3.0	30	32
Printing, Publishing, Stationary and School Supplies.....	721	302	558	4,165	13,024	860	18,049	4.7	47	21
Restaurants and Hotels.....	106	0	1	803	1,297	1	2,111	.04	0	21
Rubber goods.....	22	41	57	122	1,415	98	1,635	5.9	59	2,101
Signs and Advertising.....	56	0	9	20	392	9	1,421	2.1	21	17
Soaps, Perfumes and Toilet Articles.....	132	88	85	519	1,073	173	1,765	9.8	98	10
Sponging, Dyeing and Cleaning.....	3,429	27	7	310	4,774	13	1,797	1.6	16	61
Stores and Salesrooms.....	132	6	490	28,454	28,454	678	32,433	2.0	20	47
Wholesale Houses.....	31	198	315	5,301	9,418	1,475	25,374	5.8	58	17
Telephone, Telegraph and Express Offices.....	161	83	315	14,481	8,231	358	10,258	3.4	34	29
Tents Awnings, Cordage, Bags and Flags.....	143	3	238	1,669	4,560	271	7,126	3.8	38	26
Unclassified.....	29	64	23	2,285	6,689	87	1,435	6.0	60	16
Vehicles.....	140	130	214	1,466	4,338	344	6,148	5.5	55	18
Wood Working Trades.....	100	0	44	54	1,739	44	1,897	2.3	23	43
Only one person employed.....	443	164	1,310	724	19,380	1,474	21,518	6.8	68	15
	1,490	0	0	783	697	0	1,490	.0	0	0
Totals in Cook County.....	15,532	6,465	8,896	82,339	277,913	15,351	375,623	4.1	41	24
Towns outside of Cook County.....	3,943	902	2,972	16,668	115,737	3,874	136,779	2.8	28	35
Metal polishing wheels.....	23									
Totals.....	19,538	7,367	11,858	99,027	393,650	19,225	511,902	3.7	37	27

The Chairman:—This subject is now open for discussion.

Miss Mary P. Roberts, Superintendent Associated Charities, Jacksonville:—Mr. Chairman, I should like to ask Mr. Davies what is to be done in towns which have no public night school, with boys between 14 and 16 who want to work and cannot obtain school certificates. Will attendance upon a private night school meet the requirements of the law?

(Mr. Davies replied that the point had not yet been decided except in the case of a Jewish night school in Chicago.)

Mrs. Ophelia L. Amigh, Superintendent State Training School for Girls, Geneva:—About a year ago the parents of a girl in our institution came to us and tried to get her out. We refused to let her go and they declared that she was 18 years of age, and produced papers to prove that such was the case. Our papers did not call for any such age, but upon their representations we let her go home, and she did not behave and they soon tired of her and wrote us asking if they could return her. We answered that as she was eighteen years of age we could not. Soon after we received a letter from them stating that they had made a mistake and that she was only 16 years old.

Under this new act can we prosecute the parents of the child?

Mr. Edgar T. Davies:—Under the new law we can prosecute the parent as well as the employer for violations. This is to say, where a child works in violation of the law and with the knowledge of the parent, the parent is amenable under the first section of the penalty clause, which reads: "Whoever, having under his control a child under the age of 16 years, permits such child to be employed in violation of the provisions of this act, shall be fined for each offense not less than \$5.00, nor more than \$25.00, and shall stand committed until said fine and costs are paid." For a parent to falsely testify to a child's age is perjury, and the guilty person could and would be punished under the criminal code. It is a very serious offense for a parent to be guilty of a violation of this act. Under the old law little progress could be made, when combating false certificates. It is quite different under the new law, since all papers issued are issued in duplicate, and therefore a record preserved.

A Delegate:—What are we going to do about poor children that are bound to work?

Dr. Hastings H. Hart:—In cases where families are really dependent on the two or three dollars the child brings home every week the community ought to and should pay the amount.

Dr. Hastings H. Hart:—I regret that Archbishop James Quigley is unable to be present at this conference owing to important business. I will read a letter explaining his absence:

ARCHBISHOP'S RESIDENCE, 623 NORTH STATE STREET,

CHICAGO, Oct. 19, 1903.

To the Illinois State Conference of Charities:

I regret very much that I cannot be present at this meeting of the Conference owing to many and pressing engagements. I hope, however, that on some future occasion I shall have the pleasure and profit of taking part in its deliberations.

(Signed)

J. E. QUIGLEY,
Archbishop of Chicago.

The Chairman—We will now have the report of the Committee on Work for Children, which will be read by the chairman, Dr. Hastings H. Hart.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON WORK FOR CHILDREN.

INCLUDING CHILD LABOR AND CONTINUOUS CARE FOR THE FEEBLE MINDED.

Your Committee on Work for Children respectfully submits the following report:

Illinois has at last awakened from the sleep of generations. For many years we were one of the most backward states of the Union in the matter of provisions for dependent, delinquent defective and truant children. Our statute books were almost barren of legislation with reference to dependent children until the passage of the Juvenile Court law in 1899. The Industrial School and Manual Training School acts regulate the work of six or eight schools and made legal provision for the commitment of children to those schools. The Foundling's Home law legalized the commitment of children to two foundlings asylums in the city of Chicago. The Chicago Home for the Friendless has provision in its charter for the surrender of children by their parents or guardians, or for their commitment by the mayor, a justice of the peace or any court of record. The Chicago Orphan Asylum has provision in its charter for the surrender of children by their parents or their commitment by the mayor of Chicago. The Springfield Home for the Friendless has similar provisions in its charter. With these exceptions, so far as we can learn, there was no legislation to authorize the commitment of children by the courts or the release of children by parents or guardians to orphan asylums, children's homes or child placing societies, and there was no legislation to provide for the public supervision of such institutions. It was possible for any three persons in the State of Illinois to take out articles of incorporation and to organize an orphan asylum or a child saving society and to administer it without question and without let or hindrance. Your committee is informed on competent authority that prior to the passage of the Juvenile Court law there was no way in which orphan asylums, children's homes or child placing societies could obtain a legal title to a child. There being no law on our statute books, the common law governed, and it appears that the common law does not recognize the release of children to a corporation. Notwithstanding this fact thousands of children were committed by the courts or surrendered by parents to incorporated institutions and societies, which in turn placed them in family homes, gave consent to their adoption or made permanent disposition of them in other ways.

The Juvenile Court law supplies the missing link in our legislation. It provides, first, for the supervision by the State Board of Public Charities of such child saving institutions and societies as choose to avail themselves of the act. This supervision consists of: First, in receiving an annual report from the institution; second, in the examination of the institution, its methods, facilities and responsibility by the State Board of Public Charities; third, in the issuance of a certificate annually, subject to such annual examination as the Board of Public Charities deems necessary. (Juvenile Court Law, Sec. 13.)

The full scope of this law does not seem to be realized by the managers of some of our charitable institutions. As a matter of fact, no child can be legally committed by any court to a society or institution which does not have a certificate. The law says: "No child shall be committed to any such institution which shall not have received such a certificate within 15 months next preceding the commitment." (Juvenile Court Law, Sec. 13.) As far as your committee can learn, the only exceptions are the Industrial and Manual Training schools, the Foundlings' asylums, the Chicago Orphan Asylum and the Chicago Home for the Friendless, as above mentioned.

The law further gives a discretionary power to the courts. It provides for "such reports, information and statements as the judge shall deem proper or necessary for his action;" and it further provides that "the court shall in no case be required to commit a child to any association whose standing conduct or care of children, or ability to care for the same is not satisfactory to the court."

It is not only true that the courts have no authority to commit children to an organization which has not the certificate of the State Board of Charities, but it appears to be true also that there is no law authorizing the surrender of children by their parents or guardians to any society or institution which does not have such certificate. The Juvenile Court law provides (Sec. 15) that: "It shall be lawful for the parents, guardian or other person having the right to dispose of a dependent or neglected child to enter into an agreement with any association or institution incorporated under any public or private law of this State for the purpose of aiding, caring for or placing in homes such children, and *being approved as herein provided*, for the surrender of such child to such association or institution, to be taken and cared for by such association or institution or put into a family home."

As already stated this is the only law on our statute books providing for the surrender of children to associations or institutions by parents or guardians. In cases of *habeas corpus* the judges of our State have given very little weight to releases executed prior to the passage of the Juvenile Court law. The courts have uniformly ruled in such cases that the consideration which must govern the court is the welfare of the child, and they have determined that question on its merits, without much regard to the question whether the parents or guardians had executed a release or not.

Under these circumstances it would appear that the only prudent course for the officers of the children's institutions and societies is to apply to the State Board of Public Charities for examination and certification as provided by law. The Board of Public Charities has not been technical in acting upon such applications. The law is not intended to hamper but to facilitate the work of legitimate and responsible organizations. The State Board of Public Charities investigates promptly and issues its certificate without unnecessary delay.

At the last advices, only five institutions held the certificate of the State Board of Public Charities, namely: The Baptist Orphanage, the Home of the Good Shepherd at Peoria, the Illinois Manual Training School Farm at Glenwood, and the Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society. Some institutions have hesitated to qualify under the act lest they should be restricted in some way in their work, but there has been no disposition manifested by the State Board of Public Charities toward any such restriction.

AMENDMENTS TO LAWS RELATING TO CHILDREN.

Two important amendments were proposed in the Legislature of 1903: First, "An Act to regulate the surrender, placing and transfer of children." This act provided that: "No person or association engaged in the business of caring for or placing in homes 'neglected, dependent, truant and delinquent' children shall place in any family home such child without first having obtained the written surrender or consent from its parents or some person having the right to control the custody of such child, *unless the child has been committed to such person or association by a competent court.*"

Some such legislation as this would appear to be plainly required, for the reason that multitudes of children have been received and disposed of by various organizations without first obtaining a proper title to the children, and often without sufficient regard either for the feelings of the parents or for their natural obligation to care for their own children. The necessity for some such legislation is further apparent from the fact that many children have been placed in the homes of benevolent people who have lavished care and affection upon them and perhaps have taken out adoption papers, in the supposition that the child was legally theirs. In some such cases the children have been taken from their foster parents by legal process. In other cases children have lost the inheritance which their foster parents intended and expected them to receive, for the reason that other heirs have successfully contested their rights on the ground that the right and title of the parent had never been properly extinguished by legal process.

A second proposed law was "An act to provide for the visitation of children in family homes." This act provided that it should be the duty of the State Board of Public Charities to appoint visitors to visit children placed in homes by institutions supported in whole or in part from public funds. The act provided that: "The State Board of Public Charities may, in its discretion allow a child to be visited by an agent of the association or institution by which

the child may have been placed in a home, and may accept the report of such parent, provided that such visits shall be made in accordance with the rules established by said State Board of Public Charities, and shall have been reported on the blanks provided in this act."

The proposed act further provided that the State Board of Public Charities should have authority to require the replacement of children found in unsuitable homes and in case such replacement was not made within reasonable time to replace the child at the expense of the organization by which it may have been originally placed.

This proposed legislation is along the line of legislation already in successful operation in Indiana, Massachusetts and other states. It is based on the theory that all dependent children should be regarded as wards of the State and that it is the duty of the State to see to it that they receive suitable and adequate care.

Neither one of these bills became a law, but it is the opinion of your committee that legislation along this line is greatly needed in order to complete and perfect our system of caring for neglected and dependent children.

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY PLAN OF CARING FOR DEPENDENT CHILDREN.

For nearly 50 years an argument was waged between the advocates of the institutional plan of bringing up children to the age of 15 or 16 or 18 years in an institution, and the placing-out plan of placing little children in family homes.

The advocates of the institutional plan set forth the advantage of controlling the education and training of the child and being able to select competent men and women to conduct such training. They pointed out the difficulty of securing suitable homes and suitable training in them and the abuses that had often arisen under the plan of indenturing children to those who took them as a source of gain. The advocates of the placing-out system set forth the admitted evils of "institutionalism," which tends to make the child helpless and dependent, represses his individuality and destroys his initiative. They urged the economy of their plan, whereby an initial expenditure of \$25.00 or \$50.00 or \$75.00 sufficed to make permanent provision for the child, as against the expenditure of \$200.00 or \$500.00 or \$1,000.00 for the board and care of the child during his childhood in an institution, in addition to the expenditure of millions for lands, buildings and equipments in institutions.

Sometimes the discussions waxed warm. Institutions were condemned *in toto*, with epigrams as "Better the worst home than the best institution." Child placing societies were denounced as reckless, irresponsible and heartless machines, designed to get rid of children with the least possible trouble and expense.

Through the National Conference of Charities and Correction and the various State conferences the representatives of the two sides of the controversy became better acquainted with each other and listened to each other's arguments. The institution people came to recognize the evils of institutionalism and the advantages of family homes for children. The child-placing people found it necessary to establish institutions for the temporary care of their children in order to prepare them to go into homes and also to recognize the necessity of institutional provision for the temporary care of children whose parents are in temporary distress.

At the great meeting of the National Conference of Charities and Correction at New York, 1898, it was evident that the controversy between the two wings of the child-saving movement was nearing its conclusion. At the Cincinnati meeting in 1899 that controversy was finally closed and a common basis of mutual understanding was reached in the noble report, written by Hon. Thomas M. Mulry of New York and signed by every member of the committee, in which it was declared: "All workers agree that the home is the natural place to properly develop a child * * * Your committee, is emphatically of the opinion that the ounce of prevention is better than the pound of cure, and it strongly urges upon all charitable people the absolute necessity of preserving the home wherever possible * * * If, instead of turning over such families to relief societies or the public charge, charitable men

and women would take a personal interest in such cases, and each would take under care such a family, help them materially, give them also 'alms of good advice' * * * giving them assistance in a way that will not degrade the beneficiary, much will have been done to advance the great question of the care of dependent children."

The committee emphasized "the good work accomplished by the institution in the past as well as the fact the institution has an important place to fill in the future on the disciplinary and educational lines and the care of those children who are prevented by circumstances from being placed in homes."

The report took the ground that many children now in institutions "might well be placed in good homes, provided the families were of the same religious faith as the child," and that "the earlier they are placed in such families the better it is for the child, as the motive which induces one to take a child of tender years is apt to be more disinterested than when they are old enough to be utilized as help."

The report concluded the discussion of the subject of placing children as follows: "There are homes in abundance throughout our cities, our towns, our farming sections for every orphan child, if the people would but open their hearts and brighten their homes by studying in what way they may best show their love for their less fortunate fellow beings."

This report was signed by every member of the committee, and the committee was an exceedingly representative one. It consisted of Hon. Thomas M. Mulry, President of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul in the city of New York, chairman; Prof. G. A. Merrill, Superintendent of the State School for Dependent Children at Owatonna, Minn.; Hastings H. Hart, LL. D., Superintendent of the Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society; Mr. Robert W. Hebbard, Secretary of the State Board of Charities of New York; Mr W. B. Streeter, agent of the State Board of Charities of Indiana, in charge of dependent children; Mr. Edward A. Hall, a prominent Roman Catholic of Boston, Mass.; Mr. J. J. Kelso, Dominion Superintendent of Dependent and Neglected Children, Ontario; Miss Mary Wilcox Brown, General Secretary of the Henry Watson Aid society of Baltimore, and Hugh F. Fox, President of the New Jersey State Board of Children's Guardians.

Such a deliverance, coming from such a committee, had a profound significance, and was accepted as presenting common grounds on which practically the entire body of people engaged in child saving work in North America now stand. This means that the Children's Aid societies of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and the Canadian cities, together with the 25 children's home societies which work in the great interior states, the "State Public Schools" for dependent children in Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota and other states; the magnificent establishments of the Roman Catholic church, headed by the great Catholic protectory at Westchester in the suburbs of New York, and followed by a multitude of beautiful and efficient Catholic institutions for children; the Jewish orphan asylums; the multitude of non-Catholic orphan asylums, half orphan asylums, children's homes, industrial schools, training schools, and other institutions for dependent children no longer stand at variance, questioning and criticising one another's methods, but are today substantially agreed on the essential points as to the policy to be pursued in caring for neglected children. The representatives of institutions now recognize freely and generously the value and importance of the work done by the children's aid societies and the children's home societies, and have themselves taken steps for the organization of such societies: notably, the representatives of Catholic institutions in New York and the representatives of Lutheran institutions in Wisconsin and Illinois. On the other hand, the child saving societies have withdrawn from the extreme ground which they formerly took in opposition to institutional care of children, and now freely admit the importance and necessity of institutional care for defective children as a permanent measure and for dependent children as a temporary measure; and the societies avail themselves of the assistance of existing institutions for the care of children whose needs the societies are unable to meet.

This happy conclusion of the controversies of the past and this mutual agreement as to the policy to be pursued have opened up the way for a new and highly important development which has already extended widely and whose ultimate outcome cannot yet be predicted.

The representatives of the Roman Catholic institutions have been among the most ardent advocates of the institutional plan in the past and have been among the most hesitant to adopt the placing out system. They have felt that the importance of controlling the religious training of the children was so great as to outweigh the disadvantages of institutionalism and the advantages of the placing out system; but in recent years they have turned in the direction of the new movement. For example, in the state of Minnesota, where the Catholic asylums are admirably organized, there has been practically no increase in the capacity of those institutions during the past ten or twelve years; but there has been a great increase in the number of children placed in family homes at an early age.

Hon. Thomas M. Mulry, who was the author of the report at the Cincinnati meeting of the National Conference of Charities and Correction, already mentioned, proved his faith by his works. He took an active part in the organization of the Catholic Home Bureau for Dependent Children, which was organized toward the close of the year 1898 and is carried on by the St. Vincent de Paul society in New York, of which Mr. Mulry is president. The real work of the society began March 1, 1899. The society placed in family homes, in 1899, 47 children; in 1900, 112; in 1901, 176 children; in 1902, 163, and in 1903, up to July 31st, 224 children, making a total of 721 children placed in family homes in four years and a half.

The results of this work thus far have been considered very encouraging by those who are carrying it on, and have been so satisfactory to the public authorities of the city of New York that they have appropriated \$6,000.00 toward the expense of the work for the current year. The expense of the work of the current year is at the rate of \$7,200.00. If all of the 721 children thus far placed had been kept in the Catholic protectory it would have cost at the rate of about \$72,000.00 or ten times as much. The expense of this placing out work, however, will necessarily increase as the work goes on and children have to be replaced.

THE CHILD LABOR LAW.

The new Child Labor law went into effect July 1, 1903. The time since it went into effect has been too short to form any reliable judgment as to its workings. Your committee believes that on the whole the law is a good one and will produce good results. It is probable that some minor amendments will be necessary. Some serious hardship is wrought in the case of families which are dependent upon the labor of children under 14, owing to the death or disability of the bread winner, but it is believed that such hardships can be relieved in other ways than by depriving the children of their school privileges.

Mr. Edgar T. Davies, the Chief Factory Inspector, will enlighten us as to the practical workings of the law thus far.

CONTINUOUS CARE OF FEEBLE MINDED CHILDREN.

Your committee is convinced that both the considerations of philanthropy and those of public economy call for immediate provision for all feeble-minded girls above the age of 12 years in the State of Illinois. Statistics prove conclusively that these unfortunate girls, through their offspring, are a most prolific source of danger and expense to the community. A very large proportion of these girls become mothers and most of the children borne by them are either feeble-minded or of such weak moral fibre that they inevitably swell the ranks of pauperism and vice. Moreover the presence of these girls in the community become a source of temptation and corruption to the boys and young men with whom they come in contact. One such girl through her offspring may easily become the source of \$100,000 of expense to the State, when an expenditure of perhaps \$1,000 will provide for her safely through the term of her own life.

Your committee believes, therefore, that whatever else is left undone, the legislature of 1905 should follow the wise example of Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Indiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin and other states and provide custodial care for the young women of this class.

THE CARE OF EPILEPTICS.

Your committee is convinced that the care of epileptics comes only second to the custodial care of the feeble-minded. The multitude of these unfortunate members of society, the sufferings which they experience for lack of suitable and adequate care, and the burdens which they entail upon the community for lack of such care are but little appreciated. We commend to the conference the reading of the admirable paper presented by Dr. Spartling, Superintendent of the Colony for Epileptics at Sonyea, N. Y., before the conference of last year.

Your committee would respectfully recommend that the entire conference of 1904 be devoted to the discussion of children's work, especially the care for the feeble-minded and care for epileptics, and the effort be made to put the Legislature in possession of the facts with reference to these classes.

We would respectfully suggest that the State Board of Public Charities be asked to make a thorough investigation into the condition of feeble-minded women and epileptics in the hospitals for the insane, the county almshouses and the private families of Illinois, particularly with reference to the question of heredity.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

HASTINGS H. HART,
TIMOTHY D. HURLEY,
MRS. O. L. AMIGH.

Upon motion of Dr. Hart, Hon. George W. Curtiss of Stockton was elected acting president of the Conference.

The Chairman—I take pleasure in introducing Mr. Curtiss, your acting president.

Hon. George W. Curtiss—Ladies and Gentlemen of the Conference—I thank you for this honor and will endeavor to do my best. In this endeavor I hope you will assist me.

The Conference then adjourned until next morning at 9:00 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

Acting President—We will now have the report of the committee on "Merit System in State Institutions," by the chairman, Mr. Edgar A. Bancroft.

MERIT SYSTEM IN STATE INSTITUTIONS.

(By Mr. Edgar A. Bancroft, President Civil Service Reform Association, Chicago.)

As to the principles that should govern the management of our State institutions, their equipment, construction and policy, intelligent persons cannot differ. The fact that they are supported by the State, that their expenses are paid from the taxes does not change in the slightest the requisites for the proper management of each. No political function is performed by these institutions. The politics of the members of the board of commissioners or of a superintendent or of any other person connected with an asylum or penitentiary is a matter of indifference to the poor unfortunates, and it ought to be to the people and to the people's representatives who are responsible for appointments.

Who thinks of asking the skilled surgeon or physician, the expert alienist, the eye, or ear specialist, concerning his political belief or activities. The mission and function of these charitable and penal institutions is as technical, special and unpolitical as any conceivable human activity can be. The poor reason-bereft inmates of these asylums are entitled not to mere faithful attention to their physical surroundings, their food, their clothing and their protection against themselves and the strange impulses of their madness; as human beings they have a higher claim. Their claim is precisely that of the man who, with shattered limb, is carried to an emergency hospital. Is it enough that the attendants are kind to him; that the linen is clean and the building comfortable in temperature and furniture? Certainly not. His

right is as his need is—the best skill that advanced surgery can bring to his dire extremity. A retired physician, without experience in modern surgery, would not dare to be responsible for the care of merely maimed bodies in a surgical ward; but under the system of “politics” that has not only dominated the management of these institutions for a decade and more, but has actually saturated all departments, this same country physician will gain through politics, and dare attempt the direction of an asylum containing a thousand insane. He may be honest and faithful and kind, industrious and painstaking, but he is not an expert, he is not an alienist; indeed he may not recognize the word, but he is a good Republican or a good Democrat who has a good backing—and no charges have ever been preferred against him.

Half a century after the marvelous education of Laura Bridgeman, while the whole world is admiring and marveling at the illumination both inward and outshining of Helen Kellar with no channel to the brain but by the delicate sense of touch, the great State of Illinois can trust the education of its unfortunates, not any of them lacking both sight and hearing, all its deaf, all its dumb, all its blind, to directors and superintendents who sometimes are able and skilled, more often are only general practitioners, with but the experience of country doctors.

Now and again in party campaigns spécial flagrant and often unspeakable abuses and peculations are brought to light. Now and again instances of brutality, heartless neglect and hopeless incompetency are disclosed by investigations or charged in the daily press; and we poor unthinking citizens of a great State that holds within its borders men and women whose special skill and knowledge in respect to the care and helping of the deficient and delinquent have given them national reputations; we, who, in all that relates to our own interest, are wont to seek out the most expert and advanced specialists, listen idly to these charges; and if, forsooth, we find them exaggerated or untrue, settle back with a comfortable feeling that all these institutions are properly managed. The true basis for protesting against the way these institutions are and long have been managed is not to be found in sporadic cases of utter incompetence, cruelty or neglect. It is to be found in the system under which the appointment of a really first rate man is exceptional if not accidental. A system under which a state charged with the care of 10,000 helpless and unfortunate makes itself and its wards the spoils of office. It does not do as you do, call the skilled, but employs the man who says he is skilled and brings as his credentials not so much the evidence of his standing in his profession or of his experience in business, but the record of his activity in behalf of the party or the faction. It is a system under which a trustee for the State and for these dependents of the State could brutally say that the first thing he did after he was appointed was to “plumb in sixteen of his men.” A state under which a superintendant or a matron excuses the uncleanness of a dining room in one of our institutions by explaining that the attendant in charge is a son of one of the trustees. A state in which one governor appoints and removes trustees as their bank lends or refuses to lend large sums on security he offers. In which another appoints or removes trustees as they consent or refuse to be mere figureheads in appointments to the service in these asylums. But all experience teaches that under a bad system for one glaring or flagrant abuse, there are a score of cases of partial and occasional neglect and inefficiency, and a constant tendency not only to inefficiency, but to abuses of the graver sort. The responsibility for this system is not upon the present administration nor upon the political party it represents. It is upon the people of the State of Illinois. Democrats and Republicans have seen the fruits of the spoils system presented over and over again, not only in our State institutions where such abuses cry to heaven with an appeal that cannot be silenced, but in local government and in the other departments of county and State administration, where sentiment is not aroused, but where sense is repeatedly shocked and indignant.

The system we all know well. Its story is a familiar one. It is simply a system of partiality, or influence, or pressure, of pull. We do not employ in our families, physician, surgeon or specialist who makes the earliest or the most frequent applications for the job, or who brings the greatest number of recommendations from men whom he may have treated, but not professionally; but the State does. It is a system of importunity, persistence and cunning. It

is the system by which a man is appointed, not because he is fit for his duties, but because he desires the compensation. We know that the system is as unrepugnant as primogeniture or hereditary office. It is the aristocracy of the political ring or of social influence.

What we need in State institutions and throughout the State as we already have in national affairs is the democracy of equality. The ranks open to all who are fit to serve; with careers that offer something beyond salary—honor. And there is no honor in a position that expresses not the fitness of the holder but the extent of his political influence or the political influence of his friends. We know how, in national affairs, the great army of office holders were perforce made a part of a great political machine, and were compelled to make "voluntary contributions" to the funds of the party. The same system has produced the same results in Illinois. Not recently, not since January 1, 1901, but long before that and ever since that. And this matter of assessment is an index and a symptom of the entire condition. If I held a position, whether the care of the blind, the insane or the feeble-minded which I owe to my own activity or the activity or influence of my friends with the leaders of a political party and I got it and I hold it on that basis, the executive committees of the parties are quite right in saying that I should contribute to the success of the party which gave me the job. And my contribution ought to be voluntary, for I have had "value received." If it is voluntary in any case, if these payments by attendants in the asylums, by these inspectors and helpers in the grain offices, by these employes and superintendents and guards in the penitentiaries, have been voluntary, as I doubt not they have, it is because it is true and they know it is true that they are there not as the railroad man on his train, not as the clerk or head of the department in a great store, not as the manager or foreman of a great factory, because of his special ability to do the work he is set to do, ability that equals month by month the pay received; but because he is there for another reason, and the relation between the service he renders and the amount of his pay has never been considered except with a view of increasing their inequality. Does that make the servant of the State self respecting? Does that keep him at the top of his ability and inspire him to activity in his work or activity in work outside for the party or the party boss? We know. The record is all one way, and the fault now and henceforth is not in these instruments and to a large extent these victims of this vicious system, but it is with the citizens of this State if they permit it longer to exist.

Why should we discredit our own public service? Why should our public servants be discredited by the system under which they enter it, remain in it and seek promotion. But they are.

What excuse can be given for clinging to a system which even in the charitable institutions does not insist on the best farmer among all the applicants for the farming work, the best carpenter among all the applicants for carpenter work, the best store-keeper among all the applicants for store-keeping, and the best mechanic among all the applicants for mechanical employment? Why set the carpenter over farmers, and the store-keeper over the carpenters, and the farmer over the mechanics,—as can happen and does happen under the spoils system. Of course more often the man who gets the best place in these departments is neither skilled farmer, skilled carpenter, skilled store-keeper or skilled mechanic. But only a skilled local patriot. I am not criticising him, the appointee, nor him the appointer. I am denouncing the system which betrays and injures both, and more than that, wastes the funds of the State, if it does not waste the lives of its wards.

In the actual management of these institutions, the purpose and spirit is of course of the first importance, just as a man's principals and ideals determine and secure the uprightness of his conduct. The merit system in the hands of spoilsmen may not produce great improvement, but the double advantage of the merit system is that it stands on the statute books, and in the machinery for its enforcement as a constant declaration to all the people of the State of the principle upon which those institutions should be carried on.

Deviations from those principles are more noticeable because they are condemned by the law of the commonwealth. Not only so, but when the merit system is established by law, a Governor of this State would not risk the contempt of the whole people by placing such a law in charge of any but its

tried friends. And those friends of the merit system—the democracy of a free and equal chance to all in the State service—set the standard and hold appointments to the standard. And at the same time they inspire the best service to become more efficient for the honor of the service of which they are a part.

The remedy is a State civil service law, covering not only these institutions, but the entire service of the State.

(Mr. Wallace Heckman, representative of the Illinois Civil Service Reform Association of Chicago, addressed the conference on the above subject, but we were unable to obtain a copy of his remarks.)

Mr. Bancroft:—Hon. James H. Wilkerson will now address you on "Civil Service in the Legislature."

CIVIL SERVICE IN THE LEGISLATURE.

(By Hon. James H. Wilkerson, of Chicago, Member 43rd General Assembly and County Attorney of Cook County.)

There are two well known facts with reference to civil service and the Legislature. One is that we failed to secure any substantial results at the hands of the last Legislature. The other is that we hope and expect to secure those results at the hands of the next Legislature.

By trying to learn the reason for the failure at the last session we may do something toward achieving success at the next session.

The failure to secure the enactment of a State civil service law at Springfield last winter is not to be charged to the character of the men who composed the last Legislature. I know that in certain circles it has become the fashion to sneer at legislatures in general and at our own in particular. In those circles it has become a conclusive presumption that its members are thieves and boddlers, and that "graft" is always and everywhere the dominant motive.

I would not be understood as underestimating the value of legitimate criticism; but legitimate criticism is calm, unprejudiced criticism. It is not the criticism of those who are willing to sacrifice the credit of their party or the reputation of their State to petty malice or factional hate. It is not the criticism of those whose recommendation for honesty and ability is made dependent upon allegiance to a certain faction or loyalty to a particular candidate. It is not the criticism which wears the mask of piety and the public good to cover up selfish ambition or personal hatred. It is the criticism which, while it points out the evil, is willing to concede the good. It is the criticism which states all the facts and which, without fear or favor, gives credit where credit is due. It is the criticism which hews to the line, let the chips fly where they will.

I cannot profess to speak as a disinterested critic. I can only give my testimony for what it is worth. And the testimony is that judged by standards of honesty and ability, the men who made up the Forty-third General Assembly of Illinois compared favorably with any similar body of men in the United States. There were men there—not two or three, but a score or more—who could fill with distinction any legislative position in the world. A large majority of them were men who brought their best thought to every question presented for their consideration and who tried to act in accordance with the dictates of their conscience and their judgment.

And when any man, I care not who he may be, heaps general abuse upon the Illinois legislature or tries to cast general discredit upon its members, I tell him that either he is ignorant or that, by willful misrepresentation he is trying to serve his own selfish political ends or those of some political master.

The work done by the last legislature would be proof of this assertion, if you did not know the men. I need only to refer to such important general acts as the convict labor law, the mechanics' lien law, the amendments to the election laws; and to the acts particularly applicable to Chicago and Cook county—the amendment to the Torens law, the law for the enlargement of

the sanitary district of Chicago, the act authorizing the municipal ownership of street railways, and the new charter amendment, which if ratified by the people will make possible a system of local government adapted to the present needs of a great city.

The fact that State civil service was the one conspicuous exception to the general rule with reference to important remedial legislation sought from the last general assembly makes it necessary to attribute its failure to something else than lack of ability or honesty on the part of the members of the legislature.

Nor can it with justice be attributed entirely to any fault or wrong on the part of the presiding officer or the organization of either house.

I know, perhaps as well as anyone, that upon a roll call as required by the constitution, the amendment requiring the law to be submitted to a vote of the people and to receive a majority of all of the votes cast at the election—thereby counting against it the votes of all of those who did not take interest enough to vote on either side—would have been defeated. For there were some who, while afraid to go on record, were willing to run to the cover of a rising vote. But I am convinced, for reasons which I shall point out presently, that in the long run this made little difference and that, for reasons more fundamental than any matter of parliamentary procedure, there could have been no really effective civil service legislation at the last session.

I have no intention to justify the use of the gavel for the purpose of overriding the will of the majority or of preventing the placing of members on record. I believe that the section of the constitution which provides that upon the demand of two members of the Senate and five members of the House, the yeas and nays shall be taken and entered upon the journal should be adhered to in the spirit in which it was intended by the framers of the constitution. I know that in every legislative body, to the obstructivist who would misuse the constitution to block the wheels of legislation and to the pestiferous nuisance who loves nothing so well as the sound of his own voice, in the interest of the dispatch of business, the eye of the presiding officer must, now and then, be blind and his ear deaf. But upon no matter where there is an honest contest and where the constitutional right has been fairly invoked should the fall of the gavel be made to take the place of the record contemplated by the constitution.

That it has been done in the past, that there is long established precedent for it, is no justification. Because other speakers in the past have abused their power greatly is no reason why a speaker today should abuse his power at all.

The time has come in this State when the methods of fifty years ago should give place to modern methods and when the legislature should be managed, not as a political caucus, but as a business body organized to transact the business of a great State.

I believe that no better thing could be done in the interest of civil service reform and of all meritorious legislation in fact, than to have applied to the organization of the legislature and to its proceedings some of the principles of civil service. Organization upon non-partisan lines is, of course, impracticable. The people in the State and in the nation have come, rightly or wrongly, to look upon government through political parties as an established institution. Rightly or wrongly they have come to believe that one of the great political parties can be depended upon more safely in the long run than some ephemeral self-constituted league or association. If for no other reason, the relation of the State to the national government is such, the questions with which they have to deal so overlaps that the organization of the legislature would inevitably drift back to party lines. Particularly is this true of the great questions of the immediate future, those centering around the organization and control of the modern corporation, where to carry into effect any policy, national and state governments must co-operate. But within the limits of party organization there is room for wide improvement. The committees should be appointed promptly. They should be made up on the basis of experience and ability alone. When the caucus is over, all factional strife should be forgotten; and men should be placed where they can render the most efficient service to the State. It is absurd that the business of the leg-

islature should be tied up for weeks or months while the haggling and dickering about places on committees is going on. The calendar should be cleared from day to day as far as possible. It is almost idiotic that the house should for weeks meet for a few moments each day and that all the business should be crowded into a few days at the close of the session, when it is absolutely impossible to secure for good legislation the attention which it should have and out of the question to detect bad legislation which is smuggled through in some attractive form or on some plausible pretext.

I hope that the day is not far distant when our legislature will be organized on a business basis, when presiding officers will be content to preside and when the services of efficient men will be utilized to the limit, no matter with what faction or what party they happen to be affiliated.

I said a little while ago that the failure of civil service legislation was due neither to lack of ability and integrity on the part of the legislature, nor to the methods of those in control of the organization. Some of the ablest and most conscientious men in the legislature were opposed to it.

The real reason for the failure was because members were not made to feel that the sentiments of their constituents demanded civil service legislation. There were a number of able, earnest members who declared that the sentiment of their constituents was against such legislation.

It will be remembered that a large number of those working for State civil service were from Chicago. The question has been discussed so thoroughly with us that there can be no doubt what the sentiment of the people is. But outside of Cook county the conditions are different; and the one great handicap in the fight for the State civil service was the lack of a strong, aggressive public sentiment in its favor throughout the State.

The agitation of the last session has done much toward strengthening that sentiment. If the work of education and agitation is kept up during the next year, we can go before the legislature with much better chances of success.

There are some defeats which are better than victories. I am convinced that the failure of civil service at the last session was one of those defeats. The law, if it had passed, would have been so amended that it might have proved inefficient and the cause of the civil service reform might have been stranded for a decade.

I believe that the prospects for civil service legislation at the next session are bright. Public sentiment has awakened. The people are demanding that business methods be applied to our public institutions. Our law makers will respond to the demand; and before we realize it the merit system will be an established fact in Illinois.

Mr. Bancroft—Dr. V. H. Podstata, Superintendent of the Cook County Insane Hospital and Poor House, will now read a paper prepared by him entitled "Practical Civil Service in Institutional Work."

PRACTICAL CIVIL SERVICE IN INSTITUTIONAL WORK.

(By Dr. V. H. Podstata, Superintendent of the Cook County Insane Hospital and Poor House, Dunning.)

I fear that some members of my kind audience smiled an incredulous smile when they read in the program that some one from Dunning is to talk upon institutional work and merit system. Possibly some even shrugged their shoulders and a few might possibly have uttered what the rest retained in their mind—"As though anything good could ever come from Dunning."

But one can't always tell. Long time ago nasty things were thought and said even about Nazareth. And while it certainly would not do to attempt any comparisons, I feel that I should at least exclaim: "Please wait with your judgments! It may be years yet, but Dunning with all the dark pages in its history, may some day lead the race for better things."

I know we are still weak. I know and deny not that we abound in deficiencies. Yet for these very reasons Dunning may be an exceedingly good lesson to us all. It may be true that Dunning had opened its eyes only dur-

ing the past two years so as to actually see what is being done elsewhere. It may be true that only during the comparatively recent time Dunning could hear the stifled pleading of its inmates for more air. The loud cries to heaven for a trained gentle hand of a nurse to soothe the poor suffering brains and tear away the harsh restraint and cruelty of prison were only listened to for a year or so and that it only lately learned that the insane are sick people, not damned, but doubly unfortunate.

All that may be true, and yet we are alive. We move on. Move on with all the burdens heaped upon us. They are the burdens of years. Burdens inflicted partly by ignorance, partly by vicious disregard seeking its own.

But what about your civil service, you will ask me; you have had it for eight years past and yet you speak of darkness and misery?

The answer to such a pertinent question I shall leave for Mr. Bull. He had previously helped me out in several troublesome situations. Besides, I seriously accuse him of knowing a great deal about the secrets of the previous civil service at Dunning.

I only desire to assure you that the civil service was not civil service. It may have had the wool of the lamb on the outside, but the teeth decidedly belonged to another creature.

Since Dunning has had genuine civil service with the honest, unselfish and determined backing from the president of the board of commissioners, who directly enforces the law of merit in the various details—since that time the working of the civil service is open to inspection and is not subject to just criticism. But, please do not blame it for that fact, that Dunning has no training school, that the patients have had just three amusements provided for them during the last two years and because they were and to some extent still are treated more as prisoners than sick people. The mistakes and sins of many years cannot be corrected in one sweep. A prison guard of many years can not be transformed into a gentle, trained nurse even in one year or more.

Yet, can there be any question as to wholesome effect of genuine civil service upon the life at Dunning? I think not. It is only necessary to look around. While most of our employes are so-called hold-overs, some of the new blood has already produced distinct effect for the better. The reliance upon pull is practically eliminated, and I will say with a feeling of deep gratitude that I have practically none of the distressing influences from political sources to fight against.

The appointments for any position, except that of the head of departments is a matter of examination, and the public as well as the poor unfortunates are under deep obligations to the present Civil Service Commission and the appointing power. And yet we are only in the very beginning of things. The interest of the public has only begun and the noble, self-sacrificing men and women who have given their very heart and soul to the betterment of the lot of their most unfortunate brothers and sisters—those are still comparatively few. But Chicago is awakening and the citizens follow closely the modern lantern seeking the just and even more the unjust within the city hall and elsewhere. And that is only a beginning, they say.

Now, as to the practical merit system in general. Do we need a merit system in our State?

Let me answer by asking another question. Suppose your father, or mother, or child, lay there before you with a congested, delirious brain, between life and death, would you employ to save them a physician because he controls the delegates of an entire county? Would you send in to nurse them the individual who can shout the loudest in the primaries? Or would you seek to ascertain who and where is the physician and the nurse who know best how to restore the suffering ones to former health, or at least protect them and mitigate their suffering?

God knows, and so do you know, the answer. There is but one. All the more because the insane State charges are poor, all the more because they are for the most part bereft of reason and absolutely prevented from making their own choice—the State, the people of this State, that so freely open their hands in charity—they should see to it that the best possible is done for those depending upon them. The duty of the citizen is not yet done when he turns over his money in taxes to the collector. He has then performed only

half of what he should do. It is his duty to see to it that for the money the best possible results are obtained and that it is not used in payment of political debts.

When this truth is not only known, but thoroughly realized and acted upon, then you will have a civil service, a merit system in your charitable institutions. You will have it not because it is absolutely faultless, not because under it men are made angels at once, but because it is the best system of service we know of at present. Just what form your merit system will assume is of comparatively little importance as long as the spirit pervading is that of recognition of merit and merit alone.

If, however, I am permitted to present some suggestions of possible value, I shall bring before you what from my experience I consider important characteristics of a practical civil service law.

I. Civil service should be absolutely open and public. The records should be clear, easily accessible to anyone entitled and desiring to obtain information. To even a greater extent should this be true of all examinations. The announcement should be published as to actually reach the public, and in that way enable those who desire to apply for positions to become acquainted with it. It should be published in papers that are widely read and in a manner which should make the announcement quite conspicuous. The examination itself should be conducted, wherever practicable, by special examining boards consisting of persons who are especially acquainted with the requirements of service in that particular line and whose name would be an absolute guarantee of the examination being made purely on the basis of merit. The same open way should prevail during all investigations. It is true that comparatively few reporters can entirely avoid the desire to secure striking and prominent headlines for their reports. In other words, the news, in their opinion, in order to be acceptable, should contain something of a sensational nature. But from my many and various experiences with the public press, and I am referring now especially to the Chicago press. I can say that there is an honest and in my opinion very successful effort being made to actually serve the public by bringing before it everything requiring notice, especially every wrong-doing on the part of a public official.

I can personally testify to the fact that in a number of instances very disagreeable and sensational stories regarding Dunning reached several of the daily papers of Chicago, but were not printed simply because I was given a fair chance to investigate the matter and in that way ascertain the actual truth.

I am quite certain that no public official, especially not one representing the civil service, needs to act otherwise than in a perfectly frank and open way towards the representative of our press. On the other hand, the publicity of all cases of wrongdoing of serious nature is an additional and in my opinion necessary, effective measure and adds greatly to the punishment of crime. Light of this kind has the same effect upon dishonesty, incompetency and crime as the glorious sunlight has upon the greatest physical enemy of mankind, the germ of tuberculosis. It quickly kills the evil.

2. The civil service should be prompt in all its dealings. A complaint addressed to the commission should receive immediate attention, and the request for investigation presented by responsible parties should also arouse immediate activity. The same should be true in every case where charges are presented by the head of an institution against an employé. There is nothing worse than long, lingering silence and inactivity in cases of that sort. The discipline of every institution requires promptitude.

3. Civil service regulations must necessarily include every servant of the State, but in my opinion special attention should be paid to the heads of departments. Give the executive considerable power, but make him strictly responsible for everything he does. I mean by this, enable every employé who has in his opinion suffered by the rulings of the executive, to secure an early hearing and if advisable, investigation of the complaint made. I am certain that by paying more attention to the heads of departments rather than trying to directly influence every detail regarding employés in the lower classes the true civil service can be better maintained.

4. The civil service should so grade the service as to make as few classes as practicable and correspondingly as few heads of the various sub-depart-

ments as possible. In so far as practicable the rules should be so arranged as to never leave two officials of exactly the same power and yet with duties not thoroughly well defined. The grading of the subordinates should also be made thoroughly and very closely, but so arranged as to be flexible and within the province of the executive to manage. I must confess that I am absolutely opposed to anything like a schedule or grading of wages according to length of service. That is certainly not a system of merit, therefore should not be made a part of civil service system. I am quite certain that even every business man will agree with me when I say that many a man will be more efficient after a month of service than others in a year or probably ever. On the other hand, it is not just, nor is it practicable or even possible to exclude all who are not perfect ideals in a certain line of duty. Everyone who has been in charge of a large public institution will grant me that the help needed there does not require the absolutely ideal highest efficiency in every position. There are many places of minor importance which can be successfully filled by the less efficient employé. As long, however, as the success of one unquestionably acts as a stimulus to others, as long also as better financial remuneration stimulates human kind to better achievements, I feel that close grading of service is an absolute necessity. I am not speaking now of any other subject than the care of the poor unfortunate placed within our charitable institutions. I am simply anxious to help establish the very best of service for those who cannot make their own selections, and God knows they need it badly enough.

5. The civil service should not make the heads of institutions mere figure-heads without power. As I have already mentioned in my third suggestion, the heads of departments should receive more careful attention at the hands of the Civil Service Commission than the subordinates, but in my opinion they should also be given sufficient power to command the respect and enforce the discipline of that element, which unfortunately still exists on earth and is likely to continue to exist more or less in all public institutions. I mean the people who know no interests but their own and whose height of ambition is to get as much out of the State as it is possible to get without becoming implicated with the criminal law. Anyone reading the civil service regulations as they exist in most places will think that they are strict and that it is impossible to overstep the boundary of right conduct and genuine efficiency without immediately receiving the strict punishment of the civil service rules. I beg to assure my audience, however, that the reality is not quite like the theory. There are a great many petty things, all kinds of mischief and very many ways of showing insubordination and arousing a hostile spirit towards the administration, as well as many fine points of difference in the efficiency in service among the employés which the executive is sufficiently and often painfully conscious of, but which are quite beyond his power to correct if he is obliged always to present only the most tangible and striking evidence in order to secure even a very moderate punishment for the guilty one. In my opinion there is no need of giving the executive the privilege of absolutely discharging an employé without giving any reasons for doing so. He should, however, have the privilege to inflict long suspensions and to degrade an employé within a certain limit and do so at once without first consulting the Civil Service Commission, but of course at his own peril. The privilege should also always be granted the superintendent to call for special investigation and extensive inquiry in any case where he can present nothing more than what he considers strong suspicion. In such cases it should become the duty of the Civil Service Commission to act in a similar way as a grand jury would, assist in making a thorough inquiry and establishing the truth if it is possible for them to do so. In my opinion a well kept role of efficiency would materially assist in such investigations. At any rate it should be the duty of the Civil Service Commission in all serious cases to make an earnest effort to secure evidence aside from that furnished by the two parties directly concerned. Another necessity in my opinion is the long period of probation for each new employé.

6. I desire to call especial attention to the ruling of the civil service in cases of incompetency. Again, it is a very easy matter to theoretically define competency in service. Practically, however, there are many and almost

insurmountable obstacles to such a procedure. In the first place, the duties of the different employes vary to such a great extent as to make it practically impossible for one small Board of Civil Service Commissioners to correctly and in detail understand the duties of each. For instance, I deem it impossible for any, even the most intelligent and honest business man, to determine the competency or incompetency of a nurse, a physician or an engineer. We all, of course, can see the major faults, but when it comes to the finer faults and deficiencies which are frequently essential, simply because more constantly recurring than the rare striking blunders, it requires the knowledge and close investigation of one thoroughly acquainted with the situation to render a just verdict. In my opinion in most of the places where civil service rules prevail this matter is given little attention, too little to prevent the frequent complaint that civil service is as good a protector to the unjust as it is to the just.

7. In my opinion, civil service just as it increases the demand for best service and best training, should directly lead to better recognition of genuinely good service rendered. Increased efficiency, both theoretical in the training school and practical in the wards, should be promptly rewarded in a financial way, and better chances given for promotion. Trained and honest attendants and nurses can hardly be paid enough; the willing but untrained deserve fair wages, but to them the training given should constitute the major part of a reward. Those unwilling to receive training should have no place in our hospitals since that very fact proves them to be out of place. The salaries paid at present to trained and efficient nurses in our State institutions are entirely too small, although they compare fairly well with the scale of wages in most institutions of the middle west.

From my point of view, a decided distinction should be made between a nurse and an attendant, and both are equally needed. The nurse needs good preliminary education in order to be able to obtain the theoretical knowledge of disease, drugs and methods of treatment as well as of surgery absolutely necessary for a nurse. An attendant needs chiefly a kind heart, honest desire to serve and not to boss the patients entrusted to his care, and at least enough education and intelligence to understand the elements of correct care of patients. He must understand, above all things, that even his biggest and meanest patient is in reality but a poor, very sick man.

DISCUSSION.

Mr. Follett W. Bull, Secretary Illinois Civil Service Association, Chicago—The advocates of the adoption of a merit law have the endorsement for the system of men well known in the management of charitable institutions. Dr. Richard Dewey, who was for 14 years the head of the Kankakee asylum at the time when that asylum reached its highest point of efficiency and attained its great reputation, has publicly urged the passage of a State merit law. In a communication to the Illinois Civil Service Association last winter he stated: "In the years during which a policy of personal and political self-seeking has had sway over the public institutions of Illinois and the supposed servants of the people have been serving their own ends rather than the public good, an influence has been gathering force which makes for righteousness. The unfaithful stewards have been placed in power by the people, and it is the people who are primarily responsible for unworthy men or measures, and who must correct the evil, but before they can do so they must see what the evil is and the object lessons which are brought to their attention by abuses in the civil administration will open their eyes to the mischief of partisan control in institutions which are established to render service to the entire community rather than to any individual or party.

"The alleged servants of the people have been 'doing evil that good may come.' The good to come was not the good dreamed of in their philosophy, and the evil they feared (loss of power and pelf) will doubtless overtake them, but in the end will prove a blessing in disguise.

"Human nature is weak and selfish; it is also good and generous and strong for the right when enlightened by the truth. A law establishing the merit

system and opening the service of the State to all on equal terms of fitness is greatly to be desired in Illinois, if its institutions are to be placed on a plane of efficiency commensurate with the intelligence and worth of the people."

So writes Dr. Dewey. But in Dr. Dewey's time the merit principle only existed by his efforts and he never had any practical experience with a compulsory civil service law. Therefore the endorsement given by Dr. Podstata is to my mind strong evidence of the value of the system, and yet Dr. Podstata is laboring under difficulties of which you can hardly conceive.

It was my pleasure to visit the Dunning institution not long ago in company with a number of citizens of Chicago, and among them three of the best known physicians of our State, I heard Dr. Billings, Dr. Murphy and Dr. Patrick speak of the work and efforts of and the difficulties confronting Dr. Podstata. I have never heard members of a profession speak as highly of any man in the same profession as I heard the three gentlemen above named speak of Dr. Podstata. About ten years' service in institutional work, seven of which he put in at Kankakee, where he entered as interne without salary and rose to the position of acting chief of staff, certainly entitles his views to great weight in the consideration of this matter. But to realize his exact relation to practical civil service it is necessary to give the reasons for the passage of the civil service act applying to the Dunning institution and to tell of the practical enforcement of it during the first few years of its existence.

The law was passed in 1895 at the request of the then president of the county board who was of the same political faith as the legislature which passed the measure. He was a power at that time in local politics. It had been customary for each county commissioner to appoint a certain number of employes for the Dunning Institution and the Cook county hospital. This president of the county board saw the possibilities of having the appointments placed in his hands, and therefore secured the passage of an act which in itself is good as far as it goes. Immediately after his appointment, however, Cook County Civil Service Commissioners were appointed who made absolutely no effort to enforce the law. No examinations were held, the method of appointment being to send an applicant endorsed by the proper parties to the complacent commission. Without examination they furnished the applicant with ready made marks and excellent passed certificates, and sent them to prey upon the inmates of the Dunning institution. This continued for a number of years and finally culminated in the criminal conviction of the commissioners for a violation of the act and their own rules. This conviction forced them out of office, and then for the first time an honest commission was appointed and an honest effort made to carry out the provisions of the act. This condition of affairs accounts for the fact that the majority of the employes under Dr. Podstata are there as a result of examinations which were so dishonest that the commission conducting them was criminally convicted for its part in the matter. You may ask why the advocates of civil service permitted such a state of affairs. The answer is this: The Dunning institution at that time, considering the control and management of it, could not have been made decent with the highest grade of employes without a complete change in the management. I know personally that when a protest was made to the then head of that institution concerning the food given to the patients in the consumptive hospital he made the reply: "What in —— is the difference; they will only live ten days anyway." The place was treated as a prison house and the training of the nurses sent there was in the line of making them good jailors and poor nurses. With such a management it was utterly impossible to increase the efficiency of the service no matter how the servants were obtained or what character or ability they had when sent there. As Dr. Podstata states, they must be properly trained after they reach the institution, and all civil service aims to do is to send proper people who can be trained and to keep them there free from political influence long enough for them to be educated in their duties.

Intrenched at the institution now are some of these people who got there dishonestly and whose training has been such as to totally unfit them for their work. I am glad to say, however, that there is in my judgment a legal way of removing them without violating the civil service law, and that such action will be taken as will result, we hope, in the removal of the obnoxious

and incompetent people who are there. Permit me to state that this is entirely independent of Dr. Podstata, but is merely a support offered by our organization to a man that we know to be of the highest integrity and capable of making the worst institution of its kind a model for others. The appointees of an honest commission, secured after a fair examination are also there. They are steadily increasing in numbers and will in time supercede the others. But does not it speak well for the principle that Dr. Podstata, encountering such obstacles, and so many of such a bad grade of civil service employes can speak so highly of the system? Does it not give splendid hope when he can commend the class of help received from an honest administration?

Speaking of other institutions throughout the State, I note that in yesterday morning's paper the announcement was made that 110 employes of a certain State institution had been assessed six thousand dollars for a campaign fund; this in addition to the regular 5 per cent assessment which is taken out of their wages. That the statement of the paper is true, I am unable to state, but I am unable to state from my own knowledge that this 5 per cent assessment was regularly made in all State institutions prior to the time of the Kankakee investigation a year ago last summer. Hundreds of thousands of dollars were thus raised for political purposes which the State was supposed to be spending for the care of its unfortunates. The practice was stopped, temporarily at least, by public order of the governor, but is bound to be renewed unless prohibited by a civil service law. I am also able to state from my own knowledge that political appointments were the rule in State institutions and the exceptions to this method of appointment so few as only to prove the rule.

Permit me to state, however, that no one man or set of men, or no party or faction of a party was responsible for this condition of affairs. It is a vicious system which was unknown to the State of Illinois twelve or thirteen years ago, but which has grown to such an alarming extent that those familiar with the details were horrified. The system, and not individuals, should bear the blame, and the system and not individuals should be attacked by us. We should abolish the system, and there is but one remedy found and that is the passage of a well considered State merit act. As Dr. Podstata says in his paper, it may not be the best remedy, but certainly it is the best known remedy at the present time.

In the Chicago civil service we have in operation one of the best civil service laws ever passed. It has not been entirely successful, but has worked a wonderful improvement. When not giving satisfactory results the fault is to be found with the enforcement of that law which encountered the same difficulties as the county law. By means of dishonest examinations, dishonest political heelers were put into a number of offices. The people were aroused quicker, and the practice stopped earlier and the damage done was much less than at Dunning. We have had at least four years of honest administration of the civil service laws in Chicago. Much has been said lately in the public press of "grafting" in the civil service of Chicago, but the records will show that more of it has been done by those that are outside of the civil service than those who are covered by it, and of those who are covered by it will be found that the majority of offenders are those who secured their positions through dishonest methods. We know that the cost of collection of water taxes in the city of Chicago prior to the passage of the civil service act was about 15 per cent of the gross amount collected, and we know that since the act went into effect and has been properly administered that the cost has been decreased to about seven per cent. There is about fifteen million dollars collected annually, which gives some idea of the saving in money. We know also that in the water pipe extension department the head of that department was for several years a violent opponent of the civil service system, although he was himself a civil service appointee. However the manner of his appointment would hardly bear investigation. Nevertheless I know that within the last month that man called in one of the city Civil Service Commissioners and showed him figures by which thirty thousand dollars a month was saved to the city. He acknowledged his conversion and admitted the saving was all traceable to the efficient operation of the city civil service law.

Dr. Podstata in his paper has made some suggestions regarding the method of handling and enforcing a civil service law with practically all of which I agree most heartily. On the contrary, I do not believe that in general outline the city law as existing in Chicago can be improved upon, although its enforcement may. I believe that a similar law adapted to the State institutions is the best that can be passed. I believe that either bill presented to the last legislature would have improved the service immeasurably. I have no sympathy with the legislators who favor civil service but favor their own particular measure and vote for no other. Until you can convince them that they should vote for a law which is theoretically good, and unite upon one prepared by people familiar with the work and with the institutions you will not meet with success in securing such a law. With an aroused public sentiment we can succeed and without such demand we must fail.

I hope and trust that the expression of the people will be heard in support of those advocating the passage of a well considered act at the next legislature. Such endorsement need not necessarily be in support of my pet measure or my friend's pet measure, but must be in support of some measure upon which we all can agree, as we did agree at the last session.

The Conference adjourned until the following morning.

SECOND DAY.

Wednesday, October 21, 1903.

The Conference was called to order by George W. Curtiss, of Stockton, Acting President.

Upon motion of a delegate, the Chairman was instructed to appoint three committees, each consisting of three members, on Resolutions, Organization and Time and Place of Next Meeting.

The Chair appointed the committees as follows:

On Resolutions—Ernest P. Bicknell, Chicago; John A. Brown, Decatur; and Mrs. Ophelia L. Amigh, Geneva.

On Organization—John J. Sloan, Chicago; J. J. McManaman, Chicago, and Mrs. Emma W. Kiefer, Peoria.

On Time and Place of Next Meeting—Col. Henry Davis, Springfield; Walter L. Cospers, Peoria, and Miss Mary P. Roberts, Jacksonville.

The Secretary read a communication from Rockford, Ill., and a copy of a resolution passed by the city council, inviting the conference to meet in that city next year. They were both referred to the Committee on time and place of next meeting.

Copies of the communication and resolution are as follows:

Mrs. Emma W. Kiefer, Secretary State Conference of Charities:

DEAR MADAM—Will you please extend an invitation to the Illinois State Conference of Charities to hold its next annual meeting in Rockford? We can assure the Conference of a hearty welcome and of the sincere interest of Rockford citizens in its work. We earnestly hope that it may be deemed best to accept our invitation and that the Conference may come here next year.

Very respectfully yours,

CHAS. E. JACKSON, *Mayor.*

JULIA H. GULLIVER, *President Rockford College.*

MRS. HENRY N. STARR, *Pres. Ladies' Aid Society.*

FAY LEWIS, *Superintendent Humane Society.*

WAIT TALCOTT, *Secy. Rockford Hospital Assn.*

October 12, 1903.

CITY COUNCIL ROOMS, CITY OF ROCKFORD,

October 12, 1903.

By Alderman Anderson:

WHEREAS, It is understood that an invitation has been extended by certain Rockford citizens to the State Conference of Charities to hold its annual session in 1904 in this city; therefore be it

Resolved, That this Council does hereby extend to said Conference a most cordial invitation to hold its annual meeting of 1904 in this city; and be it further

Resolved, That the Mayor and City Clerk be and they are hereby requested to send to the Hon. W. G. Cochran, President of the State Conference of Charities at Quincy, a copy of these resolutions.

Adopted Oct. 12, 1903.

Acting President—As I am chairman of the Committee on County Charitable and Correctional Institutions, it will be in order to read my report.

REPORT OF GEORGE W. CURTISS, OF STOCKTON.

Chairman of Committee on County Charitable and Correctional Institutions.

Those of you who were in attendance at the Peoria conference last year will remember how this committee came to be appointed.

United States Judge J. Otis Humphrey, who was holding a session of his court at that time in Peoria, declined to send convicted men to any jail in Illinois, declaring such to be unsanitary, and that an able-bodied man after being confined in one of them for six months would likely come out of them a physical wreck.

Lately the judge persists in this course of procedure, so we may conclude that there has been no great betterment in the condition of our county jails during the past year.

There is no doubt but that the old adage "out of sight out of mind" may well be applied to county institutions, more especially to their almshouses.

However, if we would as opportunity offered, visit them frequently, co-operating with the county auxiliary boards, and interest ourselves in the county officials in charge, good and lasting results would ensue in time to the sanitary conditions of their inmates.

The State Commissioners of Public Charities have now established in nearly every county of the State auxiliary boards of charities.

Some of these boards may fail in performing their duties with proper fidelity, but we must all recognize the fact that their work is largely new to most of them and that their opportunities have not been as good as they may become later on.

There is not a doubt but that the State Board of Charities will appoint the best men and women in the several counties to continue on these auxiliary boards. So your commissioners have much faith in the future labors for humanity which will be cheerfully performed by them.

You may have noticed recent action by the State Board of Health, wherein one of our county almshouses was condemned as being in a dilapidated and unsanitary condition.

We are informed that this visitation of the State Board of Health was made at the instance of the State Board of Charities, who had been apprised of the conditions of affairs in the county. And yet the auxiliary board must have known of its condition when they made their last report to the State board.

But we imagine that their foolish pride in their county affairs conspired to induce them to withhold the true condition at that time. There is one imperative duty for these local county boards to perform without fear or favor of any one, and that is a true, faithful and honest report as to the condition of their county institutions.

We believe, in conclusion, that a committee should be appointed at this session to consider the county institutions and report at next annual conference of this body, as we believe that these questions cannot be healthily disposed of at this time.

Acting President—Mr. John J. Sloan, Superintendent of the House of Correction of Chicago, will now present his paper on "Methods in County Jails in Illinois."

METHODS IN COUNTY JAILS IN ILLINOIS.

By Mr. John J. Slean, Superintendent House of Correction, Chicago.

The methods of county jails in Illinois and the evils which we at times complain about are properly the result of the legislative and not the administrative part of government, and the fault lies principally with the system employed. From visits made to different county seats and information received, there are in confinement in the county jails of Illinois, outside of Cook county (which has an average of 500 inmates on hand) 600 persons, 90 per cent of whom are awaiting trial; the other 10 per cent serving short sentences.

In the main the jails are cleanly, the food is fair, the prisoners well treated, but the curse of idleness and its attendant evils is over all—smoking, reading papers, novels, and card playing, constitute the chief employment for periods ranging from ten to fourteen hours per day. The evils of association with unscrupulous or degenerate characters that must necessarily follow a life of several months of idleness in a county jail where four, six or ten men, varying from youth to old age, are detained, are too plain to require further explanation, and unquestionably result in dragging down instead of building up. Some of the larger counties in the State have separate quarters for youths and females and they employ night officers to look after the welfare of the prisoners.

Sheriffs are allowed a rate varying from 25 to 50 cents per day for dieting prisoners, and with the possible exception of four or five counties, all of the sheriffs whom I have seen or heard from would be glad to be relieved of their prisoners, despite the fact so often stated that the sheriffs are interested in maintaining the prison for the profit to be made in the dieting account, and in the few exceptions there is no reason other than custom for the system which makes a prisoner a source of private revenue for a public officer, and should be abolished—the county to pay the actual cost.

In some of the counties in this State the grand jury meets but twice a year, others have three or four sessions, and Cook county a monthly session, and it sometimes happens that persons are detained five or six months awaiting the action of the grand jury, and after indictment and trial, are sentenced to a few days' term in the same jail. It is not quite clear to me how the present situation of affairs can be improved, for the fault lies more with the system than with the management, and until some method of speedy trials to determine a man's innocence or guilt is arrived at, your county jail system, with its attendant evils, must continue.

All over the country we have seen in the past year, riots, anarchy, lynchings and murder of persons charged with and suspected of various crimes, and much has been said in condemnation of it. The few explanations that have been given for such outrageous exhibitions of mob rule have been the fear that through the delay of the trial and the weakness of the law, the suspected culprit would eventually regain his liberty, and rather than risk his being turned loose, the mob undertook to lynch him. Justice Bischoff of the New York Supreme Court, in an address delivered the other day, declared that the underlying cause of mob rule, lynchings and other outbursts was "the law's delay."

It would necessarily follow that as a matter of common sense the courts and the agents of justice ought to dispose of all criminal matters as promptly as possible, both to vindicate the authority of the law and to make the punishment swift and sure, or else determine the innocence of the suspected person and not subject him to any longer detention than is absolutely necessary, and we can readily see the absurdity of allowing a man to languish in jail for months until the grand jury indicts him and later on the State's attorney must bring proof and endeavor to convict him. Were it not for the grand jury system it is my opinion that there would not be an average of a hundred persons in the county jails of the State of Illinois, and that the purposes of law would be much better served and a greater deterrent effect exercised upon the criminal element.

The system has time and again been condemned by the courts of Cook county, by grand juries themselves, and that its actions are not decisive is shown in the large percentage of persons indicted who are eventually turned loose, either for lack of proof or by acquittal. It subjects the State to great

expense, unnecessarily delays the swift retribution which should follow the commission of crime, and in the case of an innocent person prolongs the punishment he is unnecessarily subjected to, and allows him no redress for it. Oftentimes it tends to the making of a criminal through the detention and the indicting of a man afterwards proved innocent, but whom the world judges by his indictment and his imprisonment.

A system is employed in some sister states whereby a complaint is entered, the person held to the criminal court, prosecution conducted on the complaint, and if guilty, the person is oftentimes within prison walls serving a sentence within a week after the actual commission of the offense, at a great saving in time and expense to the different departments of government and a warning and an example to evil doers, which has a salutary effect and affords a chance for reformation on the part of the criminal through the regular routine, daily employment and discipline of the average penitentiary or reformatory.

It would appear that our present system is more concerned about the rights of the offender than the rights of the community or the protection of its interests, and while we have sympathy for the offender and wish to see justice done him, we insist that the rights of the law-abiding citizens must be given preference over the element which is a menace to the life and peace of the people.

One of the evils in the larger centers of the State is the growing disregard for law and disrespect for authority, as is evidenced by the lynchings, the murders, the hold-ups, the burglaries, as well as by the repeated commission of crimes by criminals who have been in detention, and in order to overcome this it is my opinion that the full authority of the law must be evoked and that this criminal element that is forever sapping the foundations of society must be taught that the law is all powerful and can speedily convict and punish for the commission of offenses against it.

Your county jails are but a humble instrument to await the pleasure of the law, and as such are not properly blamable for the evils that result from it. None of them have the facilities for the employment of persons in detention, which, in itself, if legal, would be impractical, and any penal system to be of value must be corrective, disciplinary and educational. How this can be accomplished in idleness and evil association is more than I can answer.

The State punishes itself instead of the prisoner when it perpetuates conditions of idleness and evil associates for those who need the strict discipline and the training of regular work. Short sentences to county jails, with the customary privileges allowed inmates, instead of having any repressive influence, often tend to the opposite by lessening the respect for law and enabling the offender to form new associations and plan depredations of a more serious character, and the evil is further enhanced by the fact that the prisoners when released often become tramps and vagrants as a result of the enforced idleness.

There were 6,010 persons received in the county jail of Cook county last year, and it has an average of 500 persons on hand. Of this number an average of 200 are awaiting the action of the grand jury, 225 awaiting trial and about 75 serving sentence.

That the grand jury system fails to meet the needs of the hour is shown by the fact that of all these cases held over to await its action, 50 per cent were returned "no bill," 25 per cent who were indicted were subsequently found "not guilty," and the remaining 25 per cent were convicted and of these thousands of cases the net results were 260 convictions to Joliet, 147 to Pontiac and 700 received short sentences to the jail and the house of correction.

It would appear that efforts were made to compel obedience to the law in Chicago at least, as over 70,000 persons were arrested last year, of whom 42,000 were discharged in the police courts, 18,000 fined and the balance held to the grand jury, released on their own recognizance, etc., and of this large number of arrests we see the result in the foregoing 1,100 commitments and the infliction of petty fines.

Is it any wonder that on account of this the police authorities, rather than take the risk of allowing the culprit to escape through the technicalities and

delays, insist on a fine being inflicted in the police court, which, if not paid, means a Bridewell sentence and at least temporary relief from the community from the person's depredations.

A system which would act promptly while the facts and the witnesses were at hand, which would insist that law is instituted primarily for the protection of the community and secondarily for the correction and reformation of the prisoner, would have a greater influence in the prevention of crime and the protection of the community than any correction of petty abuses in the county jails of the State could possibly have.

Acting President—The subject is now open for discussion and we will first hear from Rev. F. Emory Lyon, Superintendent of the Central Howard Association of Chicago.

Rev. F. Emory Lyon—Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: Great things have been accomplished since 1773, when John Howard was the sheriff of Beadford jail in the transformation of prison buildings and the improvement of legislation. But greater things yet remain to be accomplished by all of us who believe in the brotherhood of man. Before 1773 very little had been done toward erecting proper prison institutions, but thanks to the earnest work of John Howard, many men of high standing were enlisted who threw themselves into the work and awakened the proper spirit toward worthy prisoners and ex-prisoners. Since that time the attitude of the State itself toward the prisoner has been gradually changed from that of vindictiveness and repression to the thought that by all means the prisoner should be reformed if possible. It was soon seen that this could not be accomplished without a proper classification of prisoners and decent sanitary arrangements. So much was accomplished in a short time, however, that as early as 1816, when Indiana was admitted into the Union as a State, it incorporated in its Constitution the statement that its penal institution was to be, not primarily for the purpose of punishment, but for the object of reformation. It is well for us to remember, however, that at the same time Connecticut was still using one of its old abandoned copper mines for a state prison, and men were thrust in there underground to fever and fester and starve and die. At present while we have a vast improvement over these conditions in nearly all of the State institutions, similar changes have not been made in a large number of cases in the county jails and city prisons. All of us who have visited the State prisons realize how superior they are over even the average county jail or the city lock-up. Yet at this point there is the largest opportunity for the prevention of crime, since the first offender has here his first experience in prison and may meet his first corruption.

The Secretary of the State Board of Charities of one of our states in the central west stated recently that there were county jails in that state not fit for habitation of any living thing, and I know of a number of county jails in our own State of Illinois that can be described in a similar manner, and which have been condemned year after year by a grand jury. These conditions can continue only because the community is not anxious enough for better things. They do not stop to think or realize that the conditions surrounding a prisoner while awaiting trial are often the cause of his continued downfall.

I call to mind, for example, the case of a young girl who was retained in one local jail for two weeks on suspicion. She was finally discharged after it was proven that she had no connection with the crime alleged, but during that time she had been in a department of the jail with two colored women of bad character. I also call to mind two young men who came to us in search of employment. They had been arrested on suspicion and were kept in jail three weeks and were then discharged. During that time they had of course met many men far worse than they had known before and could scarcely help being corrupted. Many a jailer will perhaps say that a boy of 17 or 18 years of age is a "tough," and therefore could not be injured, but though he may be bad enough for a boy of his age, he is still far from being as bad as he may become. It may be very difficult to consider how to remedy these conditions existing in many of our county jails, but, as has been indicated by the excellent paper to which we have just listened, one step toward this improvement will doubtless be by abolishing the grand jury system. It is true that the provision for the grand jury is entrenched in the constitution of the State,

but I am a great believer in remedying anything that should be improved. Some people may think that when a thing is part of the constitution that that settles it for all time, but while it must take longer, I see no reason why a bad thing should not be abolished merely because our fathers tolerated it.

Another need looking toward the improvement of these conditions is greater intelligence on the part of the people of each community. I have asked the people in many county seats what kind of a county jail they have. In one town particularly, I remember, no one seemed to know whether their jail was good, bad or indifferent. Even the county auditor, whom I asked, had really never thought to step over to see whether their jail was built on modern principles or not.

Still another difficulty lies in the fact that even if people did visit their own jail, not having visited other institutions of the kind they are not in a position to make adequate comparisons or apply a high standard of excellence.

In New York the State Prisoners' Aid Society is given authority to visit all the county jails and city prisons, and, upon the basis of their large experience, report the conditions to the governor and other state authorities. It seems to me that this is an excellent plan, inasmuch as it gives information from a disinterested stand point, either of the local community or the State administration. Surely such an outside organization could give a more impartial as well as more expert opinion than through the State authorities or a county committee appointed for the purpose.

In regard to food for the prisoners, I will say there is, in general, room for improvement. The difficulty seems to be, in most cases, not with the sheriff or other administrative official, but with the tendency to over-economize in the care of the unsocial classes. One sheriff told me that he had continually urged the county commissioners to approve his standard of adequate food for the prisoners. But one commissioner especially seemed to think that "any old thing" was good enough for a man in prison, until his own nephew lodged there, then he wanted the sheriff to be sure and treat him well. The whole matter of the care of prisoners becomes another question when we apply the golden rule.

In brief, therefore, I think if each community would take more interest in its county jails and realize, not only that all prisoners are human beings, but that many detained for a time are never convicted of a crime, great improvement would almost immediately be made. I trust, therefore, that in the future the people of this State will visit their county jails and see that they are in good condition, both for the sake of present prisoners and for the prevention of crime.

Acting President—I now have the pleasure of introducing to you Mr. Ernest P. Bicknell, whom you no doubt already know.

THE RELATION OF COUNTY INSTITUTIONS TO THE PUBLIC.

By Mr. Ernest P. Bicknell, General Superintendent Chicago Bureau of Charities.

It is a notorious fact that county poorhouses and county jails usually suffer from low standards of management. The reasons for this state of affairs are many and vary according to local conditions. I believe, however, that it is safe to assert that the one great underlying reason, applicable everywhere, is to be found in public indifference. This indifference ordinarily takes the form of contented ignorance of the conditions which actually exists in county institutions. Whenever ignorance gives place to knowledge the indifference vanishes, and when indifference vanishes the standards of institution management promptly improve.

I wish to mention specifically some of the good results which may be expected to follow the awakening of an intelligent public interest in the management of the class of institutions under discussion.

1. The officers who are charged with the duty of appointing the heads of institutions will be more careful in the character of their appointees, because of the certainty that unfit appointments will be discovered and that those having the appointing power will be compelled to bear the blame.

2. The officers of institutions, knowing that the public eye is upon them, will feel the necessity of giving the best possible service. Helpless inmates will receive greater consideration and protection. Food, sanitation, cleanliness, discipline and other important subjects, ordinarily neglected, will receive proper attention.

3. Inefficient management will be discovered and remedied before flagrant abuses occur to cause suffering among the inmates or public scandal. Under existing conditions, inefficient management ordinarily remains undiscovered until some serious occurrence or exposure shocks the public, demoralizes the institution and precipitates a violent revolution in management.

4. Faithful and competent management will be appreciated and will receive that support which will protect it from interruption or removal for political or personal reasons.

5. The real difficulties which are involved in the management of an institution will be understood by the public, and the officers will not be unjustly condemned for shortcomings for which they are not to blame. Many a good institution superintendent has been discouraged and crushed by unjust charges, which received credence because of public ignorance of the actual difficulties under which he labored.

6. Needed improvements and reforms will be more readily obtained and more generously provided when the public knows the needs and demands of those in authority that they be met. Too often officers in charge of institutions ask in vain for improvements for which the need is great. When these requests are supported by public demand the response will be prompt and certain. There is not a wretched, inadequate poor house or jail in Illinois that would not be soon replaced by a modern, adequate building and equipment if those in control of affairs were convinced that the public demand the improvements.

So it is literally true that the people of any county have the sort of jails and poor houses that they want. When they know and are interested they want good institutions. When they are indifferent and uninformed they are satisfied with poor ones.

The faithful head of an institution should foster and invite public interest. Visitors with their many questions, often curious and sometimes idle, and their comings and goings at inopportune times, are a trying ordeal, but the advantage of public knowledge and confidence and the certainty that there is nothing to conceal is worth a great deal to the management and is a source of strength when unjust complaints or charges are made. If committees of citizens were invited to join with the management of a poor house in solving troublesome problems and in discussing proposed improvements in equipment or direction, the result would certainly be good for all concerned. For example, the transfer of the insane to State care could be greatly extended if citizens' committees from many counties urged the need upon the legislators. Better provision for the care of children now in poor houses could be promoted. All the knotty problems which are so little understood by the public would become the subject of intelligent discussion and the steps necessary to their solution would be hastened. Among these problems may be mentioned those arising from the difficulty of classifying inmates of different grades, of sex separation, of employment, of medical care, of the provision for keeping old couples together, of the separation of the gentle and refined from the depraved and vicious, of the proper care, protection and classification of children, women, young and old offenders, those detained as witnesses and other kinds and grades of prisoners in jails. All the moral influences in an institution would be strengthened and emphasized.

At present an impassable gulf seems to exist between the unfortunates, in the poor house especially, and the community in which they have lived, where all their interests lie, and of which they are in reality still a part. The result is that the poor house existence is inexpressibly drear and desolate. A proper public interest would relieve this cruel, inhuman condition, would remove the stigma which makes the poor house a horror and dread to those who need its shelter, and would quicken and strengthen the sense of duty to those in distress, a duty too often forgotten or sunk in the coldness of officialism.

Mr. J. Mack Tanner, Secretary State Board of Charities, Springfield—Every citizen of the State should know something of our institutions and the purposes for which they were established, and the manner in which they are conducted. But how is this information to be gained? I believe that one way is through a complete presentation of the subject in the public press; but the better way, perhaps, looking more to the future, is to begin with the children, the education of the children. I do not believe that our public schools give any instruction in this matter. I know that I spent the average number of years in school and college and I never had one hour's instruction in State government, legislation, public affairs or regarding our public institutions.

The utmost attention should be given to this matter, for whatever knowledge we now gain on these subjects must be secured by the slow process of observation, or through conversation with older people. If attention is not given to this, the result will be that our children will grow up without any knowledge of these questions, and should some of them later be appointed to responsible positions in charge of our institutions, they would be but poorly equipped to undertake the duties required of them.

Now a word in regard to an article that recently appeared in Mr. Bicknell's paper in regard to the Fulton county almshouse, wherein he criticised the auxiliary board for not rightly observing the conditions existing there, and the great difference shown by their report of a year ago and the conditions now shown. This but serves to illustrate the point I have been making. That is, that the average person is not trained to observe poor conditions in our institutions, and hence cannot without experience make an intelligent report thereon. But it is due to the auxiliary board of Fulton county to say that they reported this year that their county almshouse was in a wretched condition and asked the assistance of the State board to remedy it. I, as Secretary of the State Board, was instructed to visit the Fulton county almshouse and report fully the conditions existing there. I did and found them so bad that I requested the State Board of Health to inspect the place. It was the report of the latter that came to your attention. I hope and believe that with these conditions presented to the board of supervisors by our board and by the State Board of Health, as they have been, that a new almshouse will be built. These investigations will certainly tend to keep our almshouses and other public institutions in good condition.

Mrs. Mary E. McCauley, Matron Soldiers' Orphans' Home, Normal—Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: One year ago Mr. McCauley and myself, by invitation of the Board of Supervisors of McLean county, visited with them the McLean county almshouse, this being the annual inspection by the board of supervisors.

I do not wish to speak disparagingly of the McLean county almshouse, as it is well known to be one of the best managed in the State, but there was one feature that appealed to me as being most distressing and wholly out of character. The presence of children among the defectives there, some insane, legally declared so, others that were morally unfit to be near children; the influence of such environment can not but have a baneful effect on the minds of children, and perhaps of the gravest character.

The impression I received from this visit will be lasting, and I there realized that there was a work to be done that would eventually culminate in a law prohibiting the admission of children in county almshouses. The board of supervisors no doubt felt they were doing the best possible for these children under the circumstances, and as no other homes were provided they were obliged to become county charges.

My heart naturally went out to these children, and in my efforts to interest I was at first almost rebuffed, as they were shy and apparently afraid of me, but by persistent efforts during the afternoon I was enabled to draw them to me, and in conversation I found several bright little ones that would well grace a good home.

I told them as best I could of our little children in the orphans' home, and what we were trying to do for them, and as they hovered about me with such a look of expectancy on their faces touched my heart as never before, several of them importuned me "to take them home with me."

One little girl 5 or 6 years old had been born there, or perhaps there at a very early age, and I was asked by a physician if I did not think it cruel if a child such as that one was taken from its mother. I told him no. I hold that when a mother or a father becomes a county charge they become irresponsible, and should not be allowed the custody of their children, as the child sooner or later will become impregnated with the vice and wickedness about them that will take years if ever to eradicate the evil effects.

When questioned regarding my interest in these waifs of the county I did not hesitate to condemn as infamous the practice of placing children in county almshouses, and when children were found there they should be taken away, placed where they could have proper care,, and educated either at State or county expense.

Last February the State convention of supervisors and county clerks held their annual session in Bloomington. By request of the committee I made a plea before them for the abandoned and dependent children of the State.

In the last biennial report of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, the superintendent recommended: "That when the capacity of the institution was not taxed to its utmost capacity, the law be amended to admit the dependent and neglected children of the State."

I have listened with great interest to Mr. Bicknell and others and feel very much benefited by being permitted to attend each session of this Conference.

Hon. John A. Brown, of Decatur, President Board of Trustees, Institution for Blind, Jacksonville—Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen—It has been my privilege to attend three annual conventions of this body and two national conventions. I find the time so spent profitable and instructive. It did my heart good at the great convention held at Atlanta, Ga., last May, to see the interest taken by the people of the south in the subjects there discussed, ably and eloquently handled as they were by southern men. As I look over this fine audience room I wonder where the citizens of this city are that are interested in charitable work. This is called the "Gem City," and I understand in wealth and population is the third city in the State. I am sorry to see such a small audience present to hear this important subject which Mr. Bicknell has so ably discussed. The matters here spoken of have to do with all the vital interests of the State. They cause the people to reflect on the subject of charities and corrections and these sessions should be crowded. In looking over this program I notice a reception committee of about 400 more or less. If the committee itself were only in attendance we would have an audience of respectable size. I have been waiting to be received by this committee, but thus far have not been able to find them. Mr. President, if I may be allowed to be facetious I suggest that the convention receive the committee. If the reception committee were not quite so large and all attended to their duties it would be much better. I also wish to say that if this convention could visit my city I assure you that the hall in which it held its sessions would be filled with the best people in our community. I do not think that Quincy is to blame in this matter, but I do think that if those who were put on the committee were here it would at least show that they took an interest in the matter, for I am of the opinion that it is the duty of those on the committee to attend, and without desiring to be critical I would suggest to the local committee in charge of these meetings that some special efforts be made to invite the public to attend these sessions. This is an age noted for doing things, and let him who puts his hands to the plow in this work, plow without ceasing.

Mr. President, I believe the time has come for the people of this great State to consider whether that relic of the dark ages, the grand jury system, should not be abolished. I believe I am not putting it too strong when I say it has become to the people of this State an expensive and useless nuisance. I think that this convention should lead the way by discussion and otherwise in the effort for its overthrow. As a lawyer I am aware that it is now entrenched in the constitution, but many of our best lawyers think that our present constitution has outlived its usefulness and that the day is near at hand when modern progress will require many changes if not a new constitution. In my own county of Macon the sessions of the grand jury became so lengthy and expensive that the press of the city called the people's at-

tention to the matter. It was also a subject for consideration by the board of supervisors, as a result of which the time of the grand jury sittings was reduced from over 50 days to about 15 days. Under this system there is now but a small per cent of convictions, and the stigma of an indictment found rests for years on the innocent. I suggest that this convention by resolution favor the abolishment of the system.

Miss Eleanor Tobie, Superintendent Chaddock School for Boys, Quincy—Ladies and Gentlemen: The gentleman who has just finished speaking stated that he did not see any of the members of the reception committee present, and I wish to say that I am on the committee and I am present.

When we wanted you to come to Quincy, last year, it was with the intention that a meeting here would be an inducement for Quincy people, and that they would take more interest in public charity, but I am sorry to say to you that it has not resulted in the manner we expected it would.

I regret that the people of this city do not take the interest in this matter that we would like to have them take, but I trust this will be a lesson to them and that hereafter they will at least come and report, especially those who are on the reception committee.

Hon. J. J. McManaman, Chief Probation Officer, Juvenile Court, Chicago—Mr. Chairmain, Ladies and Gentlemen: I am more than pleased to hear this discussion, especially by those who are interested in the charities and corrections of the State.

During the last session of the Legislature a bill was introduced which, had it become a law, would have corrected many of the abuses of the grand jury. I thought then and I think now that the grand jury has outlived its usefulness. When it was adopted it served a very necessary purpose—to protect the weak against the strong and powerful, which has ever been the struggle in human society. It prevented the strong from putting the weak on trial for their lives upon a mere pretext. The grand jury stepped in and said to the powerful: "When we think you have a just cause for action then you can put the accused on trial." But degeneracy has affected the grand jury, as it does all human institutions, and today the grand jury is used to frame blanket indictments and bring a lot of men to trial suspected of some infraction of law, and in most cases they have then proved their innocence.

Had this bill become a law it would have put an end to blanket indictments in this State. The bill provided that before a grand jury could act, the accused would have the right to go before an examining magistrate, have the right to be represented by counsel, and if after all the evidence on the part of the State and the defense was heard, and if the examining magistrate then thought that the State had evidence sufficient to convict the accused, he should hold the accused to the grand jury; if not evidence sufficient, his duty was to dismiss the case.

This bill went to the proper committee, where it sleeps peacefully, because the rights of property are more important to the law makers than the rights of man. There was a story told by a member of the legislature, and by the way, he was in favor of the bill, of a man who had been arrested in his county for stealing a game cock. The thief was held to the grand jury and a very important witness in the case was also held, because he could not give satisfactory evidence that he would appear at the trial and give his testimony, nor could either give bond for their appearance. You know it is rather difficult for a man who steals a chicken to get a bondsman; so these two men were held in jail for three months before one of them was indicted and brought to trial. At the trial it developed that the man who lost the game cock had stolen it, and the State could not prove who owned the cock, so the second thief and the witness were released after about four months' confinement.

It is evident that changes should be made in our criminal procedure; first, if the examining magistrate after hearing all the evidence in the case, believes that the State cannot convict he should have the power to dismiss the case, and by this decision deprive the grand jury of their power to indict. The law as it stands now gives the magistrate little power. If a crime is committed and there is reasonable belief that the accused committed the offense, it is his duty to hold the accused to the grand jury. At the grand jury the State is represented by able counsel, while the accused has not even a "look in."

Mr. Ensley Moore, of Jacksonville, Member State Commissioners of Public Charities, said in part: I was thinking of the attendance here last evening and was very much dissatisfied at the failure of Quincy people to be present to get the benefit of that very important and valuable lecture regarding dependent children. There is no city or State that can afford to let such an opportunity go by. I was also disappointed, because I knew that the local committee have done all they could. I know that they have advertised, and I have no doubt that they have done a great deal of labor of which no one knows but themselves.

In 1864 Morgan county built a jail and for years it has been unsuitable and inadequate and now it is being remodeled. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union brought the matter of the condition of the jail before the board of commissioners, and finally the plant was made larger by adding a jail proper. That part of the jail which had poor arrangements for women and boys, and other parts that had poor arrangements for the prisoners were enlarged and made more convenient by the addition of a jail house proper.

The building is partly finished. It is a great improvement over what we have had. The house of the keeper has been made the main thing in the past, rather than the contrary, as it should be.

Money had been expended on the old jail, but it was always used for the convenience of the jail keeper instead of the prisoners, and many jail keepers got along better than they did before they took the position.

At the convention at Atlanta, Georgia, last summer, if the people of the city of Quincy could have been there and heard the talk about county jails I think they would have been benefited a great deal.

I trust that the people of Quincy will feel as though they ought to have a better county jail and that they will take more interest in public institutions and public charity. We have enjoyed the presence of but one of the prominent citizens of Quincy, so far as I know, and it is disappointing to us and a loss to them. Jacksonville, with one-third the population of Quincy, would have given much more attention to such a meeting as this conference.

Prof. M. B. Hammond of the University of Illinois, Urbana—Much has been said here this morning in criticism of the administration of our almshouse by the local authorities. It seems strange at times how little impression is made on our minds by the teachings of history, and how clearly enunciated principles, born of investigation and experience, are neglected when we come to deal with these matters in practice. Take, for example, some of the recommendations made by the English poor-law commission of 1832-4, and embodied in the poor law of 1834, to which all our modern reform measures along this line date back. That law established, as you all know, a central administrative board to control local administration in dealing with the poor. This board did not possess the power of appointing the local officials. To have conferred such power would have been to violate the principle of local government, a privilege cherished by the English people as much as it is valued in this country. Furthermore, such a central board could not have made a wise selection of such a body of local officials. The power which was conferred upon it was the power to remove local officials who were found to be incompetent administrators and to prevent removal of local officials who were competent, even though the political party which had made the appointment was no longer in control. I do not see how we can expect to see a successful administration of our local charities until this same principle of centralized responsibility is recognized in this country and the successful superintendent of our almshouse is protected against the discipline of party politics.

A service which it seems to me this Conference might render to assist in the administration of almshouses is to provide in its program for a visit to the almshouse of the county in which the annual meeting is held, and to voice its approval or disapproval of the conditions it finds existing there. Such an expression on the part of a body of charity experts, as this body is supposed to be, could not but have a salutary effect upon the people of the county and its officials entrusted with the care of the poor.

Mr. Eugene T. Lies, of Chicago—Is there any way by which the State Conference can publish such an address as Mr. Bicknell's and scatter it broadcast among people who ought to be interested in public charity? I think this method would bring results.

Mr. J. Mack Tanner—I will do all I can to have your suggestion fulfilled; Mr. Lies, and will try and have about 1,000 copies printed.

Miss Mary P. Roberts—Ladies and Gentlemen: Mr. Moore, in telling about the new \$14,000 addition to our county jail, did not mention the work done for it by the county auxiliary board.

At a public meeting descriptions of a half dozen good jails were read, followed by a description of our own. The county commissioners were interviewed by the board and by leading taxpayers at our request. Petitions were circulated and as much pressure as possible was brought to bear. The president of the board instructed me to report that the success of the effort for a remodeled jail in Morgan county was partly due to the work of our board.

Mrs. Orphelia L. Amigh—I would like to hear from Mr. Sloan in regard to his opinion about county jails.

Mr. John J. Sloan—Is Quincy called the Gem City? If so, it is my opinion that its county jail would not add any lustre to it. This morning I went through the county jail and found it a combination of dungeon and junkshop, located under the ground, dark and unsuitable for habitation, with the inmates dancing around to keep warm, and its condition on the whole a disgrace to the county and city in which it is situated.

Your board of supervisors allow a per diem for dieting of prisoners in this jail that is in excess of what they could be humanely cared for and afforded employment, if so desired, at your admirable house of correction—a finely built, well lighted and ventilated institution, with facilities for the separation of inmates and a relief from the curse of idleness which dominates all county jails, and I take this opportunity of commending the system and management of the house of correction and wish that the interested citizens of this city would only contrast the two institutions and determine for themselves the humanity, economy and practicability of determining all prisoners at the house of correction while the present conditions exist at your county jail.

The attention of your board of supervisors should be called to its county jail, and if Quincy desires to retain the name of the "Gem City" it is my opinion she had better "brush up" on her county jail.

Mr. T. J. Clark—I wish to say that Quincy is called the Gem City, and as a citizen of this city I very heartily approve what Mr. Sloan has said in regard to our jail.

When we asked this conference to meet at Quincy we thought it would be a means of inducing the people to take an interest in it, and that the citizens would appreciate this fact, and I have no apology to offer for lack of interest shown by our people. The local committee have done all in their power to advertise this Conference and have worked hard, but the citizens did not take much interest in the matter.

Mr. Henry Davis, President Home for the Friendless, Springfield—I wish to say that I think Sangamon county is moving along very nicely in regard to its public institutions. We have a county poor farm, situated several miles from the city, on which \$30,000 is expended annually for help, food, etc.

County poor farms should be located in the country so they could get the benefit of the country air, for the people of the cities are mostly sent there. Poor and dependent people must be cared for by the county and therefore should be well taken care of because they may have no relatives or friends in the county who are particularly interested about the care they receive.

We will have to do something for the poor and unfortunate people of our state, and why not take care of them in a plain and respectable manner?

We have no children at our poor farm, and I wish that all of the counties in this State could say the same. Poor farms are no place for children, and I trust that the time will come when no children will be placed at the poor farms.

I am so sorry to see and to hear that the Quincy people do not take an interest in their public institutions and charities, but I trust that the "airing"

they have received at this meeting will teach them a lesson. I also trust that the people of this city will look after their jail and give their prisoners all the "fresh air" and warmth they need. I think they should have a clean place to sleep and proper food.

Another point that I wish to talk about is juvenile courts. I think that a city the size of Quincy ought to have a juvenile court. The people of this city would find it to their interest to have it, as they are becoming very necessary in all of the important cities in order that they may properly care for their neglected and dependent children.

Our old ladies' home cares for all the old ladies, and our home for the friendless cares for all the children under sixteen years old. We also have associate churches which care for all the needy poor in the city. Parents, guardians and courts give us children and we find homes for them among the good people who wish to befriend the orphan. Our home was organized in 1863 and we have cared for over six thousand children. Also when we find a good woman or man who have children and they cannot get work and keep the child with them, the home for the friendless takes them to "board" at \$1.00 per week, and the good women of our board find the parents work, and that makes them independent of charity.

The good people of every town or city will care well for honest and needy people if their cause is properly put before them. Organized charity is the best way to care for the honest and hard-luck needy. It speaks well for a city or county to take care of their honest poor. To keep the children in school and off the street. The child can be reformed, but it is hard to reconstruct an adult.

Upon motion of Dr. Hart the Conference adjourned until 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. Curtiss, Acting President. Acting President—The subject for discussion is "Proper Treatment of Tuberculosis," and we will now hear from the chairman of the committee on this topic. I take pleasure in presenting Dr. Webster, President of the State Board of Health.

NOTES ON TUBERCULOSIS.

(By George W. Webster, M. D., of Chicago, President Illinois State Board of Health.)

Mortality.—There were 537 deaths from tuberculosis in Illinois in the month of July, 1903, and probably at least 10,000 during the last year, or more than one for each hour, night and day, throughout the year. This is as many deaths as were caused during the month above mentioned by pneumonia (212), typhoid fever (88), suicides (70), diphtheria (57), whooping cough (50), measles (39), and scarlet fever (32) combined. Its mortality is frightful. It is man's worst enemy now as it has always been all through recorded time. Its pathway has been strewn with horror and death. It has been characterized as the "Captain of the Hosts of Death." It causes 150,000 deaths in the United States every year, and every one of these cases was infected by some previous case.

At the last meeting of the Tuberculosis Congress in London, an assertion was made by Prof. Koch which startled the physicians and sanitarians of the world. He said that human tuberculosis could not be communicated to bovines and that probably the bovine species could not infect man. This was of the utmost importance because, if true, it meant that tuberculosis meat and milk are not dangerous forms of food; that the immense sums spent in preventing this form of infection was an illusion and was unnecessary, and that the usual precautions to prevent the spread of the disease to cattle were likewise unnecessary. Bearing upon this subject the most important discoveries in recent research are the following:

1. Animals were fed with tuberculosis material and the tubercle bacilli were recovered from the thoracic duct three hours afterward.
2. MacFayden (Lancet, Sept. 5, 1903.) reports experiments made upon 18 monkeys. These animals were readily susceptible to inoculation with bovine tuberculosis and the interesting point was that general and pulmonary tuberculosis was caused by feeding the bovine tuberculosis, although there were no intestinal lesions. This shows that a food tuberculosis may be produced in young monkeys by bovine as well as human tuberculosis, and that the bacilli enter the intestines, pass thence to the lacteals, through the thoracic duct and thence to the lungs, where they are screened out by the terminal arteries in the lungs.

The next most noteworthy contribution to this subject is that by Dr. D. J. Hamilton in the section of pathology at the meeting of the British Medical Association, July, 1903, and published in the journal of the association Sept. 12, 1903.

Nineteen calves were experimented upon and by feeding, respiration and inoculation, and 15 of them became tuberculosis as shown by the naked eye appearance of the parts, the occurrence of a tuberculosis structure within them, the presence of the tubercle bacillus and the reinoculation of the disease upon the guinea pig; absolutely conclusive evidence that bovines, at least young calves, may be inoculated by human tuberculosis, clearly disproving the contention of Koch to the contrary. Positive evidence is stronger than negative testimony.

Another important observation is that pulmonary tuberculosis of the lower animals may be caused by the injection of tubercle bacilli into the bladder. Recent observations seem to show that in those countries as Japan and China, where milk is very sparingly used as an article of diet, pulmonary tuberculosis is very prevalent. The following facts are very fairly established. The

only possible modes of infection are by the way of respiratory passages, the alimentary canal and the skin. The latter is very rare. Therefore the common modes of infection are by way of the respiratory tract and by ingestion with the food. When we recall that the bacilli will not grow on mucous membranes with mucous as a medium; that they can and do penetrate mucous membranes without any lesion of the latter; that they can and do freely circulate in the blood; that they have a tendency to lodge in the terminal arteries in the lungs; that as Aufrecht has shown, they grow readily in the walls of the arteries; that when fed to animals or injected into their bladders they cause pulmonary tuberculosis, it seems very probable that the majority of infections of the lungs are indirectly by way of the digestive tract. This not because milk alone is so important, but I believe it to be a factor, but because the food becomes infected from the sputum of tuberculosis patients, not directly, but indirectly, by means of dust, the latter being swallowed, the carrying of the contagion to all kinds of food especially by flies, as I pointed out in my address before the association last year.

The important point in lowering the mortality from tuberculosis is prevention. The disease is transmissible from man to animals, and probably from animals to man. It is certainly transmissible from one person to another and the cause of the disease is the bacillus. Whether the mode of infection is chiefly by the alimentary canal tract or by the respiratory tract, every possible effort should be made to try to destroy the bacilli in every possible way; in other words, to destroy the sputum.

All foods should be well cooked and should be eaten while warm, and possible contamination by flies should be prevented. Filth and unsanitary surroundings favor the development of flies, therefore cleanliness in every respect should be strictly enjoined.

The mortality is frightful and is admitted; the cause is known and easily recognizable: the modes of infection fairly well understood; the early recognition is an easy problem in diagnosis; it is easily preventable; and yet in spite of all this it continues to be a greater scourge than any army that ever marched.

What can we as individuals, as physicians, or as an organization do to check its ravages? Prof. Nocard said: "With suitable assistance I will rid France of bovine tuberculosis in eight years." I believe that if I could secure absolute compliance with one little rule of five words I could stamp it out in the human family in three generations. The rule to which I refer is this: *Painstaking care of the sputum*. One is in far less danger of becoming infected by the disease in a modern sanitarium for tuberculosis with hundreds of tuberculosis patients than in the modern hotel or large commercial establishment or in very many private homes. There has not been a single case of the disease among the physicians, attendants or nurses in some of these large institutions, like the Adirondack Cottage Sanitarium in 15 years. Why? Simply because the above rule has been strictly enforced.

DIFFICULTY IN WAY IS IGNORANCE AND INDIFFERENCE.

How shall we secure compliance? First, by organization, for the purpose of starting and carrying on a campaign of education, in order that the people, the well people, may know their rights and demand protection, that they may learn their duties and perform them; duties they owe themselves, the sick, the well and society in general; organization which will build sanatoria, not so much for the care of all cases, but as great educational and research centers, where the tuberculous may be taught their duties, and how to care for themselves and protect others. Organization for better, cleaner homes, sunshine, fresh air, a love of outdoor life; for the tenement house is the hotbed of infection; for temperate living, as alcohol is, if not its culture medium, certainly one of the chief elements in so lowering vitality and lessening resistance as to make infection easy and probable. But education is not enough. Organization is not sufficient. I am still amazed by the frequency with which I am importuned not to tell a certain member of the family the nature of her disease, even after its infectious nature has been explained to them. Patients with the disease make no pretense of destroying the sputum either in their

own homes or in public, even though they know full well that they by their actions endanger the lives of not alone strangers, but of those near and dear to them.

They well have a legal, constitutional and moral right to protection against infectious diseases, and I believe that every state should pass rigid laws and compel compliance with such laws just as rigorously as is now done with small pox and yellow fever. Until this is done, in spite of education, in spite of organization, in spite of every effort, consumption will continue to be the scourge of the human race.

DR. GEORGE W. WEBSTER—I take pleasure in introducing Dr. Homer M. Thomas, of Chicago, who will present a paper prepared by him entitled "The Economic Loss to Illinois from Tuberculosis."

THE ECONOMIC LOSS TO ILLINOIS FROM TUBERCULOSIS.

(By Homer M. Thomas, A. M., M. D., of Chicago.)

It required centuries of preparation that the world might be fitted for the habitation of man. There had to be the vast wealth of mineral, vegetable and animal creation. Following these comprehensive elaborations of nature, all necessary for the maintenance of human life, there came life itself. Life is the final product of centuries of preparation and growth. Being the last it is the most sacred. The most sacred should receive the greatest care.

As manifestations of human life, we find the mental, the moral, and the physical.

The State represents the sovereignty of the people. It is typified through its legislature, its senate and its governor. Through legal enactment there is conserved to the people the best environment for their mental, moral and physical welfare. As a mental growth we have our vast system of public schools, extensive libraries and famous universities. The moral uplifting of our people is accomplished through the agency of the churches and cast philanthropic movements. We aim to protect the physical from danger and disease by wise enactments against water pollution, impure air and elaborate quarantine against the invasion of epidemic disease.

The comprehensive prolongation of human life must finally rest upon four fundamental essentials:

1. Pure air.
2. Pure water.
3. Pure food.
4. Pure thought.

When these have been approximately attained the human race has secured the basic principles upon which to rest the highest conception of human progress and attainment.

Among the vast number of agencies actively at work in the production of disease the greatest is that of tuberculosis. No age, nor time, nor race, has been free from the incubus of this widespread plague. From the time of Hippocrates, 460 years B. C., to the present it has proven the most difficult disease to treat and the malady most fatal to the greatest number.

Viewed from the standpoint of philosophy alone the ravages of this disease might be considered beneficent. Whatever is universal must be necessary. The necessary is right. Death is universal, therefore necessary; hence right. The adoption of this fatalistic creed would render unnecessary the existence of any boards of health, of charities, of philanthropists, or organizations for the alleviation of any form of human suffering. Therefore, whilst we cannot but admit the truth of the conclusion that death is universal, our thought and effort today is directed toward prolonging human life to the last possible moment.

Since we look to the State for the protection of our mental, moral and physical well-being, we must be increasingly gratified at the numerous and widespread efforts throughout our State for the prevention of tuberculosis. The value of these efforts cannot be computed in figures. They can only be most generally estimated as to the relative value of each life rescued from the ravages of this widespread disease.

We have no definite statistics as to the prevalence of pulmonary tuberculosis in Illinois, other than that gained by the data furnished from death certificates. These are exceedingly unreliable for self-evident reasons, many cases dying of tuberculosis not being reported as such.

It is statistically demonstrated that in the State of Illinois at least 8,000 persons die every year from this disease. An estimate of 8,000 deaths annually from tuberculosis is very conservative. In all probability there are at least 10,000 deaths annually from tuberculosis.

The census of 1900 gives the population of Illinois as 4,821,550. Conservatively estimated it would appear fair to assume that the population near the close of the year 1903 would be at least 5,000,000 inhabitants.

Of counties we number 102.

By a careful search of available records we find that there are 1,610 townships. This estimate of townships includes counties wherein they are tabulated under "Election Precincts." Of the number so estimated there are only 18 which are so included.

The number of townships in Cook county is 27, and the population of Chicago alone is estimated at 2,100,000.

I think it fair to figure that there is an average of ten cases of tuberculosis in each township. This would make 16,100 cases of tuberculosis at present in the State of Illinois.

The majority of fatal cases of tuberculosis will average from one to two years of illness. If we have 10,000 deaths annually it follows there are at least from 16,000 to 20,000 cases throughout the State at the present time. This death rate represents a greater number than are caused annually by small-pox, typhoid fever, diphtheria, scarlet fever, measles, and whooping cough. It is fair to say that every life lost from consumption will represent an annual economic loss of at least \$1,500. With \$1,500 for each life the annual economic loss for 10,000 lives will equal \$15,000,000. The computation of a value of each life at \$1,500 is reached by assuming that it will cost at least \$2.00 per week to raise a child until it reaches the age of fifteen years. A child at the age of fifteen years would represent a cash outlay at the lowest calculation of \$1,500. The earliest age at which a child can be employed in this State is sixteen years. Thus it is entirely fair to assume that the value of each life lost from tuberculosis at the very lowest estimate equals \$1,500. This is not all. Most cases will average ten month's illness prior to death. Computed from what their wage earnings would have been, say \$5.00 a week, we have a loss of \$260 a year for one life, and for 10,000 lives a loss of \$2,600,000 annually. Add to this the \$15,000,000 represented by the value of the lives and we have a total economic loss to Illinois from tuberculosis of \$17,600,000. But this is not all. There are the expenses of food, nursing, and medicine, which will reach at least \$1.00 per day. The expenses for 10,000 cases would represent \$10,000 per day. Most cases will average ten months' illness or three hundred days. At \$1.00 a day the expenses per individual would be \$300, and for 10,000 cases would represent an expense to the patient or his friends \$3,000,000 annually. Thus we have from the annual tuberculosis death rate in Illinois an economic loss to the State of \$17,600,000 and an approximate expense to the patient or friends of \$3,000,000, making a total of annual economic loss and expense to the State and patient of \$20,600,000.

Let us assume 16,000 cases exist at the present time. Each case of tuberculosis will expectorate at least 1,000,000 of tubercle bacilli in twenty-four hours. If one case of tuberculosis expectorates 1,000,000 bacilli in twenty-four hours, 16,000 cases will expectorate 16,000,000,000 tubercle bacilli per day, and in a year we would have approximately 360 times 16,000,000,000 tubercle, which would be approximately 5,760,000,000,000 tubercle bacilli annually spread throughout the State of Illinois.

Now, what are the properties of tubercle bacilli? In moist form they are harmless as a disease-spreading agent. When dried and allowed to come in contact with respiratory surfaces they are exceedingly dangerous to health, and are the specific exciting cause of pulmonary tuberculosis.

It at once becomes self-evident that the economic duty of the State lies in the direction of so legislating that danger from infection of dried tubercle bacilli is reduced to a minimum.

It is absurd to suppose that we can through legislation, or any other active governmental process, stamp out the existence of tubercle bacilli in our State. They have existed from time immemorial and doubtless will continue to do so, but the danger which lurks in the dried tubercle bacilli to the public health is at once so potent and so fruitful a source of spreading the ravages of this disease that it becomes an economic necessity for our State, as far as possible, to prevent the further contamination of public health from dried tubercle bacilli.

The victims of tuberculosis are mostly of the active working age. Their deaths coming at the time of the period of the greatest usefulness to the State represents the largest amount of economic loss. These deaths are injuring society in a most vital way. Men and women are taken from us at the zenith of their greatest powers for usefulness and activity. It is estimated that 35 per cent of the people who die from tuberculosis are from 15 to 34 years of age and that 20 per cent are from 35 to 45 years of age. Since such is the case, and the economic loss so evident and so great, it follows that we simply cannot afford to allow our State to be devastated by the every day danger from a disease at once so general and so fatal. We must fight tuberculosis, aim to check its ravages, and finally bring about its practical eradication. The necessity for protection of our people against such a disease becomes more and more evident. We do not insist that the paramount duty of the State is the care of its sick, but we must bear in mind that to take care of those suffering from tuberculosis is of itself an economic as well as a philanthropic measure. The State generously and faithfully cares for the deaf, dumb, those of feeble mind, and insane, and others unfortunately diseased, but at present goes no further than the care of these. At present no provision is made for the care of the tuberculosis, whose ailments are every day an element of danger to the health of the people of the whole commonwealth. As a result of the deaths from consumption each year the State at once loses the valuable products and activities of thousands of lives. With these lives the State has a direct money interest.

The annual expense of tuberculosis to the people of the United States has been estimated by Dr. Biggs of New York to be \$330,000,000. He places a loss to New York city of \$15,000,000 annually. This total is secured by placing a value of \$1,500 upon each life, but this estimate does not include all, because for at least nine months prior to death these patients cannot work, and a loss of service at \$1.00 a day, with that of food, nursing, medicines and attendance, at \$1.50 per day result in a further loss of \$8,000,000, making a yearly loss to the city of New York of \$23,000,000. With 150,000 deaths occurring annually throughout the whole country the total loss from tuberculosis would be, as he estimated, approximately \$330,000,000.

It has been estimated that the sum paid annually by each county for the support of the poor is far greater than what would be required for the maintenance of consumptive hospitals; and these hospitals, through their sanitary surroundings and equipment, would prevent much sickness and hundreds of lives now sacrificed would be saved.

As evidence of what such sanitation may do it has been ascertained that the death rate from tubercular diseases in New York has been reduced since 1886 from 4.42 to 2.89 in 1901. Thus the death rate for consumption has diminished under improved hygienic conditions.

Mrs. Wallace estimates that 30,000 consumptives are dying in Indiana each year, and that there are 5,000 deaths each year; that in the 92 counties of Indiana, with 1,400 townships, each township averages three pauper deaths a year from tuberculosis. It costs the state at least \$150 a year for shelter, fuel, light, medicine, clothing and food. Three consumptives a year would mean \$450, and for the 1,400 townships \$630,000 a year for the state. This money is largely wasted as far as the prevention of a disease goes, and is valuable only as a slight means of alleviating suffering.

We know that 60 per cent of living people have, or have been infected with consumption; that it is infectious, and the germs are developed by dampness, impure air, bad food, close contact, as in schools, tenements and penitentiaries. This being the case, it would seem that it is part of the State's busi-

ness to give freely of its money to the poor, to boards of health, that the sick poor may be properly housed, have plenty of fresh air and sunlight; or, if that is not feasible, provide sanatoria or isolation hospitals that the patients may have the best of care and be removed from the danger of spreading tubercular infection.

In Havana from 1890 to 1894 there were 1,000 deaths from yellow fever and 7,000 from consumption. We did quarantine for the former, why not quarantine for the latter?

As compared with other states in the Union, Illinois stands fifth in the list of mortality from consumption.

Dr. Robison answers the question of curability of consumption in the middle states in the affirmative, and urges that states should provide for the erection of sanatoria. Illinois standing fifth in the mortality list is due to its lack in providing a State sanitarium. The necessity for a State sanitarium is admitted; the excuse for not having it is lack of money.

Our State recognizes pulmonary tuberculosis as communicable. No laws have been made to prevent the spread of pulmonary tuberculosis, but steps have been taken and laws created to prevent the spread of tuberculosis among cattle. Is it more essential to provide against the spread of tuberculosis in cattle than among human beings?

At the present time there are laws enacted and stringently enforced prescribing the number of cattle that shall be placed in a railroad cattle car. This is a beautiful and considerate State care for the rights and comfort of the helpless dumb brutes. In Chicago no such considerate State care is exercised for the protection and sanitary welfare of human beings. A Chicago street car will comfortably seat 32 persons and allow easy standing room for ten persons. It is not infrequently the case, however, that the same car will transport from 60 to 75 persons. Think of the possibilities of tubercular infection from such a close massing of people, as well as the absolute indecency of such crowding. Since human life is made possible through the existence of the vegetable, mineral and animal creation, would it not be well for our State authorities to at least exercise the same thoughtful consideration for the physical welfare of human beings as they now do for those of the dumb creation?

At the last session of the Legislature a bill was introduced asking the State to appropriate \$200,000 for a State hospital for tuberculosis. It failed of passage.

Our State owes a duty to the phthisical poor. The communicability of this disease makes sanitation a necessity. The disease is not actively contagious, but each case is a menace to those that it comes in contact with. These cases are a danger to friends and the community at large.

It is no purpose of this paper to create a panic of phthisisohobia. Consumption is not a virulently infectious or contagious disease. It is a communicable one. If proper precautions are not observed the danger of introduction into the system of a tubercle germ is always imminent. From an economic standpoint alone, the State should protect its inhabitants from the dangers that lie from contact with the tubercle germ.

Where sanitation is bad, and dirt and dust accumulate, where there is an absence of sunlight and pure air, should not the State step in and eliminate these dangerous conditions? Light and ventilation are the tubercle germs' annihilation. Nature, through the agency of sunlight and ventilation, will disinfect and render inert the deadliest tubercle germ.

What, then, are the most practical measures for the State to take to lessen the infection and spread of tuberculosis? The establishment of sanatoria. Much can be done through the State by the spread of literature detailing the measures necessary to prevent the spread of tuberculosis. It is not feasible to place this literature in the hands of every family in the State. Even if it were, no attention would ordinarily be paid to the instructions until necessity for their observance arose. The poor consumptive, and unfortunately for himself and the State, the consumptive is too frequently of the indigent class, cannot observe the instructions laid down if he would, and as we believe to be a fact, would not if he could. The ordinary household is not suited for the care of consumptives.

Dr. Egan estimates the number of deaths from tuberculosis in the State of Illinois annually at 10,000, or one death in every six or seven. With a death rate of such magnitude, for the greatest number of deaths occur from consumption, the question arises, is the disease curable? The world over, the best medical opinion is agreed that incipient tuberculosis can be cured. Therefore, the necessity for the State care of consumptives is more and more evident.

Consumption causes the State to lose each year thousands of valuable lives. It is, therefore, a decided economic advantage for the State to maintain hospitals for consumptives.

Some sanatoria claim 70 per cent of cases cured when the patients are admitted to treatment in the earlier stages. This estimate is probably correct, for incipient tuberculosis is one of the most easily cured diseases. It seems fair to assume that under proper treatment in sanatoria 50 to 75 per cent of consumptive patients in the earlier stages of the disease would be cured.

With 150,000 deaths occurring annually throughout the country at present, if we are enabled to cure 50 per cent or 75 per cent, the approximate saving to the country would be from \$165,000,000 a year to \$247,000,000 a year.

With 10,000 deaths annually in Illinois, if we can cure 50 per cent, or 5,000 cases, the saving to the State alone would be \$7,500,000 annually. The expense of sickness and the loss of wages would fairly average \$3.00 a day, or approximately \$1,000 a year. Hence, the recovery of 5,000 cases would save the State annually \$7,500,000 and the patients and friends \$5,000,000 a year. Therefore, it seems entirely fair to assume that a first-class sanatorium equipped and maintained by the State would effect the saving of \$7,500,000 annually to the State and \$5,000,000 annually to the patients or contributing friends. The approximate saving to the State and loss and expense to the patients and friends annually would be \$12,500,000. Is it not, therefore, wise for the State, through the erection of sanatoria, to affect annually the saving of this vast sum? Viewed strictly from the standpoint of annual economic loss and considered entirely from its financial aspect, and laying aside all humanitarian and philanthropic considerations, our State is justified in at once proceeding to assume the care of the consumptive poor.

It is not to be expected that sanatoria will abolish consumption. The spread of contagious disease through quarantine is not wholly prevented, and yet we continue to quarantine. The arrest of this disease must be secured through the establishment of special institutions for the care of consumptive poor. Through the establishment of sanatoria we inaugurate a campaign of education that cannot but be of benefit.

Dr. Knopf believes that the duties of the municipal government should consist in each city having an efficient committee composed of a number of general practitioners, health officers and charity workers. This commission should visit the homes of the tuberculous, institute hygienic measures, as demanded, examine other members of the family to find if they have contracted the disease, inquire into the sanitary condition of the patient's dwelling, and in addition inspect tenement houses, and urge that our streets should be free from dust, filth and smoke, prevent the overcrowding in homes, sweat shops and factories, and make our public schools models of perfect ventilation, and places for physical as well as intellectual development.

Our State legislators should do their utmost to enact such laws as will secure proper ventilation and light in public and private dwellings. State boards of health should receive an ample appropriation to combat tuberculosis, and should be composed of expert sanitarians.

Illinois, the State of vast industrial activity, tremendous agricultural resources and comprehensive educational institutions; the home of great statesmen, scientists and philanthropists, must be freed from the blight and devastation of tuberculosis. Science has clearly pointed the way for the accomplishment of this end. Let us not be blind to or negligent of our duty. Let us each and all do our share, that in the end tuberculosis may forever be banished from our midst.

A Delegate—1 would like to hear what Dr. Podstata has to say on this subject.

Dr. V. H. Podstata, Superintendent of County Institutions at Dunning—The problem of taking care of the consumptives of Cook county is a difficult one at present. The hospital for consumptives now in use is an ideal structure for general hospital purposes, but not well adapted for taking care of consumptives. Another difficulty we encounter at present is the fact that the majority of cases coming to us for treatment are entirely beyond any hope for recovery. Aside from that we have to gradually overcome the existing aversion of the people towards public hospitals of that kind.

In order to overcome these difficulties the county authorities are making arrangements at present to take care of the very sick absolutely hopeless cases of tuberculosis down town, probably in the vicinity of the present Cook county hospital. The more hopeful type of cases are to be taken care of in the new hospital for the cure of tuberculosis, which is at present being constructed at Dunning. The hospital is entirely separated from the rest of the institutions, will include a special area known as the hospital grounds for the tubercular and will be sufficiently large to permit of outdoor treatment of patients as far as indicated.

The new hospital is a frame structure consisting of four separate wards of one story each, facing the south and so arranged that every window is exposed to sunlight some part of the day. These four separate buildings are connected by a wide hall, which permits of patients exercising even in the winter so far as practicable and advisable.

The county authorities will also endeavor to allay the fear of the public by aiding in the education of the people to the idea that consumption is a curable disease if treated early, and that the prospects for recovery increase just in proportion as to how early the patient comes under observation and treatment.

The present mortality rate is very high, owing to the deficiencies existing and to the character of patients received at present.

Dr. Webster—The result of sanitarium treatment depends in most cases on the condition of the patient when he arrives there. Probably fifty to seventy per cent are cured, but if they are only sent there when in a dying condition it is beyond any power to cure them, no matter how efficient the treatment may be.

Mr. Eugene T. Lies—Would it not be of interest to have the bill mentioned elsewhere found, and have this conference see how far it really got before it was cancelled, and see what the prospect is for making such a law in the future?

Dr. Thomas—My understanding is that the bill was referred to a committee and never got beyond the committee. It is a fact that the bill was presented and failed to pass. I believe that it failed to be reported from the committee.

Dr. Webster—A year ago, in addressing this association, I said: "I believe that this matter is one of the most important features of the conference," and while this picture which I have drawn today and which has been drawn by Dr. Thomas, seems dark, I think that the future is radiant with hope. I believe that if we will simply keep on with this work and approach the people in the right way that we can have our efforts rewarded by success. If we can convince the people that we are right and that what we want is for their interest, then certainly the future is radiant with hope.

Dr. A. L. Converse, President Associated Charities, Springfield—Mr. President: I have been considerably interested in the discussion of this paper. It seems to me that a great amount of good could be

accomplished in the State of Illinois by having the teachers in the public schools educated on this line, so that the scholars under their instruction could be taught something concerning the importance of health, and how to maintain the same, and at the same time be able to guard against the contagious and infectious diseases. Such information on the part of the public would be a great help to the boards of health located in our cities, in their work of stamping out the diseases under discussion.

The conference adjourned at 3:00 o'clock and the delegates were kindly furnished electric cars by the local committee, for visits to the Chaddock Boys' Home and the Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home. Both institutions were of much interest to the visitors, who spent considerable time inspecting the buildings. Luncheon was served at the Soldiers' Home, after which the delegates returned to the city well pleased with their visits.

THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 22.

The meeting was called to order at 9:00 o'clock by the acting president, who introduced Mr. J. Mack Tanner, Chairman of the Committee on Official Out-Door Relief, who made the following report:

'REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON OFFICIAL OUTDOOR RELIEF.

[By the Chairman, Mr. J. Mack Tanner, Secretary State Commissioners of Public Charities, Springfield.]

I feel that this conference is unfortunate in the selection of the speaker for chairman of the Committee on Outdoor Relief, for the reason that his time and attention has been directed to other lines of charitable effort, while neither study nor experience enables him to speak or report intelligently on this subject.

I am indebted to the other members of the committee for much of the matter that enters into this report, since I had neither data nor reliable statistics from the counties upon which to make a committee report. Under the law the county agents or overseers of the poor are required to make a report to the county clerk, but the information thus filed is hard to obtain. The books are often indifferently and poorly kept, so that complete and reliable information is a matter of doubt. Three years ago the State Commissioners of Charities sent a man to every county to secure data on relief work. He obtained only the total sums expended for outdoor relief, and he often had to gather this information from several pages of entangled records. The present Commissioners of Charities, while continuing and extending the system of county visitation, discontinued the inquiry into outdoor relief, believing that the information obtainable would not justify the effort.

The law ought to be so amended as to require a full and detailed report of the transactions of the overseers of the poor to be made to the State Commissioners of Charities.

The First General Assembly in Illinois met in Kaskaskia, then the capital, in 1819, and there enacted a law for the relief of the poor. The county commissioners were required to appoint two overseers of the poor in every township, whose duty it was to sell at public auction all poor persons who should become a public charge. No person was allowed to bestow charity on a stranger, and if he did disregard the law and the stranger so aided should die, he was compelled to defray the expenses of the funeral. In 1821, however, the legislature made provision for the care of the non-resident sick and other destitute persons who were not paupers.

The appointment of township overseers was abolished in 1827 and the county commissioners became the agents for the distribution of relief. In 1835 provision was made for the establishing of county workhouses. Four years later the care of the poor was taken from the county commissioners and given to

the justices of the peace, which is practically the law now in counties not under township organization. The same year provision was made for the first time for the building or purchase of county almshouses, upon the acquirement of which by the county the duties of the justices of the peace in relief work ceased.

Our present laws are a compilation of the laws of 1844 and 1874 and leave the way open for either county or township relief. Each system has its adherents. Prof. David Felmley read a paper before this association in 1900 in which he presented very convincing arguments in favor of county relief. Others claim that county relief encourages carelessness in the distribution of funds, since the supervisor gets credit for the largeness of the sum he is able to secure for his township rather than for what he accomplishes. Still other relief workers favor the complete abolishment of official out-door relief, letting the required relief work devolve upon a charitable association or some charitable inclined citizen or neighbor.

No doubt we are too much disposed to follow custom and tread in beaten paths rather than seek new things or expend a little energy in learning new ways. If the abolishment of official outdoor relief has tended to reduce pauperism where it has been tried, as has been conclusively proven in several of the large eastern cities, we should not hesitate to abolish it in our large cities where like conditions prevail.

I am not yet ready to believe, however, that we can profitably abolish it in the strictly rural communities. Here we have a supervisor, usually a man of honor and integrity, who is in close touch with the people. He knows them all personally, their capabilities, their moral standing, their frailties and their temperaments. He knows the needy and the shiftless and the undeserving poor. He has the information at hand, which must be gained by any relief association, for the distribution of alms. Not so in our more populous counties and in the larger cities where a man may not know his neighbor, and where each applicant for relief is perhaps a stranger, and where ulterior influences rather than the need of the applicant may control the expenditure of the public funds. Here a better system could and should be devised.

One hundred and two counties in Illinois in 1899 paid out \$760,445 in outdoor relief: The average per capita cost to the people of the State was 16 cents, varying from one-half mill in Edwards county to 53 cents in Adams county. It is to be noted that the 16 counties paying more than double the average (from 32 cents to 53 cents), namely, Adams, Edgar, Vermillion, Sangamon, McLean, LaSalle, Coles, Kane, Peoria, Logan, Bureau, Greene, McDonough, Schuyler, Marshall and Menard are all in the great rich farming district of Illinois. Possibly the general prosperity of this section encourages the poor to make their home here. In the less productive section of the State south of the B. & O. railroad, the poor relief barely averages 7 cents. It has been suggested in explanation that most of the counties above mentioned contain large cities, manufacturing and industrial centers, or else a large mining population. Yet we find Williamson county with 2,000 miners paying but 7 cents for out relief; Perry, with 1,300 miners, paying 9 cents; Jackson with 1,000 miners paying only 2 cents. The suggestion does not explain why McDonough with the same population as Williamson and no large city, and with but 300 miners, should pay out 48 cents as against 7 cents in the latter county, or Menard, with half the population of Williamson, should pay 38 cents. Nor does it explain why, in St. Clair and Sangamon, similar in respect to the size and composition of their large cities as well as in county population and in the number of their mining and railroad population, the latter should pay out 47 cents for out relief and the former 15 cents, only one-third as much. McLean county pays out 37 cents, while Knox, similar in many respects, pays only 5 cents. McDonough pays 48 cents, while Warren, adjoining it, pays only 5 cents. These comparisons might be continued indefinitely, and while they afford us no basis for a solution, they make food for thought and suggest an inquiry as to why these inequalities should be.

That much of our so-called charity is responsible for the increase of pauperism does not admit of a doubt. This criticism applies with peculiar force to our present system of out relief. Experience has shown that the increase and degree of indigence and misery bears a close relation to the assistance given to the poor from public funds. The plain intent of the law is that out

relief shall be given in emergency cases and covering a brief period. By a laxity of administration, which seems inseparable from the system, what was intended as an exception has become the rule, until in some of the counties of this State from 40 to 60 per cent of the county revenue is thus expended.

Statistics from the official records of LaSalle county show that for the decade from 1890 to 1900 the increase in expense of out relief had assumed alarming proportions, notably in the larger cities and towns. The annual expenditure for this purpose increased from \$6,500 in 1890 to \$40,000 in 1896. The per centage of increase was 416 in Ottawa, 345 in LaSalle, 668 in Streator and 270 in Peru. It was also found that the supervisors of several of these towns were paying out more for out relief alone than the total amount of their county taxes for all purposes, leaving the rural towns to support all the other county institutions. It has cost LaSalle county for out relief in 20 years twice as much as it did to support the poor farm, and more than the cost of building all the county's charitable institutions. Superficial investigation of 20 of the largest counties of the State seems to indicate a like condition in each one of them.

Experience has shown that a judicious administration of out relief in our populous counties, executed by public officials, is impossible, or at least impracticable, as the method contains within itself a principle of indefinite extension. The statute requires that all who require public aid shall be supported at the poor house. It also provides that temporary relief may be rendered by the supervisor of the poor, subject to certain limitations. This latter provision is the one which serves to break down the law itself. The bane of all pauper legislation has been caused by legislating for extreme cases. Every exception to the general rule lets in a flood of fraudulent cases by which the rule is destroyed. This is why out relief from the very nature of the case must be abused or abolished. The fact is that there are a number of uncontrollable agencies at work which insure a greater or less prevention and relaxation of the best constructed and most stringent rules of legal relief. Fear, favor, indolence, mistaken benevolence, inability to properly investigate, will inevitably co-operate with the importunities of applicants to the maladministration of the most carefully devised law. This leads to the conclusion that legal out-door relief should be abolished, and this part of charitable work be left to local charitable organizations, who will be found equal to the task of caring for all worthy cases who need relief.

MR. TANNER—We will now have the pleasure of listening to Dr. A. L. Converse of Springfield, who will read a paper prepared by him on "Out-Door Relief."

OUT-DOOR RELIEF.

(By Dr. A. L. Converse, President of Associated Charities of Springfield.)

Without doubt we have all framed in our minds a definition of what constitutes out door relief. But that there may be no misunderstanding as to the exact meaning of the term as understood by the author of this address, we will define it as such help as is given for temporary relief, from either the public treasury through its supervisor or county agent as the case may be; through charity organizations or from individuals who may be charitably inclined.

The evident intent in the granting of such help is that of tiding over individuals whose needs are imperative, and who have not the ability, either physically or otherwise, to supply their immediate wants.

I claim no special knowledge concerning this subject other than that which would come to an ordinary individual who has filled for many years positions which have brought him in close contact with those in need. When I was much younger than now, I filled the position of county physician for a number of years, after which I was elected supervisor and re-elected for quite a number of terms, and as ex-officio overseer of the poor I had no little experience in the relief of the unfortunate. The last five years of my life has been spent as president of the Associated Charities of Springfield.

During my somewhat varied experience I have gathered a few ideas which I shall submit with a degree of temerity to the kindly consideration of those present at this conference.

The individuals needing help, as well as those clamoring for recognition, are as varied in their makeup as have been my official positions in their behalf.

Many there are whose physical defects are such that they are incapacitated for self-support: others whose surroundings have been so unfortunate that they have never felt the least ambition to improve the condition in which they find themselves. The general impression of others, so often expressed in their presence, that they are of no account, has been accepted. In the language of the Widow Bedot, they conclude that they are all poor critters. Singular, though true, it is that a large portion of the human race yield ready consent to either encouragements or discouragements, no matter which, as it reaches the ear from one upon whom they are wont to look as either their superior or more fortunate in the race of life.

There is a namby-pamby class of people that never reach maturity as men and women in that fuller sense because their very existence has been dwarfed on account of their leaning upon some individual, church or community. These individuals cannot be classed as criminals; on the contrary, many of them are exceedingly moral, and even of strong religious tendencies. They are simply negatives which are permitted to exist for no good purpose known to man. They are born good, live good and die good, and in fact they are so good that they are good for nothing.

I have in mind, among my acquaintances, one of these individuals. He married; more fortunate than many others in one respect, he married his equal, and, singular to relate, they have three children with strong parental instincts. I call them instincts because, oyster like, they take what is given them; and what is not given them, they go without. They lack ambition to seek employment and the tenacity to stick to it when furnished by others. Neither have they the courage to steal. They simply exist on charity, and always will, unless some fortunate circumstance intervenes, which is not likely to happen.

There are criminals who are not paupers, and never will be. They lack neither ambition nor courage; the luxuries of life are attractive to them, but they have no compunctions of conscience as to how they should be obtained. They are shrewd and thoughtful, careful and methodical; and, in fact, aside from honesty, possess many virtues; they will never be dependent for their support, unless deprived of their liberty. These individuals are as far removed from the condition of pauperism as any of my auditors. Thus we can readily see that paupers and criminals, as already pictured, should not be classed together.

There is, however, a class with which all of us are intimately acquainted. They do not have to come from Kentucky in order to have their kinship recognized; they are cousins, and more, too. When we undertake to classify them we are perplexed; when we undertake to analyze them, the quandary begins. They are mermaidish in their makeup, neither fish, nor human; like the mythological horse, half horse and half devil. In other words, they are pauper and criminal, or criminal and pauper, depending upon which evil predominates as to the combination of the words.

This evidently is one of the classes which I am expected to discuss, and the innumerable class which the public generally discusses, minus the first syllable. In numbers the criminal paupers far exceed the two classes above enumerated, and give by far the greatest amount of trouble to the conservators of the poor, such as I doubtless find sitting before me.

Gentlemen, I sympathize with you as one having for many years filled the office of supervisor. My ambition has long ceased in that direction. I have been promoted, or rather retired, which relieves me from the perplexing question of discriminating between the pauper and the thief. Had I remained supervisor to this date I fear that I should have become one or the other, perhaps both. I sincerely trust that you are made of better material than I.

I would gladly advise you as how to best meet the requirements of an overseer of the poor, did I know how; but I am frank to say that my mind is clearer on the subject of expansion, the tariff, or the free coinage of silver than it is upon the management of the pauper criminals with whom you so frequently come in contact.

In my younger days I served my county in the capacity of physician. As most of you know, the work of a young physician is somewhat experimental. The most of my work as county physician was among the very class now under discussion. I have filled offices of trust since. As I look back upon those experimental years as a doctor, in which I did my very best, I sometimes wonder if my services as county physician were not worth more to the county in dollars and cents than any service which I have since rendered.

To me the work was a source of wonderful revelation of the weaknesses and frailties of the human race; it gave me an insight into the imperfections resulting from heredity which time can never obliterate.

I know of no position that is filled with greater responsibility than that of overseer of the poor. I know of no official who can do this county such an irreparable amount of damage. There is no official who can so indiscriminately thrust his hands to the very elbows into the county treasury as this very official of whom I am now talking. The overseer of the poor has the power to multiply dependents; he has the power to pauperize those who would otherwise be self-supporting; he has the power to increase and encourage criminality; and, through the support of the vicious classes, he has the power to perpetuate himself in office in the larger cities. He has the power to do all these things in the name of the sweetest word in the English language—charity. These powers are given him by statutory enactment. They are tacked onto his official position as county supervisor by denominating him *ex-officio* overseer of the poor.

The supervisors in country districts are, perhaps, as well calculated to fill that position as any other individual. It is not always so in cities. The number of dependents outside of the larger cities is comparatively few. The natural tendency with individuals, either incapable or indisposed to self-support, is to seek residence in the cities; therefore, when we reach the townships containing the larger cities, we find congregated not only the unfortunate poor, but the idle and vicious; the very class which constitutes the pauper criminals; the individuals who care not from what source their subsistence comes.

The selecting of the overseer of the poor by popular election, in which this very class has an opportunity to make themselves exceedingly active, is dangerous in the extreme. The theory that the people can be trusted, is one of the fundamental doctrines of pure democracy, but, like many other fine-spun theories, it too frequently fails to accomplish the end desired, and thoughtful citizens are beginning to find out that the dear people are exceeding indifferent about many of the obligations which greatly concern them. They are finding that "*Vox Populi*" does not always mean "*Vox Dei*" and that this beautiful sentiment has not always been proven correct in every election. That the general public can be trusted to voice their sentiments on any question when thoroughly aroused, cannot be doubted, yet the necessity of quickening the public conscience is of paramount importance in every election.

One of the serious questions which continually confronts us is, how shall the public be made to appreciate the importance of the offices which they have learned to look upon as of minor importance? No official comes closer to the taxpayer than the county supervisor. No individual has such complete control of the public purse. In their work in open board a single vote often counts for thousands of dollars. But when we add to this power an opportunity to dispense from the public treasury in a matter not open, as a rule, to public inspection, we can readily see the importance attached to the supervisor in his *ex-officio* capacity. In this capacity his power for the unwise expenditure of money is greatly increased, on account of being exempt from the criticisms of members, as in the open board, and from the press on account of its lack of knowledge in his official work.

The fact that the supervisor receives such poor compensation for his services would naturally be supposed to have the effect of deterring the dishonest from seeking the office; yet the argument which would seem good on its

face is of no value in fact, as evidenced by the great effort put forth in the larger cities to secure his election. In my own city my personal influence was sought to secure to a certain individual the nomination. The argument used was that his work as a mechanic did not furnish the amount of money required, that if he could secure the nomination and election to the superintendship the result would be a considerable gain to his income.

If I should add that this argument had a back-acting effect upon your speaker, you might think there was a disposition to air our own virtues, but I will tell you in an undertone that the would-be overseer of the poor was ignominiously defeated.

And now comes what I consider to be the most important part of this address; the part above all others that I wish you to consider carefully, and the part which I sincerely trust will be openly discussed at length in this convention. After careful consideration of every phase in this vexed question I am thoroughly convinced that the overseer of the poor should not be elected by the people in any township containing a city with a population of as much as 2,000. I am thoroughly convinced that such official should be the appointee of the board of supervisors. He should be the county's agent, subject to the board. I am well aware that there is a provision in our statutes by which an agent for the county can be appointed by the board, but that provision is only permissible under certain conditions. I am in favor of making it mandatory, and I trust this convention will pass, emphatically, a resolution asking the present General Assembly to pass a law to that effect.

The result of such an appointment by the board would be that the agent would be responsible to the board alone for his acts; his election would not be determined in the least by the will of those who would be likely to receive favors at his hands, the purchase of supplies would not be influenced by individuals anxious for county patronage; every purchase could be made at the lowest wholesale rates. There is no reason why our county should make purchases in competition with individuals whose credit is not good.

The cost of supplies, for outside relief, under the present system, is one-third greater than it would be under more favorable circumstances. The counties and the recipients of the aid are both the losers in the transaction. The sooner county aid is taken from the hands of political tricksters the sooner will taxpayers be protected from unjust and unreasonable demands.

Every supervisor should be interested in keeping down the expense of the county to a point where only legitimate and proper expenditures would be met; he, therefore, would have the power to control, to the extent of one vote at least, the individual appointed by the board; he would not only have the opportunity to control, but he would be responsible, to the extent of one vote, for the conduct of the board's appointee.

The natural tendency of the human race is to be charitably inclined; the more they have felt the biting pangs of poverty the greater the inclination to give when application is made for aid. The result is that the vicious and criminal classes soon learn to work for sympathy and influence those who are so prone to let their feelings get the mastery of their judgment, and, in return, that influence is brought to bear upon the overseer of the poor, who, being human and anxious to either get or retain the good will of all, does that which he knows to be wrong rather than run the risk of incurring the ill will of any.

The endorsement of neighbors, as a rule, is not worth the paper upon which the endorsement is written. I have in mind an application that but recently came to me, in which a very attractive and pleasant looking lady asks for aid to help her on a journey to Mobile, Ala. She presented an excellent letter of endorsement from three of Springfield's most estimable ladies; said endorsement was so unquestionable in its form and so honest and hearty that I was led to cheerfully contribute. One of the most astute gentlemen, in matters of this kind, also fell a victim to the wiles of this unfortunate widow.

At the next meeting of the Board of Charities, (over whom I have the honor of being presiding officer), our superintendent (who, by the way, is a woman), asked me if I met the lady who was trying to secure funds with which to make the journey to Mobile, Ala. Supposing that I had done a truly Christian act I immediately replied in the affirmative and added that I had made a contribution to that end. If I had remembered the Scriptural

injunction not to let my right hand know what my left hand giveth, although completely deceived by one woman, I would not have been so thoroughly exposed to the laugh of the other. Our superintendent handed me a book containing the record (written by herself) of this attractive widow. Said record contained a letter of the chief of police of Springfield, stating that this very woman who had been casting those motherly eyes upon me, and the same widow who had deceived my astute friend, was, at this very time, house-keeper in the most disreputable house in the city of Springfield; it contained also a letter from the chief of police in Mobile, stating that she was a grass widow, and had, previous to her coming to Springfield, kept an assignation house in Mobile.

I will add, so that you may better understand how this information was gained by our Superintendent of Charities, that said superintendent was a woman, that she has never been a candidate for political office, subject to the whims of the average voter. I will also add that, after doing her duty as she has for a little over a year, I do not believe that she could be elected at a popular election, especially if she were a candidate of either of the political parties; and yet, notwithstanding her wisdom and care in ferreting out the paupers and criminals of our city, the deserving poor have received much better care than heretofore.

Referring back to the endorsement of the wily widow by the three estimable ladies, I think it proper to say that their endorsement was a correct one from the knowledge that they possessed, but that there had not been that careful investigation that there should have been before making that endorsement. The results gave ample proof when Mrs. Partington observed that she preferred statuary pictures for the reason that she could examine all sides of the statuary, while the pictures presented only one side to view, she made a choice that should be made by every dispenser of charity, to-wit: choose the living statuary rather than the one-sided picture made by the imagination of one possessed of more heart than discrimination. In order to make proper discrimination for the good of the recipient and the public purse, the individual chosen as the discriminator should not only be wise, but industrious; not only kind, but firm. The qualities that go to constitute the proper individual for such an office would make of the one possessing them a fit person for the administration of almost any office of trust. We cannot magnify the requirements too much when we realize that paupers and criminals are being made every year by the loose, unbusinesslike and even criminal methods adopted in the expenditures of the public money.

The thoughts to which you have been invited thus far have pertained mostly to subjects for relief, which have gained a residence in our midst. Your attention is now especially invited to that roving class which has no permanent abiding place. The old adage that "the rolling stone gathers no moss" is one of the saws to which many an exception is found in these latter days in which the public money is expended in transporting, from county to county, these migratory individuals that infest every portion of our land. They do gather much moss from the public treasury in the form of railroad transportation.

If the exact amount that is expended by our counties in this direction could be ascertained, we doubt not that the aggregate would be appalling. Probably the best way to illustrate this part of our address is to give you the record of a few individuals that have come under our observation in our own city.

It might not be amiss for some of my auditors to take down the names of the individuals of whom I shall now speak.

Otto Doer arrived in Springfield about two years ago from Alton, Ill. He put in his appearance first at the Baptist church one evening at the close of the regular services. He claimed to be a full-fledged Baptist, although his appearance did not indicate that he had recently been immersed. He had with him a woman purporting to be his wife, and one three-year-old girl. The good people of that church expended on that family the sum of \$13.00. My attention was called to their destitute condition, and I gave them a bedstead, some chairs, and other household goods. Soon after they made appli-

cation to the Associated Board of Charities for aid with which to go to Milwaukee. Help was refused. The next heard of these individuals was from the Board of Charities in Kankakee, where they received some aid.

Last week they again put in their appearance at Springfield, with the addition of a baby. This time they were Methodists, and the Methodist clergyman had taken them to a restaurant and provided them with a dinner. They were trying to obtain aid to get to St. Louis.

Upon careful inquiry, we found out that the way they had succeeded in getting away from Springfield two years ago was by the help of another Methodist clergyman, who had paid their way to Peoria.

If they are sufficiently shrewd as to make application to the Presbyterians we doubt not that they will reach St. Louis in good time, and, probably, the next day will be receiving the hospitality of Quincy.

James Latham, an Englishman, 32 years of age, with wife and five children, the oldest 9 years of age, the youngest 4 months of age, applied to us for railroad transportation. By questioning this man it was ascertained that he came to America on an emigrant ship 15 years ago; that he had no special home other than the United States, never having lived in one place longer than three months at a time. They have traveled all over the country on supervisors' tickets, and are still traveling.

Rosa Davis, a woman 30 years of age, with a four-months-old boy, has traveled on supervisors' tickets from Kansas to Texas, from Texas to Michigan, from Michigan to Chicago, from Chicago to Springfield, within two years. She asked for a ticket to Hannibal, Mo., "where pa's folks live, and if they won't have me, I'll go to Washington, Kansas, where ma's folks live, and try ma's folks."

I have given you these names in order that the overseers present may take them down, so that if they put in their appearance at any of your offices you will know just what to do. I can assure you that if you don't furnish the desired ticket they will be greatly disappointed and will probably die on your hands.

These are but the type of an innumerable horde traveling in every direction over our land, many of whom, doubtless, each of you have come in contact with in your official duties. They are not only a burden upon society, but, what is worse, they are raising both paupers and criminals; in other words, they are propagating their own species under the protection and encouragement of our county boards.

These stubborn facts, of which I am simply reminding you, are new to none of you, but the remedy is what, I presume, each of you are looking for, and, I can assure you, requires a better doctor than myself to suggest with that degree of assurance that will warrant many of you in making an immediate trial.

Their children, in my judgment, should be taken from them and educated in better things at public expense. And the parents should be put to work and made to understand that if they will not work neither shall they eat.

The men and women of today who are putting their best thoughts into these sociological questions, are the greatest benefactors of the age. He or she that diverts one individual from the way of pauperism and crime and is the means of making such self-supporting, and fitting them for good citizenship, has performed not only an act of charity, but has demonstrated a true spirit of patriotism. The unfortunate, the outcasts, the paupers and criminals are here. The time never will be when they entirely cease to exist; but that the numbers can be proportionately decreased has been demonstrated where communities have undertaken the task with a will. What has been done can be done again.

We cannot always make of them what we would like, but any change for the better is desirable. The man who undertook to make a violin and afterwards converted it into a boot-jack because the material was better suited for that purpose, had the satisfaction of knowing that he had, at least, made something useful.

I will state that I have great faith in organization. Every community should have an organization to look after these individuals under consideration, and the county should have an agent, appointed by the board, to co-operate with such organization. The possibility of such organization has

been demonstrated. Count Rumford, in Munich, by applying the principle of co-operation, put an end to beggary in a day. The story of this notable achievement is worth quoting.

"The city of Munich was overrun with a class of vagabonds whom the police were unable to control. The then existing church, through its well intentioned but ill-judged system of alms giving, raised up a pauper spirit which it could not lay. The city government was taxed to its utmost to feed a pauper class which it had created, and to provide prisons for a criminal class which had grown out of the pauper; and the mendicant class had become so bold that the citizen, from fear, yielded to his demands. All classes and conditions were anxious for and asking for some remedy, and until then had asked in vain.

"Count Rumford undertook to solve the problem. He first required the support of the police; the government placed him at its head. He asked for the support of the church, and the priesthood placed itself at his side. He asked for the support of the citizens and the citizens gladly gave that support by supporting him in person. He presented the simple idea of co-operation, and in one day the organized mendicancy of the city of Munich was broken forever."

The successful suppression of pauperism has been accomplished either by individual exertions like Count Rumford's or as in the case of Barwick Baker, in Gloucestershire, or by firm municipal action, as that of the city of Eberfeld, in Germany; or by a purely business corporation, like the Steelton company in Baltimore, which has transformed one whole section of that city.

In all of these cases the result has been reached by means of co-operation. If the police of every city were to arrest every beggar and were to have him committed to a workhouse or house of correction, where the inmates could be taught some useful occupation, and if citizens were to cease to give carelessly to beggars on the streets, but would actively support a co-operative movement, and if benevolent societies and churches would unite in such a movement, the result would be that there would be a great clearing house of all the charities of the city; tramps and beggars would begin to disappear from the streets into the ranks of either enforced or voluntary labor; the imposters and rounders would be exposed, and aid would be given those who really need it; the unfortunate and struggling would be helped to help themselves, and much of the money mischievously squandered would be saved; real charity would be more intelligently given than the present haphazard bestowment of alms.

The edict as old as time, that man should earn his bread by the sweat of his brow, is now looked upon, in the light of experience, as man's greatest blessing; he that panders to profligacy and indolence, to say naught of vicious habits and depraved appetites, by inconsiderate giving, from either his own or the public purse, is an aider and abettor to vice. The indiscriminate and demagogical discussions which have grown out of the controversies between labor and capital have, in too many instances, been the promoters of discontent and dissatisfaction which has led many to believe that the world owes them a living, which, in turn, has begotten that social and communistic spirit which is antagonistic to American institutions. While many wrongs exist which should be the aim of good citizenship to right, yet our own experience teaches us that many are too glad to avail themselves of even a poor excuse by which they shall be relieved from the responsibility of self-support. Let us not forget that we owe a duty, not only to those in distress but to those who are profligate of time and opportunity, and are biding the time when they can secure the support now extended to others. The best possible bestowal of charity, from either a public or private standpoint, is that of giving aid to self-support. Every individual who is helped when he has the ability to help himself is weakened in the spirit of self-reliance to such an extent that he becomes unfitted for the most ordinary avocations of life.

Three years ago I was in Switzerland, and found in that wide-awake little republic many things worthy of our imitation. I asked of an elderly Swiss gentleman what proportion of the population of Switzerland were able to read and write. In his broken English he said, "What you mean by proportion?" I said how many in Switzerland that cannot read and write. He immediately replied, "Not any that old enough and have sense to learn." I then remarked that I noticed no beggars. He said, "If any try to beg in Switzerland they lock them up."

He then told me that Switzerland was not a rich country, but that they take care of their poor, of which there was a great many. He stated that if any were sick they were cared for in hospitals, and given work by which they could pay for their care; that those too old or too young to care for themselves were abundantly provided for; but many there were that were physically able to work, but had not the intellectual ability to fairly compete with those more fortunate; such were provided with work by a public official and paid for their services from the public fund; and if they were unable to care for their money and spend it judiciously, in that case necessities were purchased for them and paid for by the official out of their wages. In other words, the public in an official way became their guardians and helped them to help themselves.

In Italy, a country of beggars, I also found, particularly in the city of Genoa, a novel and very helpful provision made for the help of the poor women. An enclosure of nearly the size of one of our city blocks was provided with all the necessary accessories for the conduct of the family washings, with an opportunity of taking in washings for the public if they so desired. I was also informed that children were cared for while their mothers were earning money for their support. I do not know what arrangements other countries are making for the employment of their unfortunate poor, but I have always thought that every individual should have the opportunity of earning his own living, and that if he is unable, from any lack whatever, to so secure employment, that then it should become the duty of counties and municipalities to provide the work with proper compensation.

An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure; nipping in the bud prevents the growth of undesirable fruit; eternal vigilance is the price of immunity from the scourge of pauperism and crime.

Possibly the appointment of grand jurymen by the board of supervisors may have escaped that attention which it otherwise would have claimed had proper appointments been considered a source of prevention of pauperism and crime. In all animated nature the tendency of the strong is to oppress the weak; in this particular the human race seems to be no exception. I know of no more fruitful source of pauperism and crime than that of pandering to the depraved appetites of habitual drunkards, who beget imbeciles and degenerates. Of all the causes which conspire to pauperize and demoralize a nation, intoxicating liquors excel them all. The enforcement of existing laws should go far toward mitigating many of the evils which now exist.

How can their enforcement be expected without the selection of grand jurymen who will be loyal to their convictions, loyal to their country's interest and true to their sacred oaths? The efforts which are so frequently made, on the part of the violators of the law, to secure the selection of jurymen who will wink at crime and who are known to be void of that conscience which is so essential when the time comes for its exercise in the enforcement of the law, can certainly not have escaped your attention.

Acting President—Miss Harriet Fulmer will now present her paper on the "Work of Visiting Nurses."

VISITING NURSE WORK IN ILLINOIS, A BRANCH OF OUT-DOOR RELIEF WORK AMONG THE POOR.

(By Harriet Fulmer, Superintendent of the Chicago Association.)

House to house nursing for the relief of the indigent sick is as old as the nursing profession. Since Dr. Fliedner at Kaiserswerth sent trained women to care for the sick poor in their homes, and William Rathbone established the work in England.

District or visiting nurse work covers that branch of nursing which cares for the sick poor in their own homes, when by reason of surrounding circumstances the patient may not be sent to the hospital; the various towns and localities being divided into wards or districts, the whole being responsible to the head of superintending nurse.

Philanthropic organizations providing skilled nursing care for the poor and the small wage-earners in their own homes have the advantage of having developed into such practical adjunct to out-door relief work among the poor that every small community is coming to look upon the organization of the visiting nurse system as a necessity. Its workings, if known and understood, must prove to the public its value in overcoming the great inadequacy of various sick relief agencies, both of the country and city, caused often by lack of funds, many times unwisely and dishonestly spent. In its co-operation with kindred charities its workers are acknowledged and must be ever valuable agents in helping to place organized charity on the basis where modern effect would put it. The visiting nurse's influence far outlives her actual presence, yet no class of charity workers see so quickly a response to their efforts as a visiting nurse. Daily instruction in habits of cleanliness and hygienic living to people in their own homes must some time bear fruit; and scarce a week goes by that we do not hear from this and that quarter a story illustrating the effects of the personal contact of a woman skilled in this profession which belongs to her by reason of birthright.

The need of sick relief work is always apparent. It requires little red tape and not much investigation. If a person is suffering from bodily ill he is immediately "a case," no matter what condition brought the illness. Can there be any disputing the fact that the poor dying consumptive in his own cottage needs the visit of a nurse to give him clean linen and a bath, as no other than skilled hands could do? or that the poor little child that the county institution sends home because the case is "chronic"? or the unfortunate woman with malignant cancer that no hospital will admit, need such care? If this system of relief work ministered only to those whom hospitals could not take it would have even then more than ample excuse for existence, but when we find avenues untold for just such service, it must be without question a practical benefaction to the poor.

The one established principle of the work is to teach and to preach cleanliness and right living in the homes and to help the people bear the burden of caring for their own sick rather than shifting the responsibility to an institution. Five per cent of the cases in one society alone prove that having to care for a sick member of the family, with a nurse's advice and instruction, develops in the well member many a good quality, and places the responsibility of caring for their own sick on the right shoulders.

The Chicago society stands for the following: First, as an educational factor in teaching the people in their own environment the care of their own sick and the right observance of sanitary laws; second, meeting the great inadequacy of county and city institutions, which are intended for indigent sick; and dealing with such cases which no institution provides; and lastly giving the same skilled nursing as the rich may provide for themselves.

House to house nursing among the poor began in Germany. Then England took it up. It has been established in America 15 years, but it is only within a period of five years that the work has been generally organized. At present there are 50 associations in America employing about 140 nurses. The women employed are graduates of the large nursing schools. In most instances the society is one of the organized charities of the city, though frequently the funds are contributed by a special club or circle.

The same principle applies to the work in the visiting nurse system as in every other branch of organized charity. None but the best trained and well-paid people should go into the field. It is the last place where make-shifts should be found. I believe that voluntary service may be good service in some instances, but not in dealing with the morals and physical ills of unfortunate humanity. The management of the business and financial aid may be left to voluntary service, but the active workers should be taken from the ranks of those skilled not only in nursing, but in the practical work which goes for the all-round social betterment of the people.

In most organizations the visits of the nurse average from eight to 12 in one day, varying from a half hour to two hours each. A history of a typical day in a large society may not be amiss. The first visit to a dying consumptive, where a bath and clean linen were given; the second, a bath and alcohol sponge to a man with typhoid fever, reported case to board of health; arranged to send patient to hospital; two hours, work required; maternity case, bathed mother and baby; received 10 cents for services; seventh, took temperature and pulse of convalescing typhoid; arranged to send patient to country; eighth, bath to mother and daughter both ill with consumption; new case; reported to board of health; ninth, very sick babe; gave bath, furnished milk and instructed mother; sent free doctor; tenth, man with locomotor ataxia; gave bath, made application for patient to home for incurable.

Who, in hearing this, will deny that it was not a day full of satisfaction to the nurse, of practical benefit to the patients and of infinite credit to the supporters of the work who made it possible that the relief may be given?

For the past ten years it has been clearly shown that the district visiting nurse work is the best means at the smallest cost of helping the conditions of the poor, sick or well. Hospitals do much good, but after all they offer but outside methods of education. It is by reaching the people in their own homes and teaching them to utilize and make the best of what they have that lasting good may be accomplished.

In presenting the work of the charitable nursing service. I must be pardoned for seeming to cry my own wares, for this work perhaps appeals to its active workers as to no one else. The laity have only a vague idea of what the work is, for we have nothing tangible to show the public who contribute to its support, no spacious hospitals surrounded with beautiful grounds that the patients never see; no beautiful furnished rooms in this or that institution, too handsome to be used by poor little John, the helpless paralytic from the little back basement rooms, whose only window looks on a garbage box; no white iron beds in the clean, well-furnished wards of a hospital where poor Mrs. B. mayhaps finds temporary care, only to be removed again to her own filthy surroundings, physically helped maybe, but not with lasting good resulting, had the care been given to her in her own environment. Hospitals may be godsend to the people of the certain classes, and in answer to the question, Do they give better and more adequate service? I answer, Yes, to the people who do not need teaching; but to the poor there is only one place to instruct and preach the law of health, and that is in their own surroundings. We are constantly crying that the home element is the basis of morality; and so this system of visiting nursing is making an effort to deal with the less fortunate in their own homes, and teaching the responsibility of one member of the family to the other, while giving practical lessons in cleanliness and care to their own surroundings; who make it possible that Mrs. B., who is ill, may remain at home to keep together her family of little ones, and that the father may still continue his day's labor? This system of visiting nursing; if this case should go to the hospital, the children to an institution, and the husband, perhaps, to a saloon, who is responsible for the wrong done by even temporary dissolution of this family? I would not belittle hospitals. They are the greatest institutions of the day, but they do not and can not give care to all cases. Consumption, cancer, rheumatism, paralysis, all need care, and yet there are not institutions enough for all these physical ailments. Who steps in to relieve the inadequacy? This same comparatively unknown visiting nurse, whose teaching helps the people to demand of their landlords better housing. And so, indirectly, the visiting nurses help to solve the tenement house problem, by arousing the poor themselves to ask for better quarters, and thus force the landlords to build better living places.

The public will search long before it will find so large a return for the money which it invests as in helping to send into the destitute homes of any locality, 365 days in the year, a corps of trained nurses to give the same skilled care that the rich may provide for themselves. Many people say, why not give your revenue to a hospital, and let them give the care? What institution gives nursing and medical care, surgical dressings and medicine for the sum of not quite 30 cents for the year for each case? Last year the income of the Chicago association was not quite \$17,000 and the cases cared for numbered 5,915. Seven-eighths of these cases would not have been taken in

any hospitals; for the remainder, there was no room. Without the visiting nurses, practically all these people would have been without care in illness, if this were the only good resulting. The system is non-sectarian. Roman Catholic, Protestants, Jews and Gentiles are all beneficiaries, and I may be pardoned when I say that I think we stand to the poor in their bodily ills as the splendid Salvation Army does to them in their spiritual ills. Sects and creeds do not limit their field, and they reach the people that many times the church does not. So with the visiting nurses, they care for the cases hospitals will not admit, and they have no barriers of race or creed. "The work of the Visiting Nurse Association," says the Chicago Chronicle "is a living band between poverty and good fortune, between humanity and thousands of its members who otherwise would be liable to add to the ever-increasing mass of worse than poverty in a great city. Its sole object is the free scientific nursing of the sick poor and their aid in recovering not only health, but courage, self-respect and self-support. Thus it also constantly contributes to diminishing the calls upon charity in other directions."

The people who live on "Easy" street have an obligation toward the sick poor of their city, living in homes of squalor, mayhaps only a short ride from their door; not only perhaps from the humane standpoint but in every avenue they open up to help people to better and more healthful living they lessen to that extent the menace to their own dear ones. We urge every city to prove by actual demonstration the service rendered by these nurses. Try it for a year and if does not give back double the effort made then you will be the first society to have tried it and failed. The greatest commendation the work can possibly have is that on its list of adverse critics we have yet to find the complaint of a single person who has been cared for. The purpose is reached, then, when we have pleased the people for whose benefit we are organized.

The work of visiting nursing has taken new impetus throughout the country and many of the younger societies have been inspired by the good work of the Chicago association.

The visiting nurses in Chicago are now putting forth plans to call the attention of the public to the great need of taking some organized step in a tuberculosis crusade, as other cities have done. The new cases of consumption number 226 in one year. Of the 337 deaths 60 were due to this disease. The condition under which these people live, ignorant of the infectious character of their ailment, menaces every individual with whom they come in contact. Day after day the visiting nurses find these poor unfortunates, and many a tale of woe they could tell. Few of the cases reported know nothing of the nature of their disease. One man living alone, when reported to us, had been accustomed to spitting wherever he happened to be sitting. Literally everything in the room was covered with the sputa. The milk man who came to him every morning brought a bottle of milk and took away the empty one covered with germs left standing in the sink, where the patient was apt to expectorate at any time. When the nurse had talked to the man it was proven that he had not realized that he had a communicable disease. This man's soiled bedding, clothing, etc., was taken by a general laundry and washed with other clothes without any idea that disinfection was necessary. The man's room was thoroughly cleaned, the filthy bedding burned and new things provided, and every attempt made to see that the patient carried out the instruction to prevent a further spread of contagion, but it was not adequate service after all. Another case was of a young man with tuberculosis of the lung and hip as well. He had been changing his own dressings, being able to get about. The old dressing had been thrown in a corner to lie for days. The dressing is now done by the nurse, and every possible precaution is taken, and instruction is taken and given. Another case is a young German widow. When found was sleeping with her children, three beautiful little ones. This was not from ignorance, but from necessity. They had but one bed. A separate bed has been provided for the children (new and clean). I cite these cases to show, after all, how far short we come from real interest in the sanitary welfare of our city. If these

cases were smallpox they would be ferreted out and immediately isolated, but when every evidence of this great white plague is right in our midst we dally and deliberate what to do, and death and infection still goes on. Many people may discuss this situation in a vague sort of way. They know from public statistics that consumption claims so many victims every year, but the exact state of affairs they cannot conceive. The visiting nurses do not guess at these things; they know from actual experience the exact condition that exists, that 226 people (and how small a portion this is of the cases that really exist) are suffering with this disease. They are trying as best they can to alleviate the condition, but after all their effort is but a drop in the bucket compared to the real needs of the situation. They have nursed, cared for and instructed the cases that have come to them, but the State and city should stand sponsor in a public way for a war against the spread of this disease, and the furthering of plans for giving adequate care to those already afflicted.

Within the year Peoria and Moline have established the visiting nurse work and are already loud in their praises of the system. It is hoped other towns in Illinois will do so in the near future. In England the Queen's Jubilee Fund supports over 900 nurses. In Canada the Victoria Order supports several hundred. In America the work is not so widespread, but we are slowly growing, and in the distant future we see a Visiting Nurse Association of America, and we in Illinois hope to be promoters of the movement, and we trust Quincy will not be wanting when the time comes. Two things incidental to our work in Chicago were accomplished last year. We formed what we call a Visiting Nurse Clean City League for boys and girls. The rules were few, but we interested over 3,000 children in helping to make a clean city. The other work accomplished was the visiting nurse going weekly to the 275 public schools. Here she secured names of children absent from school on account of illness and followed the case to the home. The result is that now every principal of the city schools is in close touch with our work, and the outcome will probably be that the board of education and department of health will probably employ a regular corps of nurses for this purposes as they do in New York.

ACTING PRESIDENT—Mr. Lies will now read the paper prepared by him on "Country Outings for City Children."

COUNTRY OUTINGS FOR CITY CHILDREN.

(By Eugene T. Lies, District Superintendent Chicago Bureau of Charities.)

It has been well said that this is the children's age. On every hand we see signs of the fact. Child life in its every phase is being studied with a sincerity and depth that augurs well for the future of the race. While much yet remains to be done, still no longer can it be mockingly said that men pay infinitely more attention to the breeding of cattle than to the rearing of human beings. An estimate of the present state of affairs must leave of the adverb "infinitely."

Formal education has had its foundation shifted and replaced, its theory and practice enriched to the end that the present needs of young life may be fulfilled and the demands on the future man be provided for.

The child in the institution has drawn to itself the careful study of the keen and sympathetic charitable worker, with the result that the unfortunates who perforce must be reared with scores of others are to be given a fairer chance to hold their own in the future strenuous life.

The injustice the grown-ups have inflicted upon children by allowing them freely to be degraded body, mind, and soul often, in street trade, factory and store is being recognized. Our shame over it all is leading to legal restriction, and exhortation and denunciation of the chief malefactors. Besides paying attention to this phase of the problem of environment we are coming also more and more to see that the homes of the poor in large cities, in their material elements must be the concern of legislator and philanthropist. Recognizing that every human being, and especially the child, has certain inalienable rights, such as plenty of air and light, a place for outdoor recreation, cleanli-

ness of surroundings, and cognizant of their denial often of these simple rights we make laws for better housing conditions, provide public playgrounds, parks and bathing places.

So, also, wise charity, seeing the ever-increasing crowding of the people in large cities and the consequent covering of the ground with buildings—buildings everywhere—shutting out the cooling and purifying breezes, displacing nature in the large and in little, wise charity, I say, comes to the rescue with succoring substitutes. It observes that without green growing life to fascinate it, robbed of the raptures over the beauty of flowers, deprived of the mental uplift which comes from the sight of waving grain and swaying corn, child life is bereft of fine molding influences and the loss is a most serious one. The result of a lack of these experiences must show itself in later life, for it is almost a trite saying that the *impressions* of childhood become the *expressions* of manhood. Give the child a rich and varied young life and you need not worry about his future.

The motive for the country outing movement lies just here. It is to substitute for dreary surroundings, cheerful sights; for cramped quarters, stretches of green fields; for sad-colored experiences, rosehued delights!

While other cities have done more or less of this work it is probably true that Chicago is doing more than any other one city in the particular way in which it is doing it. And in Chicago the Bureau of Charities has of late years been the most extensive benefactor in this line. In 1901 the *Daily News* joined forces with the bureau, and since then the two agencies have worked together. Some churches and some settlements have conducted independent efforts in the way of camps in country localities, but they have aimed in meeting the needs of only special classes, while the bureau has spread its favors to the poor in all parts of the city. As far as possible duplications among the beneficiaries of the different agencies has been avoided. True, four weeks instead of two in the country would hurt no child, but the long waiting list of those who at any particular time in the hot summer had not yet had the two weeks' taste of the good things has to be considered. Even so, at the end of each outing season there are many hundreds of keenly disappointed ones who did not get away.

The Bureau of Charities' camp and one day outings which were conducted in the city and suburbs, extensive as they have been, it is not my purpose to enlarge upon. Suffice it to say that in 1902, 1,363 mothers and children were given one week of life in tents, while in 1903, 1,934 were given such a treat, an increase of 44 per cent. Of day outings to park and country places, 7,375 were given in 1902 and 7,152 in 1903, a decrease of 3 per cent.

As to the country outings proper let me first give the figures, then pass on to the methods by which the work was successfully accomplished, and finally dwell upon the results of it all in the different classes it has affected.

During the past summer from July 4 to Aug. 24, 3,365 children were sent out for a two weeks' stay each. These went to 168 different towns, largely in Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin, and mostly in groups, an average of 20 to a group. Some towns took small numbers, others large, one taking as many as 170 children. Nineteen hundred three was the banner summer for country outing work. As a matter of comparison it may be well to state that in 1902, 3,014 children were sent to 95 different towns, an average of 31 to the party. It is to be noted that in 1903, 73 more towns took children than in 1902, showing that interest in the work is spreading. It is also worth observing that the average number in the parties was smaller this past summer than in the summer before, a result due to the conscious effort of the managers. For they had learned from experience that one condition upon which rested the likelihood of a town's future activity in the movement was that it be not overburdened in a previous season. One hundred fifty of the 3,365 children sent out went to the same homes in which they had been entertained before, and this upon direct invitation of the hosts themselves. This is something that is always encouraged, as it leads to a strengthening of friendships, and just so many desirable links are being more and more strongly forged between city and country.

To carry on this extensive work a certain amount of machinery and equipment is of course found necessary. The *Daily News* does a large part of the publicity work, arousing the public to the need of the movement, and urging

it to grab deep into its purse and help, the Bureau attending to the administrative side. The money cost of all the outing work in 1903 was approximately \$13,000. But only a small part of this was charged to the country work alone. In the latter item enters only the living expenses of the advance agents, printed matter and a few other incidentals. A few hundred dollars would cover everything.

Besides the regular Bureau workers, about 40, there were about 100 helpers from the settlements, who made up some of the parties in their immediate localities, many from the ranks of doctors, who examined the children free of charge, and school teachers and others who acted as attendants to the parties.

Early in the spring applications begin to come in from the youngsters, although they know that nobody is sent away until after July 4. First come, first served, they think. Record cards are kept of all applications, and in the latter part of May the Bureau workers investigate all except such as come from families already well known, to learn where the need of outings is greatest. Home conditions, earnings and health of applicants are taken into consideration. Many names are also sent in by school principals, in all 10,000 last summer by settlement workers, doctors in the poor neighborhoods, and others. The ages of those sent out range from 6 to 14 years.

A few days before the time the child is to go away it is brought before a doctor to be examined for signs of contagious disease and vermin. If either are found the child cannot go until free from them. But if all is well, instructions are sent to the mother to bathe the child thoroughly, put it into clean clothing and give it a change to take along, so that when the party is assembled ready for the train you have about as neat an aggregation of young citizens as you would find in any Sunday school. Mothers have been known to stay up all night in order to finish a new little garment for Mary or James, others to have put in extra time at the wash tub to earn enough for some little article of clothing to embellish the son or daughter. Is it blameworthy pride? But this fine sanitary and esthetic condition often brings sadness to those in charge of the work, for the unknowing country host sends in a complaint that these are not children from the slum (with a large S). They are too clean!

Where are these children going? To private homes, most of them, in country towns and on farms where they have been invited to come. These places have been secured in this way. About the middle of June two agents start out to visit towns within a radius of about 150 miles from Chicago. Their work is to organize local committees of representative citizens, whose duty it will be to canvass town and country round about for homes into which the children will be received, one, two or three in each. A list of the hosts is carefully made up, with number of children for each, and preferences as to sex, age and sometimes religion and nationality indicated. This is sent to the Bureau headquarters and from it assignments of children are made. Definite arrangements as to the exact two weeks period during which the children can be entertained and the exact train on which they will come are made. The hosts are instructed by the local committee to be at the depot at the proper time, and the committee is there to distribute as per list, and with the aid of the attendant who has accompanied the party, the happy awe-stricken sons and daughters. Most of the children, as has been stated, go into private homes, but during the last summer eighty were entertained in groups, either in tents or suitable vacant buildings fitted up comfortably for the purpose. Five towns engaged in this sort of effort. Some who maintained these groups were such as could not or would not take children into their homes. The signs are that in the future this phase of the work will grow. Already plans are on foot in one town to establish a camp on the banks of a beautiful river, to run from June 1st to July 15. An association which owns a park there has given the use of it for this purpose and will raise money for maintenance. Here in this beautiful location about one hundred and fifty mothers and children at a time will be given two week outings, the groups being changed each fortnight.

Some of the experiences of the advance agent are probably worth while relating. In his efforts to get together a committee that will mix well and do effective work, not knowing the lay of the land he must get cues from

those who ought to know, editors, postmasters and others, and these often lead him a merry chase. Among those recommended are officers of a foreign missionary society, perhaps, "because most of the slum children are foreigners, you know;" or ladies of leisure with fine homes who, when approached, are horrified at the idea of allowing tenement children to sleep in their nice, clean beds. They will have none of it. Or the way may perchance be pointed to a good woman who gives a thousand dollars a year to missions in heathen lands, yet who declares that "No matter what you do for the poor, they don't appreciate it;" or it may be a minister who refuses to encourage his members to take part in the movement because they are too busy preparing for a Sunday school picnic; or it may be another minister who by his attitude shows he is afraid to ask any self-denying task of his parishioners.

On the other hand, in most communities it is found that by putting the appeal for helpers in the cause on a high philanthropic basis the response is in kind. One gets the right persons. Explain frankly that there is work to do that will take time, courage, exertion, in short, will mean sacrifice, and in nine cases out of ten you land your man. It is along this line that the advance agent has made his appeal during the past summer. He has also been making it a point to bring home to those he is trying to influence the fact that the country, without any problems of the poor, of crowding, of the slums, of unsanitary dwellings, ought to consider it a duty if not a lofty privilege to help solve even in small part these problems which press with well nigh crushing weight upon the city. Many a minister has welcomed the extension of the work among his people as his fine opportunity to get them out of their staid selfishness and placid contentment. To such an extent are some ministers interested as to be willing to give up a whole Sunday service to a consideration of the subject and allow the agent his own time in stating his case.

Working in this same spirit among fellow townsman the committees have had greastest success. They have been told to be free in their admissions that those who take children in their homes may be undertaking an unpleasant task, may experience the pain of inappreciation of their efforts, may get a case of homesickness to treat, perhaps be shocked by a wild and headstrong lad who will always persist in doing the other thing, or perchance find a creeping thing where before the child's coming there was none. The good houseman and housewife are warned of it all. Then quickly the shield is turned and they are asked to look at the other side. They usually surrender. If any unpleasant thing does happen they are fortified to bear it and their friendship for the cause is not lost. Upon such philosophy the Bureau of Charities bases its hope for the permanence of the county outing movement.

The item of transportation expense for these 3,365 children must have been a large one, you think. It was not, however. The persuasive powers of the bureau's general superintendent were strong enough to melt the hearts of the railroad magnates, with the result that all the roads running into the farming districts within a hundred and fifty mile radius from Chicago have done nobly about all that was asked of them, and with absolutely no charge for their services. Only one restriction, and that on the score of safety, have they placed upon the management this last season, and that was that the size of parties must not run above forty children. More than that schedule for any one town have had to be sent in separate sections. It has meant more work for those in charge, but they were willing to assume it to satisfy these loyal allies.

Now as to results. What is the residue? Is the movement one that has given only fleeting pleasures to the children, one that has but tickled them with brief periods of fun and simply offered opportunity to vent wild animal spirits? To those who have had most to do with its management and have carefully reflected upon the subject the results appear eminently more important. True, pleasure in plenty there has been for the little ones. But let me point out other things that have followed as results, not only in the children, but in those who have been active in its administration, in the general public, and in the country people.

The administrative workers have learned, first of all, the vital need of promptness. Time and tide wait for no man, neither do trains—except for the man with the million, and who can charge such a thing against an organized charity worker? These have had also to educate to some extent in this desirable quality all the families whose children were sent out. Accuracy, too, was one of the things forced upon the workers from one end of the system to the other. No guess work nor carelessness could be admitted in the assigning of children to hosts according to preferences stated, in order that complaints might be few; nor in the tagging which indicated name and address of child and name and town of host, so that should Tommy go astray he could be led back to the family hearth; nor in the duplicate lists of children in each party, one in the hands of the chairman of the local committee, the other at the Bureau office, showing to whom each was assigned, so that any child sent out could, if necessary, during his two weeks away from home, be readily located.

For the volunteer workers the country outing work has afforded a pleasant opportunity of dealing with the poor, which may later lead to a more serious interest and possibly lasting friendships with many children. It has also through conferences with the paid workers and through mere contact with Bureau prompted them to learn more of the aims and methods of organized charity.

As to the public, it has been impressively cognizant of the fact that charity, true charity, is not a thing merely of the winter. Too many, I believe, assume that only then, when the thermometer is below zero, must they think of letting brain and heart throb for the poor. Such are taught by the public and private appeals on behalf of the outing work that the children of the poor, as well as of the rich need, absolutely, to have wholesome pleasures if their adulthood is to be normal. To their attention are brought also the facts of "How the Other Half Lives," which facts form the *raison d'être* for the efforts of philanthropy in this particular line. This is something which is seldom done in the winter appeals for public aid; then insistence is made largely upon the need of material relief and personal service called for by the nature of the season.

Thankful as the managers of the Chicago country outing work are to all those kind country people who were willing to share their goods with the children of the poor, who were ready to suffer inconveniences, tolerate things of a disagreeable nature, all for the sake of the children's happiness and profit, still one is mindful of the adage, "The quality of mercy is twice blessed—it blesseth him that gives and him that takes," and it is indeed only fair to assume that the givers here had benefits of great price as a result of their charity. Besides the spiritual elation always resultant upon a sincere altruistic act which all of the hosts must have experienced, they derived educational advantages of no mean worth. Through the appeals made to them and through their association with the victims themselves, scales were removed from their eyes, revealing conditions of city life to which nothing in their own surroundings offered a parallel. Their visits to the city, always in the business section or in the parks, had never brought them in sight of the homes of the submerged tenth. Their reading about these things was always probably with the mind anxious to shrink away from the reality and with the snug feeling of gladness that they were so comfortably fixed. But here in this little child for whom their pity went out they found an emissary from the other world and learned much. From what they learned, many of them we have reason to know have been led to look more deeply into the problems of the city and by reason of their freedom from them their own communities have been provoked into a consideration of their responsibility for the solution of those problems. The next step with many, therefore, must be a deeper feeling of the brotherhood toward distressed humanity and a consequent wholesome loss of that provincialism so closely allied to rank selfishness. Then, too, the fine opportunity arising out of their intimate relationship with the children, for exerting strong influence over the inner nature of the child is one that has been considered by many a great personal privilege. Many a good man and woman among the hosts has for several years kept in touch with the children they once entertained and have consciously striven to aid in their development towards men and women.

A notable case is on record of how two individuals, man and wife, in a country town, were so effectively aroused out of their own narrow interests when confronted with the needs of the city children as to stir them with a missionary zeal for the cause. They were officials of an organization of several hundred persons interested in physic culture. They perceived that the deliberations and activities of its members were leading them into dangerously egotistic habits of thought and life. They conceived it their duty to change things. In the outing work they saw their opportunity. Their endeavors resulted so successfully as to lead this organization to do what has been already mentioned in another part of the paper; give up its camp grounds for six weeks during the summer and aid in the raising money for the entertainment of probably more than 600 mothers and children.

Besides the positive benefits mentioned, our country allies have received a noteworthy negative good in the disillusionment of their idea of the nature of the city child. Many have supposed he was a peculiar species of humanity marked with a dire satanic tendency. While they have discovered that some have been tainted by evil environment and bad heredity and need strong direction, still it is a fact that they find most of these outing children fairly normal; morally of a dual nature, good and bad, that need to be molded, just as their own offspring need it. The discovery is a wholesome one for all concerned. It lends another aid towards the unification of mankind.

Finally, and the most important of all, are the results in the children. At first thought we are apt to consider the physical benefits the only ones. The increase of health with its attendant exhilaration of spirit is certainly real. The blanched, peaked faces are made rosy and round; the lagging frame does gain strength and firmness. But the educational and spiritual goods are no less plain. Here is a child who for the first time has seen a cow and has learned that milk is its product and not that of the milk wagon. Here is another who comes back telling all about how wheat grows, how it is gathered, threshed, transported to elevators and thence by cars to the city. He has seen it all. There is another who has dug potatoes, picked apples, shocked corn—all wonderful experience to him. No longer are these things flimsy conceptions merely gathered from school books. They have become part of the appreciative mass, as the psychologists would say, of the children. Upon them will they build. They relate their wonder tales to the companions at home, and the desire for contact with nature spreads. In school many a teacher has, for the benefit of a whole class, made good use of the first-hand information of these children to bring zest to the natural history, reading and geography lessons. Then there is the girl who for the first time has learned that tablecloth and napkins are a necessary part of civilized life. She has returned with a desire to incorporate these things into her own home. She has learned something new about many household arts and signs of her experience will later crop out in everyday life.

All of us in childhood have probably experienced the keen curiosity to get inside of somebody else's home to see how things were there. That curiosity led to ravenous grasping of impressions, and when that home was one in which goodness, cleanliness, order, and probably culture abounded, our education was measurably extended. So with these fresh air children. Only in their case, because of the long anticipation of the experience and the heightening effect of distance from their own home, the impression must affect them far more deeply.

The mere contact with a form of existence that is peaceful, untrusting, undisturbed by the money-mad chase of city life is a tonic worth more than gold.

Consider, too, the inevitable spiritual gain that must come to that child whose home is perpetually saddened by worry over to-morrows' bread and butter or whose parental guidance comes from a drinking father and overworked, cross mother, when it enters a home where all is different. Here is a motherly woman who extends such a warmth of affection to this child as to make it believe it has struck heaven itself. And imagine two weeks of such an existence! That child is going back home with a bright light, and may be the means of leading father and mother into a new life.

Out of it all have come in many the longing for continuous country life, which may later prompt them to desert the city and choose agricultural pursuits, a consummation devoutly to be wished; and in others an ambition to create about their own homes something of the environment they became fascinated with in the country. Here and there I have seen pitiful attempts at garden making on the part of fresh-air children, but even if from a lofty esthetic standpoint there was little in the result to boast of, still the spirit behind such an effort is certainly one to be praised. In one part of Chicago from which many children were sent out last summer a well organized effort on the part of a band of charity workers to build on the experiences of the children will be made this winter and next spring. It is intended to form groups for the cultivation of further interest in plant life which it is hoped will lead to the making of gardens about the children's homes. To me this seems like a sane and much to be encouraged effort. Its pedagogical method is certainly good.

Were the Bureau of Charities forced to relinquish any one of its various activities that one, I am certain, would not be its country outing work. The reasons are apparent from all that I have said. But to summarize: 1. Its beneficent results are so far-reaching beyond the children themselves. 2. Because of its nature it is one of the forms of charity that is least exposed to the danger of pauperization, for we are leading the children into their birth-right and are not giving them something that is not theirs; and (3) in the children the aftermath being so fine in body, mind and soul, we are really giving them an endowment which will aid in keeping them out of the future ranks of pauper and criminal, and in this way society itself is getting a great reflex benefit.

My tale is told. Before sitting down, however, may I ask you to listen to but a few of the things that other principals in the affair have said about it all, and that will reinforce what I have feebly tried to tell. This from a host made happy: "The little girl sent by you is at my place and as happy a child as I ever saw. Realizing that her mother must be anxious in regard to her, I would like her address, so that I can write to her. A. is such a loving little girl that I shall miss her very much when she leaves us. I think that in entertaining these children we are receiving as well as extending a blessing."

Another host whom we blessed for letting us know wrote us that "from every home comes the report of the excellent behavior of the children and their extreme politeness." It happened that they were Bohemian children, of the hard-working classes.

A minister who was active in one of the local committees, said this: "One hard, old, grasping farmer opened his heart, to the surprise of all. I really think I can do something with him after this. The children have had a glimpse of love in the concrete that will save them many a time in the future."

Now listen to the idyllic tales of childlife pouring out the impressions which have taken hold of their souls. This one to "My Dear Mamma—The people that I am staying by are very kind to me. They have forty-six acres of land. They have two cows, a horse, five pig and chickens. We had chicken for yesterday dinner and supper. The man said he is going to give me a chicken when I go home. I go to get the cows every night. I have a bedroom of my own. There is four large windows in the bedroom. The man gave me and Martha a stick pin. I have a blue stone and Martha has a red stone. I go at four o'clock to get the eggs."

Another is from a little girl who must have lost herself: "I am having a fine time. I am by rich people, they have two penoes and a little boy. Bessie is with me. We are in a fine house, we live up stairs and down stairs we have a fine bed goodbye dear ma and brother."

The following is an epistle I had the honor of receiving from my young friend Julius: "Dear Sir—I remember you this morning about writing you a letter. So I will start now. I have a very nice place out here. I wish I could stay a year out here it is so nice. I have a nice clean bed and get all I want to eat. The people are very nice where I am staying. I ride a boys bicycle every day. I go with a boy who live next door with the cows every morning to the pasture. The first Sunday I was here we had chicken for dinner and I ate so much that I could hardly walk. Yesterday I was riding

on a little horse all morning. I went to Sunday school this morning and after that I went to church. I am going to an animal show Tuesday and I live in town. I live with another boy whose name is Andrew Benson. I sleep with him. I went to too picnics since I have been here. One was for the fresh air children and the other was for the Sunday school. We had a very nice time at the picnics. Well Mr. Lies I thank you very much for sending me out here. I have my health and is feeling well. From your friend Julius."

Here is one that is impressive in its simplicity and that might do great good for Chicago were it printed in letters a foot long and sent to all our city officials: "Dear Miss B.—I arrived safely at M. Grass is everywhere. It seems so good to get away from the old dusty city. I'm having a fine time. I am very thankful for you sending me here and I hope you are well. I could tell the diffrents of the air as soon as I got out of the city. My love to all."

Not all of the children have the facility of language to express their gratitude for all of the good things experienced while away from home. But if they could say what they wished all would undoubtedly voice the following prayer, uttered during family worship, in which one lad, who some day will be a poet if he is not one already, showed his soul in this strain: "O Lord, we thank you for the trees and the leaves on 'em, for the birds and the flowers and the green grass and that we can walk on it, and for the fresh air, good and plenty out here. Amen." Is such thanks not a sufficient reward to all who have had anything to do with Chicago's country outing work?

Upon motion of a delegate the Conference decided to continue with the program of the afternoon.

Mr. John J. Sloan, Chairman of the Committee on Organization, made the following report:

Your Committee on Organization respectfully recommend that in its opinion the sessions are too long and too much of a tax on the time of the delegates, and have accordingly prepared a program for a conference to start one evening and to complete its work the following one, which would mean one day and two nights, or four sessions. It recommends that the position of president be declared vacant and that a complete set of officers to hold office for one year be elected, and respectfully submits the following names:

John A. Brown, Decatur, *President*; Miss Hannah B. Clark, Galesburg, Mrs. Ella W. Rainey, Carrollton, Mrs. Emma Quinlan, Chicago, *Vice Presidents*; Frank D. Whipp, Springfield, *Secretary*.

The following committees were recommended:

Committee on Work Being Done for Children—Hastings H. Hart, LL. D., chairman, Chicago; Mrs. Harriet VandeVaart, Chicago; Mrs. Jennie Waterhouse, Peoria; Col. Henry Davis, Springfield; Miss Lula Huppers, Beardstown; Miss Eleanor Tobie, Quincy; Edward Rubovits, Chicago; Edgar T. Davies, Chicago; Ed. F. Bradley, Allondale; Mrs. R. N. McCauley, Normal; Rev. Ed. Kelley, Chicago.

Committee on Juvenile Court Work—J. J. McManaman, chairman, Chicago; Hon. Geo. W. Murray, Springfield; Hon. R. S. Tuthill, Chicago; Hon. T. C. MacMillan, Chicago; Nelson W. McLain, St. Charles; Mrs. Nannie M. Dunkin, Bloomington; Walter L. Cosper, Peoria.

Committee on Care of Epileptics—Dr. V. H. Podstata, chairman, Dunning; Miss Julia C. Lathrop, Rockford; Hon. Ephriam Banning, Chicago; Dr. F. S. Whitman, Elgin; Dr. Sarah Hackett Stevenson, Chicago; Dr. W. H. C. Smith, Godfrey; Major J. E. K. Herrick, Springfield.

Committee on Care of Tuberculous Poor—Dr. Geo. W. Webster, chairman, Chicago; Dr. M. D. Baker, Anna; Hon. Ensley Moore, Jacksonville; Dr. A. L. Converse, Springfield; Dr. Rhoda Galloway Yolton, Bloomington; *George W. Curtiss, Freeport; Dr. H. M. Thomas, Chicago; Miss Harriet Fulmer, Chicago.

Committee on County Charitable and Correctional Work—Rev. F. Emory Lyon, chairman, Chicago; Miss Mary P. Roberts, Jacksonville; Dr. Wm. Jayne, Springfield; Oscar L. Dudley, Glenwood; Miss Esther Mercer, Chicago; Charles Rost, Joliet; R. A. Karr, Bloomington.

*Deceased.

Committee on Woman Reformatory Work and Care of Feeble-Minded Females—Mrs. Geo. M. Moulton, chairman, Chicago, Mrs. Ophelia L. Amigh, Geneva; Dr. C. B. Taylor, Lincoln; Mrs. Martha Falconer, Chicago; Mrs. Wm. H. Reid, Chicago; Hon. Alla R. Dow, Geneva; Hon. A. S. Wright, Woodstock.

Upon motion of a delegate the above report was adopted.

Mr. Henry Davis, of Springfield—Mr. President: Your committee appointed to select the time and place for the Ninth Illinois Conference of Charities recommends that the invitation of the mayor and city council, the presidents of Rockford college and the Ladies' Aid society, the superintendent of the Humane society, and the secretary of the Rockford Hospital association, all of Rockford, Illinois, to hold the next session of the conference in that city, be accepted.

Your committee further recommends that the date of the meeting be left to the decision of the executive committee of the conference.

HENRY DAVIS, *Chairman.*

MARY P. ROBERTS,

WALTER L. COSPER,

Committee on Time and Place.

The above report was unanimously adopted by the conference.

Mr. Ernest P. Bicknell, of Chicago—Mr. President: Your Committee on Resolutions begs to report as follows:

The Conference desires to record its appreciation of the services and character of the late Dr. J. C. Gordon, who faithfully and with credit to his State and himself performed the duties of Superintendent of the Illinois School for the Deaf for six years. Dr. Gordon was one of the most active members of this Conference, and his participation in its proceedings was always valuable and stimulating. His death at the zenith of his usefulness is deeply regretted.

The extensive and intelligent reports of the Conference proceedings by the Quincy Whig and Journal are entitled to generous recognition by all interested in the meetings.

The thanks of the Conference are due to the Vermont Street M. E. church for the use of its beautiful auditorium to those who have furnished music for the meetings, and to the street railway company for courtesies.

The Conference desires to express particular appreciation of the efforts of Miss E. Tobie, Mr. T. J. Clark and other members of the local committee who assisted in arranging for the meetings and the entertainment of those in attendance upon them; also of the admirable hospitality of Captain and Mrs. Somerville and their assistants at the State Soldiers' and Sailors' Home and of the Chaddock Boys' Home and School.

It is the sense of the Conference that the question discussed by Mr. John J. Sloan and others concerning the grand jury system, namely: "Whether that system has not outlived its usefulness and become a source of oppression, injustice and unnecessary expense," is of the utmost importance and that it should receive further consideration at the meeting of this organization next year. To assure this the Executive Committee is requested to appoint a special committee to report upon the subject at the Conference of 1904.

As the topics discussed by this Conference are of vital interest to every section of Illinois it is urged that each county should be represented at the annual sessions by at least an official delegate, and it is the further sense of the Conference that the cost of sending such a delegate is a legitimate county expense.

Respectfully submitted,

ERNEST P. BICKNELL, *Chairman.*

OPHELIA AMIGH,

JOHN A. BROWN,

Committee.

The above report was also unanimously adopted by the Conference.

Acting President—In the absence of Mrs. Stanwood, Chairman of the Committee on "How May Women's Clubs Promote Efficiency in State and Local Charities," Miss Mary P. Roberts of Jacksonville will read a paper on that subject.

HOW MAY WOMEN'S CLUBS PROMOTE EFFICIENCY IN STATE AND LOCAL CHARITIES.

(By Miss Mary P. Roberts of Jacksonville.)

Last year 425 women's clubs in the country reported to the United States Department of Labor that they were studying sociology, political economy and philanthropy and were doing practical work in all, or one or two of those subjects.

Dr. Jeffrey Brackett of John Hopkins writing last year on educational movements says with regard to philanthropy: The attitude of many earnest and intelligent women among scores of thousands who make up clubs is an important factor in educating public opinion to better use of charitable activity. He says of Illinois women: The women's clubs of Illinois, numbering 225 or more, and representing some 20,000 members, are, by a large majority, interested in philanthropic work. Many hospitals throughout the State have been founded and supported by the clubs. Jails and poorhouses are receiving their most earnest attention. Many of them make a study of scientific philanthropy. The thought that philanthropy means simply giving of aid has long since passed away among their leaders. In Chicago the oldest woman's club is the Chicago Woman's club, and naturally it took the initiative in philanthropic work. In 1883 and 1884 this club secured the appointment of women physicians for the care of women patients in the Cook county insane asylum, and also the insane asylum at Kankakee. Then, by suggestion of the women, a thorough investigation into the management of county institutions was entered upon by the State Board of Charities, resulting in many need reforms. Through the same influence the name of detention hospital was, in 1887, given to that department of the county jail where patients were awaiting trial, and in 1890 the detention department was moved to the hospital grounds. The first properly fitted and appointed ambulance owned by the city of Chicago was a gift from the club. In connection with the Woman's Christian Temperance union, the club procured the appointment of matrons in jails and police stations. A jail school was supported and carried on by it for years for the instruction of boys awaiting trial. It proved of such benefit to the boys that the support has been assumed by the county, the club still having the management. Many societies have been an outgrowth of the woman's club. The protective agency for women and children is one of these that has done very efficient work. This society aims to see that justice, as far as possible, is done the unfortunate and weak. This protection is legal as well as moral. There is an office in the downtown district. Four attendants and an attorney are provided and all cases have immediate and thorough investigation. Through the influence of this club and their friends, \$40,000 was raised towards establishing an industrial school for poor boys known as the Glenwood school. Other women's clubs have done some good work. For instance, the first free baths in Chicago were established more than eight years ago by the Mutual Order league, an association of women. The West End Woman's club has just petitioned the common council of the city to place baths in every new school house that is built. Vacation schools have always received liberal support. The juvenile court bill of Illinois was prepared by men and women together, and they worked together to make it a law of our State. The probation officers' salaries have been paid by the women's clubs. This work is of vast importance to the city of Chicago, as it means the saving of many children. Sangamon county, Illinois, is to have a juvenile court, through the influence of the women of Springfield. Many bills pertaining to the care of children have passed the Legislature of Illinois through the influence of club women. The social settlements of Chicago have received their most heart coöperation.

All of these things have been done and more women are informing themselves upon these lines which gives promise of their work becoming more and more efficient.

There are numerous ways in which a woman's club can make itself felt in the State and community as a power for good, if it so chooses. The president of such a club must be a woman who wants her club to do something for others and who knows how to get the members in line.

One such president has recently said in her greeting: "In its highest type, the modern club is both educational and philanthropic, but we believe that club is destined to the greatest success in which the educational is subservient to the philanthropic." There must be a committee on civics and philanthropy, if not a department, and their frequent reports in the business hour will serve to keep their work before the whole club and identify every member with it.

Should there be a bureau of charities in the place the club will do well to put itself in touch with it; and if the charities of the town are not organized, perhaps the best and most helpful thing the club can do would be to bring about such an organization, for then there will be a place to which those desiring help will naturally come or be reported, and records will be kept.

Last winter in our city, through the efforts of the women's club and the associated charities, a public meeting was held in the interest of the juvenile court law, addressed by the county judge and chief probation officer of Springfield. This was followed by the appointment of six unpaid probation officers for the city.

While the child labor bill was pending, Mrs. Florence Kelly was brought to the city by the club to address a public meeting upon the subject. Our women wrote personally to our representatives urging their interest in the bill. After the bill became a law a committee visited every factory in town to learn whether any children under fourteen had been discharged upon whom a widowed mother was depending for support; the object being to provide scholarship for such children, equivalent to the amount of their earning, in order that they might attend school. This is the plan suggested by the national committee on child labor.

Our committee is also interested in the enforcement of the truancy law, and in the larger towns it will be found that there are children of school age who are not in school. The clubs can greatly aid in causing these children to attend, by reporting them, when known, to the truant officer.

Our committee attended a meeting of the school board last spring and reported to the directors a list of twelve children who, although they were reported to the truant officer at various times, had attended school a length of time varying from one day to three weeks. The board voted then to "enforce the truant law." This fall we are looking up and reporting boys working without school certificates and making arrangements for them to attend a pay night school.

The State Committee on Philanthropy makes four suggestions for work in the last Federation Year Book, which all clubs desiring to benefit State and local charities will do well to study.

In the absence of Mrs. Sadie Grey Cox of Hudson, the paper prepared by her was read by Mrs. Porter P. Heywood of Chicago, as follows:

THE WORK OF WOMEN'S CLUBS IN ORGANIZATION OF CHARITIES.

(By Mrs. Sadie Grey Cox of Hudson.)

The Woman's Club stands for the ministry of culture in the home, in the school and in social life. It should also stand for the highest order of charity, which we are told by the sociologist and humanitarian of today, means not more heart but more head. The new thing about charity is its method. The club woman is not giving in the old spasmodic way, but has introduced a new element of systematic thoroughness.

There is in the charitable efforts of most clubs a great gulf fixed between the ideal of what their charitable work should be and the actual accomplishment of the work, but this does not justify an unfavorable opinion of the utility of such work. Women have learned to unite in order to help each other. The desire is to give as well as to receive and the next natural step is the desire to help the brother or sister living in the same town. It may be in the next street, to conditions that shall give at least a fighting chance for the larger life that we enjoy. It is not so much charity that we need today as it is justice. What is the use of giving a little here and a little there when, as long as the same conditions exist, the giving is just as necessary the following week or month as it is today? What we club women really need, and are acquiring by oftentimes painful experiences, is a knowledge of the principles that underlie these conditions. It is the "riddle of the painful earth" seeking solution. And we need courage, the kind of courage so highly prized by Napoleon—"the two o'clock in the morning courage."

As chairman of the Philanthropy Committee of the I. F. W. C., I had the privilege of reading the reports of the philanthropic work of nearly every club in the State federation. It may interest you to learn that many clubs studying history, literature, art or music, while they are not organized for philanthropy, are doing work along that line either through organized bureaus or through a special department established for that purpose. The work of woman's clubs in organizing associated charities is heavily fraught with meaning for me. I was present at the meeting of the Bloomington Woman's Club when one of our bright young members stepped upon the rostrum and pled for the coöperation of the club in establishing a bureau of associated charities in Bloomington. This coöperation was gladly accorded by the club and a committee named to confer with the officers of the bureau, when such should be chosen, and to solicit members for the organization. I recall vividly how this work was on the women's minds for months, until indeed the bureau was so well established (through the efforts of its president, Mr. Humphreys, and others, the club women working with them) that it was no longer necessary for the club to put forth its efforts in this direction. The manual training department of the public school is at present receiving aid from the club. The Women's Club of Kankakee was also a potent factor in establishing and maintaining the associated charities in that city. I glean this from the report of the philanthropic department sent me last fall. The Springfield and Princeton's Women's clubs are assisting the associated charities of their respective cities by taking memberships and blocks of stock in the same. Many clubs throughout the State have this statement incorporated in their report: "We dispense our charities through the Bureau of Associated Charities." This is peculiarly true of cities the size of Bloomington, Decatur, Springfield, Lincoln, etc., and also the suburban towns around Chicago.

The club women of the State are standing out squarely for the coördinating of public and private charities and are beginning to see that the special idea of the associated charities is the lifting of the poor to the plane where they may be enabled to help themselves. They are beginning to see that the helper and the helped must be partners, and with all must be the clasped hand of fraternal love. The "doing that helps is, with the people, among friends; not for the people, among strangers." We have been educated during the last decade to a better and more business-like method of dispensing charity than obtained prior to this era of club federation. We are not now giving of our means with no positive knowledge of the good being done and with an indolent indifference if conscience is quieted by the simple giving of the money; but we are investigating all cases requiring charity. Our clubs are working through the bureaus of associated charities more and more as the utility of these organizations is being appreciated. The clubs are maintaining friendly visitors and visiting nurses. They are establishing and providing for day nurseries and free kindergartens. They are looking after the

delinquent and neglected child. Although it does not come under the head of the topic assigned to me, I would like to give you a brief summary of the philanthropic work accomplished through the influence of the women's clubs in this State alone.

SUMMARY WORK ACCOMPLISHED THROUGH THE INFLUENCE OF WOMEN'S CLUBS.

Sanitary reforms, such as public baths, street cleaning, waste-paper receptacles, disposal of garbage, school sanitation, free wards for contagious diseases, society for improving the condition of the poor, summer outings, model tenements, model lodging houses, school of domestic science with its lessons on household economy, hygiene and home nursing, rubber-tired covered ambulances for police stations, prison reforms and teaching within its walls, sending out traveling libraries and pictures in sets for study and for wall decorations, changing vacant lots into flower and vegetable gardens, children and adults on higher planes physically, mentally, morally and spiritually.

The compulsory education law has been mothered by the women and many of the clubs are contributing toward the payment of the probation officers.

The Juvenile Court, so ably presided over by Judge Tuthill, is another important factor in the betterment of Chicago, and few days pass that you may not find club women there aiding and advising.

The Protective Agency for Women and Children, founded by women of the club, has ably aided the courts in establishing the innocence of those wrongfully accused, or that were defrauded by employers or others.

The vacation schools were started by club women through Miss Sadie American, and successfully carried on to the present time by means of a permanent committee from the different women's clubs.

The parental school is a monument to Mrs. Alzina P. Stevens, who worked in season and out, and her committees drew up the letter representing the women's clubs, which was the factor that won at Springfield.

The Municipal Art League; made up partly of committees from women's clubs, is the greatest power today in fighting the smoke nuisance, and is waging bitter warfare on the unsightly bill-boards, ably seconded by the city authorities.

The law giving mothers equal rights with the fathers in their children was obtained by women, Mrs. Catherine Waugh McCulloch, a prominent club woman, being prominent in the matter.

Indeed it is almost impossible to think of any good work relating to the betterment of women and children, or even in civic, and to a certain extent in matters concerning the country at large, that has not had its inception in the brain and heart of club women.

Mrs. Hannah G. Solomon of Chicago was not present, but the following paper prepared by her on "Work of Jewish Women's Associations" was read by Mrs. R. N. McCauley, of Normal:

WORK OF JEWISH WOMEN'S ASSOCIATIONS.

(By Mrs. Hannah G. Solomon, Chicago.)

The work in which I am chiefly interested, the Bureau of Personal Service, does what its name implies. No relief except in emergency is given. The bureau employs two trained and paid employes and paid assistant, who give occasional service, as required; also volunteers. These, though not numerous, do effective work under the supervision of the superintendent and in consultation with her. The employes act as probation officers, as do several of the volunteers. (I enclose detailed statement of their work.) The funds of the bureau are contributed by the Associated Jewish Charities, the sum of \$250 per month being received. The bureau cooperates with the Bureau of Charities, and its work for the Juvenile Court is chiefly for the Jewish children. However, it has in charge all children apportioned to it.

The Council of Jewish Women has as its philanthropic work a summer sewing school. It employed during the past summer 90 children, teaching sewing and at the same time paying them 25 cents per day for their work. A large airy room in the manual training school is at their disposal. The children are given an outing during the summer at one of the parks. Outside of this work they are affiliated with and contribute to the work undertaken by other clubs. The way in which club women can best assist in the State is to insist upon passing at the earliest time of a civil service law for all our philanthropic and penal institutions.

REPORT OF BUREAU OF PERSONAL SERVICE, NINTH WARD.

May 1, 1902, to May 1, 1903.

537 Union Ct., Chicago.

The work of the Bureau of Personal Service has been pursued as in the past six years. Progress in improving the district in which 20,000 Jews are living is slow. The city has performed one duty, by placing a park in the most crowded and neglected part. This park will be a recreation ground and will undoubtedly be of the greatest good. Attention is called to the report of the Hull House committee on typhoid fever investigation since similar conditions prevail in both districts.

The Bureau is interested in the school extension work of the neighborhood. Entertainments have been given at the different schools. An attempt will be made to have the school yards opened during the summer, day and evening.

The report presents only work of the paid employés. No record is kept of volunteer work.

HANNAH G. SOLOMON, *President.*

MINNIE F. LOW, *Superintendent.*

JUVENILE COURT WORK.

New cases (delinquent)—		
Boys.....	30	
Girls.....	10	
Girls' Police Court.....	15	
		<u>55</u>
New cases (dependent)—		
Boys.....	20	
Girls.....	23	
		<u>43</u>
Sessions in Court.....		152
Children being cared for in homes on parole.....	174	
Children in institutions temporarily.....	62	
		<u>236</u>
Glenwood Manual Training School for Boys.....		14
Evanston Industrial School for Girls.....		12
Chicago Home for the Friendless.....		6
Home for Jewish Friendless.....		6
John Worthy School for Boys.....		10
State Training School for Girls.....		8
Parental School.....		2
Ering Woman's Refuge.....		2
Foundlings' Home.....		2
Visits—		
To children in their homes.....	2,155	
To children in schools.....	412	
Special investigations for Juvenile Court.....	52	
Calls on employers, procuring work, and for all special purposes.....	314	
Total visits during year.....		<u>2,933</u>

There has been a perceptible improvement in juvenile criminality during this, the second year of our work for children. Not only has there been a marked decrease in the number of offenders, but the nature of the crimes committed has been much less serious than heretofore. Of the forty new delinquents brought before the Juvenile Court only thirty were boys, as com-

pared to more than one hundred last year. Of these thirty several should not have been prosecuted, but, sad to say, an overzealous officer or a vindictive neighbor can drag a child into court upon the slightest pretext.

During the first year of our work all members of organized gangs and habitual offenders were paroled to the probation officers upon the expiration of their terms at the John Worthy School. It would hardly seem credible to the unversed that young children could be guilty of the acts with which some of these boys were charged. Their evil deeds, in many instances, were but the natural consequence of overactive child-life unrestrained by any moral influences. The probation system is now filling the gap from both a moral and an educational point of view.

As some of the offenders were arrested and re-arrested the first year, the work of reformation seemed at times almost hopeless. But by persistent effort in behalf of the children, and awakening in parents a consciousness of their responsibilities, it can be safely said that organized crime among children has been suspended.

In persuading families to move from the district, thus separating boys from their old-time companions, bringing them into contact with a better element, putting them into new schools, and giving them a chance under more favorable environments, habitual offenders have almost invariably improved. There is always hope in doing not only reformatory, but formative, work as well with boys under twelve years of age. Between the ages of twelve and fourteen the concern is much greater, and in the majority of cases where boys are over fourteen years and have been on the downward path for a number of years, the probation system is not effective. Such boys ordinarily drift from bad to worse until they are committed to the State Reformatory at Pontiac.

But the younger boys from eight to twelve years of age, equally daring in their acts of lawlessness, ordinarily yield to persistent care and friendly advice. It is, therefore, apparent that the great saving power of the Juvenile Court is to reach the children as young as possible.

The following case is cited to more fully demonstrate this theory: K. B., aged eleven years, was an habitual truant. His mother seldom knew his whereabouts by day—at times not by night. He was a cigarette fiend; stole from the stands in the district; was a deft shoplifter in downtown stores and was only too often the object of repeated complaints by mothers in the neighborhood, whose little boys he instructed in evil ways. He was arrested half a dozen times during the year. At one time the Bureau sent him into the country in the hope that he would remain there with relatives, and be thus removed from the temptations of a large city. He returned after three weeks. His father, who had been living in Toronto for more than a year, was induced to have the boy go there. This was accomplished, however, only after serious objections on the part of the father, who kept the boy just three months and then sent him back again. He could not control him. He had been sent to the John Worthy school once, but released almost immediately on the plea of poor health. He was recommitted when the patience of the court and the probation officer had been exhausted.

When the father learned that the boy had been committed and that the mother could not succeed in having him released, he came back from Toronto to live with his family. Despite the fact that politicians were sent to court; that attorneys were hired and every possible influence was brought to bear upon the judge, he stood by the probation officer in her demand that the parents move from the district and give the boy a chance under more favorable conditions. Although his release was steadfastly refused, it took three months to tire out the parents and educate them up to the idea of leaving the neighborhood. This was finally accomplished. Since then both parents have given the probation officer their support in taking daily and unremitting care of the boy. He entered the public school of his district last fall, has not been absent the entire term, and is being granted special privileges by his teacher, not only to encourage him, but because she says the change for the better in his conduct has been marvelous. He never plays outside the block upon which he lives, does not meet his old-time companions, and refuses to go to the district where he formerly resided. Owing to illness on the part of the

mother she asked the boy to do some marketing for her on Jefferson street. He refused on the ground that he might meet one of his old friends and be tempted to do wrong. The child was, after all, wiser than the mother who was his guardian. The reformation of this boy puts an encouraging aspect on all work done in behalf of the younger children.

It is an apparent fact that there are no houses of bad repute in the West Side district. Although there are quite a number of girls who sacrifice their virtue during the course of a year, to outside appearances the morality among them is good.

Considerable difficulty is experienced in apprehending a girl. If a boy commits an offense it is usually against a second party, and it is the injured party who prosecutes, thus ordinarily bringing the matter before the public. But when a girl sins against herself she has no accuser. Often when parents do find out the true state of affairs they shield the reputation of the girl where they would not hesitate to prosecute a boy. So it is ordinarily through an arrest, or some peculiar chain of circumstances that the probation officer hears of the downfall of a girl.

Of the twenty-five girls rescued this year, the following dispositions have been made.

Living with relatives or friends.....	8
State Training School for Girls.....	5
Erring Woman's Refuge.....	2
Foundlings' Home.....	2
Insane Asylum.....	2

The remaining six girls were married after living at home for a time.

Girls in institutions are ultimately to be cared for by probation officers.

One man was prosecuted and sent to the penitentiary on the indeterminate sentence. Two young men are at Pontiac and two are in the county jail.

A probation officer from each district is in court during every session. She is expected to represent the interests of children at the hearing, is consulted with regard to all releases from correctional or dependent institutions, is often asked to file petitions, and her presence at court is essential. It is again stated that the probation officer makes no arrests, nor does she seek the privilege of arresting children.

To the Illinois Manual Training School Farm at Glenwood, and the Illinois Industrial School at Evanston special thanks are due for their kind attitude towards the Jewish children. Glenwood has thirty-two Jewish boys, fourteen of whom were committed from the bureau district this year. All come from poor homes; some are incorrigible, yet not criminal in tendency, but would be bound to become so if not taken off the streets. They are doing splendidly under the kind yet firm discipline of this school. A number of boys have been at Glenwood for three years and more. At the request of the bureau they are not sent into homes, because none have been found so far among people of their own faith.

Twelve Jewish girls are living at the Evanston Industrial School for Girls. They are all extremely happy. No girl in which the bureau is interested has ever been refused. Some of these girls are in the first stages of incorrigibility; others are clearly dependent.

LEGAL AID.

Original investigations for legal aid.....	150
Subsequent visits to applicants, looking up evidence, consultations with attorneys, etc ...	382
Police Courts—	
Visits.....	148
Cases.....	98
Justice Courts—	
Visits.....	27
Cases.....	20

County Court—		
Visits		10
Cases	8	
Circuit Court—		
Visits		50
Cases	28	
Criminal Court—		
Visits		65
Cases	42	
Grand Jury		10
Police Stations		25
Consultations—		
State's Attorneys		62
County Attorneys		30
Judges		58
Visits to County Jail		30
Prisoners	54	
Visits to Joliet		6
Prisoners	11	
Total visits for the year on account of legal aid		1,053

Whereas the Bureau thoroughly investigates all applications for legal aid, and endeavors to assist only those who cannot employ counsel, it has been necessary in some instances to intercede where good faith on the part of counsel employed has been lacking. A large number of those who have recourse to the law seldom, if ever, enter a court of record. Retainers required are expensive luxuries, and the machinery of the law is at best cumbersome and expensive. Therefore it is in the lower courts that many of our poor, though honest, citizens, get their entire idea of law and justice. Sad to say, in many instances they find neither, and their experiences are not conducive to the development of a proper respect for the law of the land, nor for the protection which that law affords.

There is often more anxiety, suffering and torment in the court experiences of the poor than there is in case of direct poverty. Charity can invade the courts, and successfully so in many instances, conciliating, relieving and satisfactorily adjusting contending factors.

The nature of the cases in which the bureau has taken an interest has not changed from last year. Gratifying success has been attained in adjusting family difficulties, in persuading abusive or indifferent husbands to return to their families and do their duty in getting support for children or old persons. Divorces have been obtained to rid families of drunken husbands and fathers; appearances have been filed and legal advice given to women whose husbands have started divorce suits by misrepresentations; decrees have been set aside and cases re-opened; persons accused of crime have been defended or prosecuted as the case might be in both the lower and upper courts; malicious prosecutions have been stopped; neighborhood difficulties adjusted; girls over 18 and boys over 16 have been looked after at police courts; and an active interest has been taken in prisoners in the county jail and in Joliet.

Ten prisoners at the county jail have had their sentences commuted at request of the Bureau agents. An interest has been taken in them because they have had previous good records, because they were homeless and friendless and not in a position to engage the services of attorneys; or because they were the heads of large families. A short jail sentence, or even the preliminary police court proceedings are often sufficient punishment, all things considered. This may not be according to the law, but, unfortunately, the law is not always just. Judges are humane and are ready to make concessions if approached in the proper spirit.

In getting support and effecting reconciliations the following results were obtained: Complete support in 14 cases; that is, where heads of families were persuaded to return to their homes and do their duty; and in 14 other cases weekly allowances were procured in amounts ranging from \$2.00 to \$8.00, either by order of court or as a result of conferences between the Bureau and parties concerned.

It requires considerable diplomacy, and an almost unlimited amount of patience to reconcile heads of families who have become estranged. It means not only to re-establish the home and keep the family together—the funda-

mental principle upon which charity work must be based—but it is an important step along preventive lines in keeping such families from becoming burdens upon relief societies. It places the duty of support upon the proper shoulders, insuring to the children the care of both parents, instead of one.

Illustrative cases in legal aid department are herewith cited:

ABANDONMENT.

1. Mr. H., the father of seven children, abandoned his family, going out west to live. He was indicted here by the grand jury and sent to the county jail after a year's absence from the city. He then made many promises to provide properly for his family. The wife relented. The man was released from jail. Immediately thereafter the family moved to a small town in Iowa. After three months the man left again, coming back to Chicago. He remained here several years, was faithless to his wife, and about four months ago instituted divorce proceedings. Bureau was asked by attorneys for wife in Iowa to represent her interests here. Upon investigation it was found that the material allegations in the bill were untrue and that misrepresentations had been made against a faithful wife and a good mother. The Bureau informed the attorney for the man that the case would be contested, but at the same time suggested that the woman be allowed to sue for divorce, as she was entitled to one, and it was essential that her good name be protected. As her husband had led a dissolute life, seldom if ever worked, had contributed nothing towards the support of the family in years, and was useless to their welfare, it was thought best for the woman's peace of mind that the matrimonial bonds be severed. In this way there would be an end to the anxiety, doubt and bitter feelings that the wife and children entertained for the man. It was, however, agreed that nothing should be done until the man had deposited \$300.00 in cash with the Bureau for the benefit of the woman. The money was contributed by friends of the man. The woman was granted her decree. She is now running a small store on the money obtained for her and is trying to the best of her ability to keep the family together. She is determined to succeed. Her mind is at rest and the future looks hopeful.

2. Mr. J. abandoned his wife and babe. He lived in the same neighborhood but contributed nothing towards their support for six months. Wife had had him arrested, but owing to influence exerted in behalf of the man nothing was done. Bureau was notified. Indictment against man for abandonment of wife and child was returned by next grand jury. Just before this, however, man started divorce proceedings. Case was contested, as all the allegations were false, and evidence was introduced to that effect. Cross bill filed. Result, separate maintenance—\$5 per week. The man ignored the order of court for a few weeks, when the case in criminal court against him was pushed. He was allowed to go at suggestion of Bureau on \$1,000 bail, on condition that he would pay weekly alimony regularly and without interruption. This was ten months ago. The money has been forthcoming each week. Alimony has been raised to \$7 a week.

3. Mr. S. abandoned wife and three children. Well-to-do relatives on south side refused at first. Bureau insisted upon their helping. They rejected all propositions advanced for several weeks, but were finally forced to yield. The husband has since returned. He earns about \$10 a week as clerk. Order entered in county court against him for \$5 per week for support of children.

4. Mr. K left Russia four years ago. He is a tailor, dresses well, but refused to recognize his wife and three children who came over from Russia recently. The wife has an unusual fund of self respect. She did not care to prosecute, but asked for support. Separate maintenance bill filed. Eight dollars per week temporary alimony granted. Case pending.

RECONCILIATIONS.

5. Mr. N. earning a comfortable living in the far east, a man of pleasing appearance, a neat dresser, and fairly intelligent, had been married for 29 years. He was living happily with his wife. He came to Chicago with a son

of 21 years to go into business. After two months' residence in a neighborhood boarding house the son noticed that the father's conduct was suspicious, and that there was every indication of an elopement. The young man called at the home of one of the bureau agents during the evening in great distress, crying like a child at the calamity that was about to befall his family. The father and the boarding house keeper were immediately taken into custody. The bureau asked for a continuance of one week at the police court. The man had goods valued at over \$800, which were taken from the premises on a writ of replevin by the son. The wife in the east was then sent for. She arrived one day before the hearing of the case. When her husband saw her he seemed immediately to realize the serious mistake he had made; was happy in her presence; took \$400 in cash from his pockets and gave it to her; accompanied her to a dry goods store, where he bought some trinkets, and appeared like one who had been relieved of some great burden. The husband and wife returned to their home in the east. The son procured employment in this city. All was rejoiced at the happy ending of the unfortunate affair.

6. Mr. and Mrs. W. quarreled. Mr. W. had his wife arrested, sent his furniture to the warehouse, and had an officer take the children to the juvenile court. The police magistrate had the bureau bail out the woman and make an investigation of the case. It was ascertained that the husband was partially justified in the step he had taken. Both man and wife were determined to separate permanently. They refused all overtures at a reconciliation. An hour's pleading proved of no avail. As a last resort the children were returned to them and they were forced to care for them. The children were paroled to a probation officer. The next day the cases against both the husband and wife were heard at the police court. Both were paroled to the bureau agent. That made five members of one family subject to a probation officer. They are being visited regularly. The woman is a neat housekeeper. She takes considerable pride in her beautiful children. The man is a faithful worker. He is more trustworthy than his wife, who needs considerable looking after.

7. Mr. G. was abusive in the treatment of his wife, threatened to put her in an insane asylum and finally left the house, refusing support. He was arrested and the case continued for ten days pending an investigation by the bureau. The man was informed that he would have to provide immediate support for his family. This at first he stubbornly refused to do on the ground that the justice had made no order. He was informed, however, by the bureau agent that he would have to give immediate support. He had more than a dozen friends at the station to plead his cause, but on the other hand, the wife and children had been without support for two weeks, and immediate action was demanded on his part. After fully an hour's consultation with his friends and attorney, the bureau agent was again sent for, with the following result: The rent of \$8.50 was paid and \$4.00 in cash handed the wife for food. This was considered a fair contribution considering that the man was a peddler and could not very well have done more at the time. He was then urged to return to his family. He refused to do so for a time, but within the course of a few days went back to his wife and matters have run along quite smoothly since then. The family is being visited regularly and every effort is being made to make the reconciliation permanent.

CRIMINAL CASES.

8. Mrs. G., a young married woman (abandoned), was held to the grand jury for shoplifting in one of our large dry goods stores. She had never been in trouble before. The bureau was notified and asked to see the woman at the county jail. She was repentant, in poor health, and almost dazed with her unfortunate experience. It took considerable persuasion to have the detective agency that was handling the case show leniency. The State's attorney kindly allowed the woman to go on a bond furnished by the bureau without schedule. No indictment was returned in the case.

9. Mrs. S., the mother of seven children, living in Buffalo, abandoned her husband and four children. She came to Chicago with a young man of her acquaintance. She brought with her a daughter of 15 years, a son of 5 years and a baby of 16 months. The girl of 15 was put out of the house, and it was when she was on the street and homeless that the story of her mother's disgrace became public. Her father was notified and telegraphed the neighbors to have the couple taken into custody. This was done, but the father did not have the means to come on to Chicago. The couple were held to the criminal court. The children were cared for by the bureau, with the exception of the baby, whom the mother begged to be allowed to keep in jail with her. The husband at first refused to have anything to do with his wife, and the older children also refused to take their mother back into the home. After the husband was approached for several months, he consented to take back the wife. The bureau then held a lengthy consultation with the judge and State's attorney, proposing to have the woman brought before the judge and severely reprimanded for her conduct, but that no sentence be given and she be allowed to immediately return to her family in the east. This proposition was kindly received. The woman and her three children were put on the train by the bureau representative. Letters received since from both the woman, her husband and the children show a spirit of unusual gratitude, and all say that a large family has once more been most happily united.

10. Mr. R., indicted on two counts of larceny. Goods valued at nearly \$100. The man was a peddler, had a very large family of small children and had never been in trouble before. After considerable effort in his behalf, both the judge and the State's attorney allowed the man to go upon his own recognition, at request of bureau. This man had been a resident of Chicago about 25 years.

11. Mr. M., vegetable peddler, had nine small children, the oldest 15 years of age. He was not accustomed to handling junk, but was offered a lot of iron, which he bought at a bargain. Iron turned out to be stolen from some railroad. Value of goods, \$40. Allowed to go on payment of a small fine at bureau's request. No trouble since. Man has a good reputation,

OUT OF TOWN CASES.

12. Miss G., a young girl of 23, was reported by relatives as having been placed in an insane asylum—a state institution in Indiana—and that the girl was in full possession of her reasoning faculties. The story told was that the parents of the girl had her placed there as they feared she might disclose certain objectionable family secrets. Upon investigation among friends and relatives here, this almost incredible story was believed by the bureau to be at least partially true. A correspondence was opened with the superintendent of the insane asylum. The bureau assumed the girl to be sane, and hinted that immediate steps would be taken to have her released. The superintendent wrote for more detailed particulars. A second communication from the bureau stated that if the girl was not immediately released the law would be invoked. Within ten days the girl was in Chicago. She was taken to a specialist, who pronounced her sane, without any indication of mental disturbance. When the parents heard that efforts were being made to have the girl released they offered her \$300 and a trip abroad provided she would remain in the asylum a few months longer, and refuse eventually to come to Chicago. Not trusting her parents, the girl rejected all propositions advanced by them. They were well-to-do business people in their town. They feared lest their inhuman conduct might become public. The girl has been in the city for six months, has been sane at all times, and speaks with horror of her ten weeks' experience in an insane ward. She is well-bred, deserving, and showed a beautiful spirit towards the parents who had so wronged her.

13. Mrs. L. lives in a small town in Iroquois county. She came to Chicago to escape the persecutions of a cruel husband. The story she told seemed incredible, but was upon investigation found to be true in almost every particular. She said that her husband had had her committed to an insane asylum once and that he had made another attempt to do so last spring, but that the jury refused to adjudge her insane. She feared a repetition of the proceedings. For this reason she asked for protection. She also said her

husband was suing for divorce and that he had contributed nothing towards her support for a long time. A correspondence was started with attorneys in her town, who were asked to take an interest in her case. A communication was also sent to the judge who was to hear the case. He met one of the bureau representatives in the city, when the matter was freely discussed. As the woman was practically friendless and without means the judge promised to weigh very carefully all the evidence at the hearing. He refused to grant the decree. So great was the husband's wrath that he immediately had his wife committed to the insane asylum again. The bureau took up the case. A petition was filed with one of our local judges, setting forth the facts, and he immediately issued a writ of habeas corpus. Upon hearing the woman was discharged. She was placed in care of a daughter and the bureau. A suit for separate maintenance will now be started and every effort will be made to have some property which the husband mortgaged without the consent of his wife, restored to her.

There is perhaps no other branch of charitable endeavor which, like the legal aid to the poor, brings one into contact with so much vice and crime; sends one into so many dark places; subjects one to so much unpleasantness, or that causes so much anxiety and concern.

The report on legal aid would not be complete without making favorable mention of the good work done by Mr. Philip Bregstone throughout the entire year. He has given unstintingly of his time and professional services. His personal work has been a generous contribution to the Jewish charities.

Special thanks are also due to the State's attorneys. Advice has been given freely without regard to time or trouble. The bureau has been accorded every possible privilege and accommodation. The kind attitude and helpful spirit of this office have been the silver lining to the many gathering clouds. Mr. Howard O. Spogle and Mr. F. L. Barnett have been particularly faithful to the bureau's interests at all times.

A noticeably kind attitude has also been shown by some of our judges. They have given good advice, have heard special cases after hours, have shown leniency to many a prisoner, have been thoroughly humane and charitable wherever consistent and have taken a great interest in all cases represented by the Bureau.

Loans—

Investigations for Woman's Loan:

Borrowers	206
Guarantors	180
	386

Detention Hospital (insane cases)	14
Visit to old applicants (friendly)	420
	434

Total visits during year:

On account Juvenile Court work	2933
Sessions in Court (Juvenile)	152
On account of legal aid	743
To courts (miscellaneous)	310
On account of loans	386
On account of all other purposes	434
	4953

MINNIE F. LOW, *Superintendent.*

Acting President—The program for this year's meeting has been completed and I now declare the meeting adjourned to meet in Rockford next year.

In the afternoon the delegates and their friends were given a complimentary boat ride on the steamer "Illinois." The boat went about twenty miles up the Mississippi river and then returned to Quincy. Thanks are due the Illinois Fish Commission for this delightful trip.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ILLINOIS CONFERENCE OF
CHARITIES AT ROCKFORD, NOVEMBER
15 AND 16, 1904.

First Day, Tuesday, November 15.

The Ninth Annual Meeting of the Illinois Conference of Charities was called to order at 2 o'clock p. m. in the Church of the Christian Union at Rockford by Mr. Robert C. Bryant, of Rockford.

MR. BRYANT—In the absence of the chairman of the local committee, I am asked to call the meeting to order. We will be led in prayer by Rev. N. B. Clinch of the Episcopal church of this city.

REV. N. B. CLINCH—"O, God, Almighty Father, who gavest thy beloved Son, the eternal Word, to be the light of the world and to lead thy children to be true, grant thy blessing we humbly beseech Thee, upon these, thy servants, now assembled in thy name and presence. Let us remember that Thou art one to listen more to the heart than to the word, and let us each bring an offering, if not of holiness, then of love; if not of wisdom, then of teachableness. Grant us such a measure of high wisdom that we may go forth from these deliberations better fitted to do the work that Thou hast given us to do, in caring for thy sick children, thy maimed children, thy unfortunate children, and may we be so filled with that divine love of thine that we may do this work in thy spirit altogether without thought of self; and may our only desire be that we may some day hear those words of thine—inasmuch; grant to us such wisdom, such love, and save us from all strife and prejudice, that we may only seek the welfare of those whom Thou hast committed to our charge. Direct us in all our doings with thy most gracious faith and furtherance of Thy continual help that with our works, begun, continued and ending in Thee, we may glorify thy holy name, and finally by thy mercy have everlasting life."

Honorable Charles E. Jackson, being introduced, delivered the following welcoming address:

ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

(By Hon. Charles E. Jackson, Mayor of Rockford.)

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

About one year ago, when the city council extended an invitation to this Board, asking that Rockford be considered at the time your next annual meeting place was to be voted upon, they did so because they realized that this was an organization of representative citizens such as any city might well be proud to entertain; also because this organization stands for a principle which leads to the uplifting of mankind. We were conscious of the many beautiful cities within the boundary lines of the territory from which you were at that time assembled, and knowing all these things is why we appreciated your acceptance so much.

It has well been said that an act of charity brings a double blessing, blessing him that gives and him that takes, and with this invitation, though not of a charitable nature, let us hope that the blessings and benefits will be mutual to the citizens of Rockford who extended, and to you, who have accepted. Nowhere in the State of Illinois could you have selected a place where the cordial welcoming greeting could come more earnestly from the hearts of the people than here in Rockford, and when you depart from our city you will take with you, I assure you, the good wishes of our citizens, who are ever willing to endorse the noble work you are doing. (Applause).

MR. BRYANT—Response will be made by the Honorable Ensley Moore, of Jacksonville.

RESPONSE TO ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

(By Hon. Ensley Moore of Jacksonville, Member of Board of State Commissioners of Public Charities.)

Honorable Mayor and Citizens of Rockford:

It affords me great pleasure to be present on this occasion and to be the means of expressing to you the thanks of the Conference for your kindly welcome to your city; and we know that it is a delightful city from the beginning of this meeting. We thank you, as I say, for your words of welcome, and we appreciate what you have said; and we have no doubt that our further acquaintance with this city will prove to us that what you have said about our leaving it, not glad to go but happy because we have been here, will be proved to be true.

And now, ladies and gentlemen, if you will pardon me, I will indulge in the extemporaneous remarks that I have brought with me. (Laughter).

There are three notable places in Illinois. Jacksonville, with Illinois College, educating its people and its neighbors up to the work of caring for the unfortunate, had three distinguished citizens among others; first, Joseph Duncan, soldier of 1812, member of congress and governor of Illinois, who was one of the first if not the first, to advocate popular education in this State.

Then Richard Yates, the great war governor, who sent Ulysses S. Grant marching down the ages. And now it has given to the State another distinguished son in the second Richard Yates, our present efficient chief magistrate.

Galesburg is another of the cities adorned with a college, Knox, and over its destinies Newton Bateman presided, and built the institution into an honored and high place among the educating and civilizing influences of our day.

And in the north there is a city gemmed with a college as its brightest ornament and wide exponent, even Rockford, the city of your generous hospitalities, and of our happy meeting today. Rockford, with the advancing developments of the times gives its higher education to woman; and, fittingly, it is of her women I would sing.

Throughout the southern states the name of Mary E. Holmes is a synonym for the education and uplifting of an unfortunate race, the minds and thoughts of which are enlightened and brightened through the benevolence of this citizen of your place.

More immediately in the special cause that we are here to advance is another woman of Rockford, known throughout the land and perhaps of international fame as a worker for the unfortunate and afflicted; one who, like Paul, is "a citizen of no mean city," and I need not say to this assemblage that that woman is Julia C. Lathrop. (Applause).

MR. ROBERT C. BRYANT—Before we listen to the President's address, I wish to make one or two announcements with reference to No. 6 on the program—"Visiting Institutions in the City of Rockford." The two chief institutions which you will desire to visit are the county farm and the college—Rockford College—reference to which Mr. Moore has already made. The county farm is situated nearly five miles north of the city. We have provided for conveyances for a number of the delegates who may wish to go over from here, at half past three. We expect to have conveyances for 35 or 40; possibly a few more than that, if you desire to go, and it is necessary that immediately upon the adjournment of this meeting you notify me of your desire to go to the county house. I will be at the entrance of the church. We will start for there at 3:30, and have a number of automobiles in which you will go.

Miss Gulliver, the President of Rockford College, has extended an invitation to all the delegates and visitors to the convention to attend a reception at the college, from 4:30 to 5:30 this afternoon. Those who go to the county house will return in time to attend that reception and will be taken over there. Those who do not go to the county house may go to the college by taking the South Second Street car, which leaves the waiting room at the corner of State and Wyman—just one block from the church—the South Second street car which leaves there either at 4.25 or 4.55, leaving as these cars do only every half hour, at 25 minutes past the hour and five minutes before the hour. If you wish to go to the college, kindly remember the car and times of leaving, so that you will not be mistaken.

The President, Honorable John A. Brown, of Decatur, will now take the chair, and will deliver the President's address.

PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL ADDRESS.

(By Hon. John A. Brown.)

Mr. Chairman, my manner of speech is usually of the extemporaneous order, I believe this is the first speech I ever attempted to write out in my life; but in view of the fact that what we say here is noted, and goes into the State reports, it is perhaps better to write out what we say, so far as we can.

Ladies and Gentlemen of the Ninth Annual Conference of Charities:

Once more you have come from your homes, near and distant, in our great State to discuss the many questions of interest arising along charitable lines in our modern complex society.

At the point of land where Illinois projects farthest to the west is situated the flourishing city of Quincy. It was here that our eighth annual conference was held. While the attendance at that meeting was not as large as we desired, yet I believe it would be the almost universal verdict of all in attendance, that in the value of the papers read and results obtained it was perhaps not exceeded by any of its predecessors. What we lost in attendance was made up by the press in the circulation to the public of the valuable thoughts and suggestions there uttered.

Where so many good papers were read, it would be useless, and perhaps unfair to specifically refer to any, and yet in passing I cannot refrain from saying that it would be worth much to Illinois if every citizen of the State would read with care the paper by Dr. H. M. Thomas of Chicago on "The Economic Loss to Illinois from Tuberculosis." The ravages of this dread disease are attracting the world wide attention of all classes and it is gratifying to know that both the State and the nation are resolved that means for its extermination must be found.

The small attendance at Quincy was the stimulus, however, for those who were there to make greater efforts for this conference. In harmony with this desire, I prepared a circular letter addressed to all the Boards of Supervisors and County Commissioners of the several counties of the State, requesting that they send at least one delegate from each county to this conference. Our able Secretary has constantly been at work also to this end. At the first meeting of the Executive Committee a date was selected in July for the meeting of the conference. I felt that in view of the presidential election being on hand, it was better to defer the conference until after the election, and I so urged the Executive Committee. The date was thereupon changed to the present time, and now that the election has passed and the country has made a wise choice for its first office, the statesman and the politician for the time being have subsided and we can carefully and considerably discuss the questions before us.

I trust it is not improper at this time, as the administration of Governor Richard Yates is about ended, to say of his work and duties as connected with the charitable institutions of this State, that in the attention and care given and in the deep concern for all of the State's unfortunates, he has not been exceeded by any of the governors who

preceded him. He will leave our State institutions in a condition that I believe will compare favorably with those of our sister states.

Members of the Conference, it is my painful duty to announce to you that since our last meeting the Honorable George W. Curtis, our last presiding officer, died at the home of his sister at Freeport, Illinois, on the 11th of February, 1904. Mr. Curtis was a member of the State Legislature from the Freeport District in 1891 and 1892. From 1893 to 1897 he was a member of the State Board of Charities. Since the birth of this organization, I believe, he has attended every session. He also was present at the most of the National Conferences. His death occurred in his 70th year. He was an earnest, honest, conscientious man. In politics he was of the Democratic faith, but in the broad field of charity he knew no creed or politics. His death is a loss to his State and friends. We shall ever treasure his memory.

The problem, how shall our charitable institutions be best conducted, is always before us. This conference is always and ever seeking for better results and better ways. It is only by the comparison of mutual efforts that we can learn of each other. All reforms move slowly along the pathway to success. As christianity extends her conquests and civilization progresses, the care of the State's unfortunates will ever demand increasing attention. Our great cities have become the breeding place of crime, intemperance and disease. The influences must be and are being combated. These cities are the prolific feeders of our charitable institutions. The case, however, is not hopeless. No great nation now consumes as little alcoholic drink, per capita, as our own. The slums are being renovated, and in this good work R. W. DeForrest, a member of the National Conference from New York, has accomplished wonders. Women's clubs are also at work and are beginning to realize that if the fallen women of our great cities are to be aided and taught the better way, that the helping hand and the sympathetic aid of woman herself must be abundantly at work.

While Illinois has one of the leading blind institutions of the world, I desire to suggest to you that with that class of unfortunates the State is not doing its whole duty. As a subject for liberal charity I know of no one more properly entitled to it than he or she who is blind, poor and helpless. As it is now, when a blind student leaves our institution at Jacksonville, unless he has a situation from which he can obtain sustenance, or relatives who can assist him, the only place for him or her to go is to the County Alms House. It is true that our last Legislature provided that the helpless, indigent blind could receive a pension from the county where they reside of \$150.00 per annum, but this legislation was not mandatory but permissive. So far as I have heard but one county in the State is so doing. To him who is denied the light of day and whose whole life is a perpetual night, this great rich State should not deny some home where such could go and be cared for in their poverty and helplessness. I cherish the hope, in common with all (whose hearts are not callous to sufferings of the unfortunate), that the time is not far distant when in some of the central counties of our State, on a section of our broad acres, such a home may be provided.

Men and women of Winnebago, citizens of Rockford, the Conference you have invited here is a seeing, hearing, smelling, inquisitive body. Is thine house in order? If not, depend upon it this hall will ring with criticism and denunciation as loud perhaps as was heard in Atlanta, Georgia, against the southern chain gang prisons, or in Adams county, condemning its County Jail.

Having said this much by way of introduction, we are now ready for the business of this Conference.

Delegate—Stephenson county furnishes the blind with a pension.

Delegates—Also Monroe county! And Livingston! Bureau county does.

PRESIDENT BROWN—We seem to be a little short here today on Governors! (Laughter). When Governor Yates was in my city I gave him a special invitation to be here today, and he promised me he would do his best to be here. I do not see him in the audience. When Candidate Deneen was in my city, I made him get out his memorandum book and chalk down this date, with the understanding he was to be here to talk to us. He promised me he would do so if possible. But I presume his great labors as State's Attorney of Cook county, preparing to turn over one good office for a larger one, keeps him pretty busy. (Laughter).

As I understand it, we have nothing further to do this afternoon except to adjourn, as was announced by the temporary chairman and take the trip to the alms house.

DR. HASTINGS H. HART—I would like to ask the privilege of giving a notice that the committee on work for children will meet in this part of the room immediately on adjournment to consider the report of that committee.

MR. J. H. FREEMAN—It may be a matter of interest and perhaps profit, if the secretary will take the name of each county that provides pensions for blind. Several were mentioned and there may be others.

MR. J. MACK TANNER—The State Commissioners of Public Charities have the information on file in Springfield, and if it is desired to have it incorporated in this report that can be done. There are possibly twenty counties that pay pensions.

Thereupon, on motion of Mr. Freeman that the list be embodied in the report of proceedings, duly seconded, vote was taken and motion unanimously carried.

LIST OF COUNTIES.

(Given by State Board of Charities.)

Boone,	Lake,	Piatt,
Carroll,	Lee,	Shelby,
Christian,	Livingston,	Stephenson,
Douglas,	Logan,	Whiteside,
Ford,	Madison,	Will,
Henry,	McHenry,	Winnebago,
Iroquois,	Monroe,	Woodford.
Jo Davies,		

MR. JOHN J. SLOAN—In regard to the resolutions to be presented to this convention, is the chair ready to receive them now for distribution to the various standing committees?

MR. BROWN—I presume so.

MR. SLOAN—Judge Hurley suggest it would be well to appoint a committee on resolutions to which all subjects presented would be referred without reading, the committee to report later; for the purpose of saving time and expediting the business of the conference, I move you that a committee on resolutions be appointed, and that all matters presented be referred without reading.

DR. HART—I rise to a point of order. I take that to be equivalent to adjourn sine die, it provides that all matters presented be assigned without reading.

MR. BROWN, CHAIRMAN—No, just *resolutions*. Is there a second to Mr. Sloan's motion. (Seconded).

CHAIRMAN—It is moved and seconded that all resolutions addressed to the conference be presented to the committee on resolutions. How many on that committee?

MR. SLOAN—Five, to be appointed by the chair.

DR. HART—I would like to ask a question of the mover. Does he mean to be referred without reading, or without debate? You would not object to anything being *read*.

MR. SLOAN—I would not object. It is simply in order to save the time of the Conference. I believe the committee on resolutions will report on all resolutions presented, with their recommendation.

DR. HART—The practice has been, immediately upon the presenting of a resolution, to refer it without debate. It seems to me that is sufficient. It takes very little time to read a resolution.

MR. SLOAN—There is no objection to it being read.

CHAIRMAN BROWN—The question is on the motion of Mr. Sloan to refer all resolutions to a committee of five to be appointed by the Chair.

(Upon *viva voce* vote there was no dissent, and the motion declared carried, by the chair).

CHAIRMAN BROWN—I will name the committee at the evening session.

MR. ROBERT C. BRYANT—I find we haven't quite enough conveyances to take *all* who are present to the poor farm, but in case all should not wish to visit an institution at that distance, there are other institutions, such as the Home for Aged and the hospitals. I will be glad to direct you to any of those places.

DELEGATE WRIGHT—I suggest that in any event the superintendents of poor houses should visit the poor farm.

(Thereupon the Conference adjourned to visit local institutions, and to reconvene at 8. p. m. on the same day.

Evening Session—First Day of Conference.

Conference reconvened at 8 o'clock p. m. and was favored with a solo by Miss Starr of Rockford,

CHAIRMAN BROWN announced the Committee on Resolutions as follows:

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

John J. Sloan of Chicago, Chairman; Henry Davis of Springfield, Charles D. Babb of Homer, William Somerville of Quincy, Alice F. Heywood of Chicago.

Upon suggestion by the Chair, of the advisability of having a committee on organization, Mr. Hurley moved the appointment by the Chair of a committee on organization of five members.

Upon *viva voce* vote, unanimously carried. Committee named by the Chair as follows:

COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZATION.

T. D. Hurley of Chicago, Chairman; S. T. Metcalf of Buffalo, Martha P. Falconer of Chicago, Walter L. Cosper of Peoria, Lulu Huppers of Beardstown.

Motion by Sherman C. Kingsley, that a committee of five members on time and place, be appointed by the Chair. Seconded. On *viva voce* vote, carried unanimously. Committee designated by the Chair as follows:

COMMITTEE ON TIME AND PLACE.

Sherman C. Kingsley of Chicago, Chairman; J. R. Leary of Rushville, J. H. Freeman of Jacksonville, F. H. Wemple of Waverly, J. J. McManaman of Chicago.

Vocal solo by Mr. Miller of Rockford.

CHAIRMAN BROWN—The Executive Committee, I think, had some foreknowledge that in this convention I was going to have a little trouble with one of my ears, and they consequently decided that the chairman of each committee would preside during the special discussion by that committee.

The next subject is the report of the Committee on County Charitable and Correctional Work, by the chairman, Reverend F. Emory Lyon of Chicago, whom I will ask to come forward and take charge of the meeting.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON COUNTY CHARITABLE AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

(By F. Emory Lyon, Chairman.)

The investigations of your committee on County Charitable and Correctional Institutions have confirmed two divergent impressions, namely—the indifference on the part of the general public as to the character of the institutions in their own community on the one hand, and on the other hand, the insistence on the part of all intelligent observers that something must be done to improve these institutions. It may seem fanciful to suggest a coincidence between the two institutions in each county of the State, making almost the number of bones in the human body, but it is at least true to say that here is the skeleton in the closet of our domestic commonwealth. But it would be as reasonable to expect that the bones of a human body could continue in a diseased condition without resulting in “wounds and putrifying sores” as to expect that our county jails and almshouses could remain what many of them are and not create social disease and distress. To get a true basis for the suggestion of improvement in this direction, it may be well to state, once again, something of the actual conditions that so nearly prevail in many of our county institutions. At this point I may say that a recent perusal of the reports from the county auxiliary committees were of great interest to me. Their contents gave me a better opinion of the value of these reports, as many of them contained intelligent, discriminating and conscientious recommendations.

Concerning the conditions of some of the county institutions, I gathered from these reports the following choice bits of literature: One committee, speaking of the jails, said—“The jail is absolutely rotten.” Another stated: “The place isn’t fit to keep a dog in.” Still another informs us that the jail is much too small, containing four or five men in each cell, and in another there was said to be twenty-five prisoners in a single room—scarcely twenty feet square. It would be hard to find a stronger condemnation than such expressions as the following: “The jail is a disgrace to the country and State.” Another, “The jail is not fit for human habitation.” “We are surprised that the inmates live.” One more states that the jail was so dark that the prisoners couldn’t see their eating-pan if they dined after four o’clock p. m. Needless to say, all the jails of this extremely bad character were built many years ago. Fifteen jails of the State were built before 1860, thirty before 1870, forty, or nearly

one-half of them before 1880, or previous to the last quarter-century; when nearly all modern sanitary improvements have been inaugurated.

The statement of the committees in regard to county almshouses has very much the same doleful monotony, relieved only by the humor of one committee, which stated in reply to the question as to whether there was sufficient ventilation or air in the building—"That there was more air than anything else." Of another it is stated, "There was vermin in abundance," and the expression—"The building is unfit for human habitation and should be replaced," is a common one, both as applied to almshouses and jails. In most cases I believe the committees have been free to recommend new jails and almshouses where they are greatly needed, and have strongly recommended action on the part of the State Board of Charities. I notice by these reports also, that forty-one of the county jails in the State have no separate place for children under sixteen, and in the county almshouse there were, at the time these reports were made, July 1st, 1904, 107 children, or more than one for each county. The chief difficulty with these reports is the lack of authority or power on the part of those who made them to enforce improvements. It should be gratifying to this Conference that the Secretary of the Commissioners of Public Charities, with somewhat more authority, clearly sees the need of these institutions. Concerning the county jails of the State, Mr. Tanner says:

"There is not much that is encouraging to the humanitarian in the average county jail in Illinois. Gloomy, unsanitary, dingy, unhealthy and cheerless, they strike not at the criminal instinct and mental disorder, but at the physical well-being of their victims. Many of the county jails of Illinois are positively unfit, even for temporary occupancy. They were built with the sole view to confine prisoners and prevent their escape. No thought of comfort, cleanliness, sanitation, exercise, encouragement or education were taken into account. Very few of them afford any relief from constant and enforced idleness. There is no opportunity either for mental or physical development. Rarely do we find here any separate provision or facilities for the care of sick or insane prisoners. Oftentimes the buildings are extremely cold in winter and suffocating in summer. Little or no fire protection is afforded. On the other hand, there is a tendency to better care and greater consideration for the prisoners on the part of the keepers. The food is wholesome, and usually an effort is made to keep the jail clean, even when age and decay make it an uninviting task. Our more populous counties as a rule have more modern jails, with separate provisions for women and children. Fortunately, seventy-five per cent of the women, and of the children under sixteen years of age, reported in the jails in 1903, were in these better equipped jails. At least twenty of the jails now used in Illinois should be torn down and new ones constructed."

This condition of the jails is all the more deplorable when we remember the fact that was called to our attention last year, that only twenty-five per cent of the men detained for a longer or shorter time in the county jails were both indicted and convicted of crime.

Assuming that twenty-five per cent of the remaining seventy-five escaped through technicalities, there remains fifty per cent of all who must be presumed to be innocent, but who, nevertheless, were held in these fruitful schools of crime, against not only their will, but their inclination. These conditions which we find in both county jails and almshouses continue largely because of our false philosophy. So long as the public holds to the false assumption that crime will be prevented by barbaric treatment of the prisoners, or poverty prevented by neglect of the poor, so long crime and poverty will be multiplied.

Now, as to the remedies which are constantly pressing upon us, looking toward the solution of this great problem. Aside from the general knowledge of bad conditions and the repeated urgency on the part of intelligent people in every community, that better buildings, better administration and other outward conditions be provided, some special measures have been proposed. If asked the first and most essential remedy of a more vital nature, we might reply that it is found in the one word, "classification." If asked for the second essential, we would again say "classify." If pursued for a further cure, still we would say "Separate, segregate and classify." The kind of classification needed in jails, for example, is not that which was given by the keeper of a New York prison to Mr. Riis. When he asked if they separated the boys from the men, he said: "Oh, yes, we classify them into those of five feet, five feet seven, and over five feet seven." The classification needed in almshouses should not be for the convenience of the keeper, but according to the character of the inmates. The classification needed in both institutions must involve the recognition that we are dealing with human beings and not with brutes or imbeciles. We cannot hope for a proper administration in these institutions so long as they are regarded as political spoils, or while the poor farm is farmed out to the lowest bidder, or the jail keeper is under the corrupting influence of the fee system.

I do not wish to imply in this report that there is nothing to commend in the jails and almshouses in our State at the present time. A number of new buildings have been erected, some old ones have been improved and the personnel of the keepers is decidedly better each year. But there still remains less to commend than to condemn, and still more to recommend for the future. It goes without saying, that the almshouse, for example, should be a place for poor people, and not an hospital for the insane or an infirmary for the imbecile. It is equally right to say that a jail should be safe and sanitary. But while it is equally true it is not generally understood that a jail should provide exercise in the open air, work for all who are under sentence, and a classification of boys and first offenders from vicious characters, and a jail matron for all places where women are kept.

The tendency of all proposals of improvement in administration seem to be toward central control. A suggestion in this direction has been made by a member of this committee, and a similar suggestion clearly outlined by Mr. Bicknell in a recent article on "State Control of Almshouses." The proposal made by these plans would doubtless in

great measure eliminate the worst evils of the average almshouses of the present. It contemplates a separation of the worthy and normal poor from those who are in the various stages of abnormality from physical and mental disease, and the treatment of these by adequate and expert provision on the part of the State. Though some such provision seems more remote, as applied to the county jail, still it will doubtless be the ideal for the future. Nevertheless, the local jails of England have been under such a plan of state control since 1877, and its success there should point the way for better things in America.

In the meantime let us rejoice in the fact that we are working more and more constantly for the prevention of both crime and poverty. As I have said, we are learning better than to proceed upon the assumption that either can be prevented by the inhuman treatment of the pauper or the criminal after he has been created. Society is providing more and more ample facilities for reducing the number of inmates in these institutions, not by making it impossible for them to stay there in any sort of self-respect, but by furnishing conditions in which fewer will fall in the mighty struggle for honest existence. (Applause).

CHAIRMAN LYON—We have just about ten or twelve minutes remaining of the time allotted for this subject for discussion, and I should be very glad to have suggestions made. If I have made any misstatements, or there are any points that can be disputed, I should be very glad to have it done, and if any new suggestions can be made, in two or three minutes, from several members, I shall be very glad to hear from those who have a word to say.

JUDGE TUTHILL—I want to correct one statement made there. I think I am warranted in doing so from facts that have come to my knowledge. You say that only fifty per cent of the men arrested for crime are indicted, and therefore fifty per cent of those arrested practically are innocent. I venture to say, from my own experience in Chicago, that at least twenty per cent of those who are indicted by the grand jury are afterward found to be innocent by the jury and court. In that criminal court there, in Chicago, now, I have had it more impressed on me in the last three months than ever before—this fact. Investigation by a grand jury is always *ex-parte*—only one side is heard. When the case comes into court the other side has not presented its case. I think at least twenty per cent of those indicted and placed in jail have been shown to be not guilty.

CHAIRMAN LYON—I am inclined to think if that were true in Chicago it would be a still larger per cent out in the State. I am not sure about that; but I think that would be true—that even a larger per cent would be found to be innocent and not convicted after indictment.

MR. SLOAN—One of the conditions that result, in county jails outside of Cook county, with an average jail population of 1,600 prisoners, is that ninety per cent of them are awaiting trial, as a result of the farcical grand jury system prevailing in Illinois, which was threshed out in the last session of this Conference. There are counties in the State where but two sessions are held annually.

Men lie in prison in idleness and degradation for six months, and are subsequently released, on account of "no bills" having been returned. The records show scores of instances where men shown innocent are committed from 10 to 20 days. No less an authority than Judge Bischoff, of New York, has declared that one of the underlying causes of crime is the law's delay; and if we had a system patterned after that in Michigan and Wisconsin, and from time of arrest to incarceration, with due regards to the rights of the prisoners, a period of less than a week elapsed, an example could be made of evil-doers, and lessen the criticism of people languishing in jail awaiting trial. We don't want to remedy abuses so much as to stop the causes. The grand jury system under which we work in Illinois, in the majority of cases, is primarily responsible for the conditions under which prisoners languish.

Another evil is that, despite criticisms, time and again there are judges all over the State who constantly commit prisoners found guilty to the very same jails, to lie around in idleness, with no occupation beyond newspapers, novels, playing cards and smoking, to be turned loose on the community afterward, unfitted for work and inured to idleness, and it is no wonder that vagrants and tramps are going all over the State. (Applause.)

MRS. CARRIE GROUT, OF ROCKFORD—I can bear testimony to that in regard to our county jail. In my experience as probation officer in Rockford, I have frequently found children committed to the county jail, bound over to the grand jury, to lie there, in one case four months, another case six weeks. At present there are four boys in this county jail. One I think was bailed out yesterday. Three are lying there, bound over to the January session of the grand jury. If this is bad for men, what is it for boys? Three of the boys are there today, under 14 years old. They are supposed to lie there until the grand jury meets. I don't think they will. I think they will be taken to the county court under the Juvenile act, but it needs considerable rustling around to get that accomplished. Last May there were four boys. There was no one to bail them out. They were to lie there until the October term of the grand jury. If this is bad for men, it seems to me it is doubly bad in the case of children, boys and girls as it might possibly be. I think it worth looking into.

CHAIRMAN LYON—In the jail are those boys freely associated with the men?

MRS. GROUT—They are right in with the men.

CHAIRMAN LYON—How old are they?

MRS. GROUT—Three boys are there today who are less than 14, right in with the men in the county jail.

CHAIRMAN LYON—I visited a town where they had boys eight or nine years old in the county jail, for weeks, waiting to be sent to the State school for boys. An editor asked me to visit the jail and tell him what I thought, and that he would print whatever I said. I returned and told him the good people of Youngstown, Ohio, were as Christian and humane in their attention as anyone, but that I believed the best people on the boulevard there were committing a

worst crime than the worst man who had ever been in their jail. The worst man had perhaps murdered one man. They are murdering the souls of dozens of boys every year. (Applause.)

MR. HURLEY—I would suggest that in Rockford they call the attention of the county and circuit court to the Juvenile Court law that makes it unlawful to detain any child under sixteen in that way, and illegal in any case for a child under twelve to be detained in a police station or jail under any circumstances. In my opinion I think the county jailer could be sued. Certainly it is illegal. (Applause.)

CHAIRMAN LYON—I think our time has about expired. We will turn the meeting over to the Committee on Juvenile Court Work. Mr. Hart has a letter he wishes to have read.

DR. HART—This letter has just been placed in my hands. It is from Mrs. Collar. "I know you will be sorry to learn that Mr. Bicknell's little daughter Charlotte passed away this morning. The family leave for Indianapolis this morning." Those of you who know Mr. and Mrs. Bicknell know through what a sad affliction they have passed the last few months. The little girl has been fading away for months, and the hopes they had been cherishing faded away.

On motion of Dr. Hart the following telegram was sent: "The Illinois State Conference of Charities extends warmest sympathy. We share your grief. Frank D. Whipp, Secretary."

PRESIDENT BROWN—Our next subject will be the report of the Committee on Juvenile Court Work by Chairman J. J. McManaman of Chicago, whom I will now ask to come forward.

Thereupon the Chair was taken by Mr. McManaman amid applause.

MR. McMANAMAN—The reports heretofore, I believe, were not extemporaneous, and I suppose it is entirely proper for me to follow the rule.

THE JUVENILE COURT.

(By J. J. McManaman, Chief Probation Officer Juvenile Court, Chicago.)

The Juvenile Court is an established institution in the State of Illinois. It has passed the experimental stage and it is now a permanent fixture.

There is now in the State one Juvenile Court presided over by a circuit judge, located at Chicago. In other counties of the State the Juvenile Court is presided over by the county judge.

These courts have demonstrated their usefulness in proportion to the means they have had at hand to carry out the object for which they were established. They have given the young and thoughtless an opportunity to develop without carrying the stigma of a criminal. They act as a parent to the parentless, a guide to the weak, and a check to the strong. They teach the boy and girl that society is interested in their conduct and education and that they are a part of society.

A court simply as a court, without the power to carry into execution the objects of the law, is a useless ornament in the community and an unnecessary expense to the people, but a court so equipped that it can reach the home through efficient probation officers on the

one hand and charitable and corrective institutions on the other, is one of the most important and beneficent institutions established by the people in many years.

The court is supposed to be limited in its jurisdiction to dependents and delinquents, who are under sixteen years of age, but in dependent cases it passes beyond the child and reaches the parent and the home. It is here where the great object of the law is realized; here where society will in time fully realize the work that is being done.

The home is the unit of the State, and the homes in the aggregate make up the State and Nation. If the home is neglected, debauched or vicious, society breeds disease and death; but if the home is happy, wholesome and sober, society is safe, strong and promising.

There is danger, however, in public officials peeping into the home and attempting to establish a standard of living—a standard of conduct and morals and then measuring all people by that standard. This is one of the dangers that confronts the Juvenile Court, and one which the judge must be constantly on guard to check. To set up a standard of living, or morals and of conduct for all people, and then to say that all those who have not reached that standard must be brought before the court to explain their habits and conduct, would destroy the very purpose for which the court was established.

The efficient probation officer must consider the habits, conduct and morals of all people with whom they come in contact; they must know that the standards of cleanliness, industry and living are in strata, like rock formation, and the officer who does not give full consideration to every detail is not serving the best purpose of his or her position.

The judge of a Juvenile Court holds a high and important position. He is the ballast, the check, the re-adjuster of the ideals and standard fixed by his agents. In dealing with and adjusting these ideals, he shows his breadth of mind, his philosophy of life, his knowledge of the habits of all people, and his sympathy with the lives of many people whose ideals differ, but whose purpose is simple and sincere.

The judge of the Juvenile Court deals with the lives and futures of the coming citizens and too much care and caution cannot be indulged in when we consider that by one act the hopes of the parents may be shattered and the welfare of the child blasted.

Why should a man's right to his child receive less consideration at the hands of the courts of the State than his horses? If we take a man's horse from him he must have a chance for a complete hearing and have his day in court. So if his child is to be taken away from him, every form prescribed by the law should be conformed to, every right should be considered, and no matter how vicious or depraved a parent may be, every right that can be claimed by the most powerful in society should be enjoyed by the parent, because no man can be said to be guilty until pronounced so by a court of competent jurisdiction.

The Juvenile Court is a crime preventer instead of an instrument for punishment. The old saying: "As the twig is bent, the tree is inclined," is true with regard to the young sprouts of society as well as the young sprouts in the vegetable kingdom.

The child born in poverty, poorly nursed and nurtured with insufficient and unwholesome food and air, with vicious environments, cannot be expected to develop that sturdy manhood and womanhood so essential to good order and good citizenship.

Respect for the rights of others, the most essential element to inculcate in the young, is, in a vicious and depraved home, wholly neglected.

This respect for the rights of others is one of the most essential principles that can be practiced today by the old as well as by the young, for in the mad rush for wealth, with the words of Iago constantly ringing in your ear: "Put money in thy purse," the standard of honesty in the street must necessarily be at a low ebb, so too much stress cannot be laid upon the rule laid down by the Master: "Do unto others that which you would have others do unto you."

The State as yet has paid little attention to parental conditions. It has paid little attention to the child until the child violates some rule of conduct established by the State, then it builds jails, penitentiaries and even casts the shadow of the scaffold upon the land to protect itself from the products of its own neglect.

I believe it can be truthfully said that the delinquent boy was a dependent or neglected child, and that a great many of the criminals, who have puzzled and burdened the State for their care and protection, have developed from the delinquent and neglected boys.

The dependent child is placed in a home where, in many cases, the home, instead of throwing around the child wholesome parental care and guardianship, is neglected, and the child's permanency in the home depends upon the usefulness and profit to its new parents. Here is where the State should extend its helping hand, and see that every child placed by a society or an institution is properly treated and the best elements of the child's nature developed. If a boy or girl is placed in a home where the environments are wholly at variance with his or her temperament and the child has an independent, adventurous spirit, he will break the ties that bind him to this master and seek relief in the larger cities and where he is free to act and do as he pleases. The lodging house, the all-night restaurant and the cheapest and lowest quarters are his haunts, and in a few years society has an associate and the State a citizen schooled in all that is vicious, selfish and dangerous instead of a clear, clean, intelligent, interested citizen.

The law with regard to delinquent children is weak, as it limits the court in its jurisdiction to children under sixteen years of age. It would be well if the court had the power to hold jurisdiction of the boy or girl until they reached their majority. The law should be so amended, that once the court acquired jurisdiction of a delinquent child, the court could use its discretion as to whether or not it would surrender the boy or girl to the criminal machinery of the State. It is a fact that the greatest number of delinquent boys and girls come from neglected or dependent homes and why the court should lose jurisdiction of this delinquent boy or girl when he or she reaches sixteen years of age is not very clear, for it is at this period of life that most boys and girls need the greatest amount of care; it is at

this period of life that the boy is passing to the physical, but not the intellectual man, carrying all the burden of the animal with very little of the light of man to guide him. At this period the boy is erratic, eruptic and volcanic; he loves the daring; physical courage is his idol; the wild, daring, dashing gun-fighter is his ideal of a man. Until those dreams are expelled by reason and experience the Juvenile court should hold him in check. The court should be the best judge of the boy's moral responsibilities.

The probation officer, who sees him weekly, knows his work, his temperament, his environment, and the judge who is familiar with all the officers and knows the boy, and by reason of his knowledge of human nature, should be allowed to use his discretion as to when he will surrender jurisdiction of the boy during the minority of the child.

Reforms in the individual are mental processes of development and brick walls and grated windows have the power to develop nothing but fear or revenge. To develop that part of the boy's nature to do good because it is good and for principle's sake, cannot be done by surrounding him with bolts, locks and bars. He should have freedom of thought, freedom of action and an environment constantly surrounding him that will awaken in him the knowledge that every pleasure has its corresponding pain, and that to do right is a duty he owes to himself and to society.

Some people have placed great stress upon the improvements they have observed under their master hand in delinquent individuals. I have even heard the hangman say that he was on intimate terms with the condemned; as if society was more safe and enriched by the intimacy.

Improvement in a delinquent cannot be made by any master unless the delinquent has the same freedom of thought, freedom of action, as the master. The teacher who can reach the intellectual level of his pupil, learn his tendencies, catch his weaknesses, one at a time, not condemning or trying to crush out with one blow all the tendencies that it has taken years to develop, will prove a greater benefactor in the way of reform in the individual than all the masters practicing their powers behind grated windows and bolted doors, and add more to the welfare of mankind than all the jails and all the penitentiaries and all the scaffolds have ever added.

We have quite a little time. I am going to call on Judge Murray of Springfield.

THE JUVENILE COURT AND ITS WORK.

(By Hon. G. W. Murray of the Juvenile Court of Springfield, Illinois.)

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen—We are told that great ideas and reforms often travel slowly. This idea is fully demonstrated in the long delay in the establishment of the Juvenile Court. For hundreds of years, those who have been responsible for our common and statutory laws, either did not live in an age and time when some special recognition of the subject touching the welfare of the children of tender age, or their special government, when of such age, became a factor in the criminal history of

the country, or they neglected an important duty. Unconsciously, however, in the vicissitudes of time, new conditions were growing up in our political, religious, material and legal history. Our population has rapidly increased until we are now a great nation. Large and populous cities and communities have grown up. New and advanced ideas of civilization, and practical government, while they have been slowly coming, have now developed until they have been incorporated into a law or laws, which recognize the fact that to have a strong and durable government, that government must be made up of intelligent, patriotic and honorable citizens, and that such a government cannot be expected to continue to exist in a community or State where the youth of the land, by environments and neglect, are drifting by great numbers into a life of crime.

To the ladies and gentlemen of this audience, I need not say that our law-makers, considering the rapid progress in other great reforms, were very slow in placing on the statute books of the State such remedial legislation as the condition of society demanded for the rescue of the dependent, as well as the delinquent children of the State. It is well known that up to a very recent date no special provisions of any consequence were made for the protection or special reformation of unfortunate and dependent children, which class naturally enough were, and are now, rapidly increasing in numbers.

Our State has from a very early day taken an advanced position in providing for the adult helpless and unfortunate, by the erection of large and splendid asylums. Also, large jails and penitentiaries were built in which to confine the criminal classes; large sums of money have been annually expended in the prosecution, and subsequent confinement and maintenance of the violators of the law. All this under existing conditions is now necessary and proper. And, naturally too, in a country like ours with great opportunities and rapidly increasing population, crime would also be committed, and criminals must be apprehended and convicted, if possible; and all this is at the expense of the State. It may be true, until recent years, there was not that pressing necessity for special legislation in behalf of the inexperienced and dependent children of the State. However this may be, until within a short period of time, boys and girls of tender years, under our criminal laws, when prosecuted at all, were pushed along with the hardened criminal into the common jail and prison, there to be exposed to the evil influences of the confirmed criminal. And in many cases the bright-eyed but poorly clad youth, through no particular fault of his, but being the subject of unfortunate environments, sometimes as the result of the unnatural and vicious conduct and neglect of his parents, was made to feel the blighting influence of being confined in the common prison, and in this way the tender feelings of the child have been withered and neglected, until, seeing no hope, no friendly or kindly hand or aid being presented or offered, the weak, dependent, saddened and discouraged boy has chosen to seek his home among those who have no feelings or inclinations of noble manhood or good citizenship.

In later years, however, prompted by our greater civilization and humanity, the dripping tears of tender sorrow from the eyes and

cheeks of the unfortunate boy and girl who were confined in the lonely prison, and also many found in the lonely and forsaken hovel, attracted the attention of the noble men and women of the land; and, strange as it may seem to us who live in the remote and quiet country places of this great commonwealth, and priding ourselves as we suppose, in our advanced position and condition of thought, civilization and moral worth, that in the great city of Chicago, in the midst of its busy life, in that metropolis of our State, was chiefly developed the sentiment and idea, which finally, after a struggle, and long drawn out battle, on the part of the promoters of better, and special, and much needed laws for the government and care of the dependent children of the State, the great work was begun, to save if possible the suffering children of the community, which must be done if we shall remain a great nation, passing and drifting as they were, with the tide, to a hopeless and in many cases to an irretrievably lost condition. But noble men and women of nerve and moral courage, with high purposes, persevered in the effort, and the result of their good work was the production of the law, although yet imperfect, known the Juvenile Court Law of this State.

Following other provisions, section seven of this law, which is brief, reads as follows:

"When any child under the age of sixteen years shall be found to be dependent or neglected, within the meaning of this act, the court may make an order committing the child to the care of some suitable State institution, or to the care of some reputable citizen of good moral character, or to the care of some training school, or an industrial school, as provided by law, or to the care of some association willing to receive it, embracing in its objects the purpose of caring for, or obtaining homes for dependent or neglected children, which association shall have been accredited as hereinafter provided. The court may, when the condition or the health of the child shall require it, cause the child to be placed in a public hospital or institution for treatment or special care, or in a private hospital, or institution which will receive it for like purposes without charge."

This section briefly states what is the duty and can be done by the court, and what disposition may be made of a dependent child. The acts further provides for the proper organization of the court, and the appointment of Probation Officers to assist the court in the performance of its duties.

I consider that I have no duty to perform as county judge of Sanagamon county more sacred than the duty of faithfully executing the Juvenile Court Law of the State, and if possible, in rescuing from a helpless and unfortunate condition, and saving, as I believe, in many cases, both soul and body of the unfortunate and tender youth of our land. Save the children if you can—save them to their country and save them to their God. When you have done this you have done a noble work, not only for and in behalf of the child, but you have been the means of maintaining one of the pillars, although now tender and weak, upon which society and the government in which we live, must rest in the future. Should all the dependent children of the State drift into further poverty and criminality, they will be here as members of society just the same, as a part of the constituent framework of the State, and the government would have a very serious and dangerous problem with which to contend. But,

if you can, by your earnest endeavors turn this now dangerous and absolutely present current into that of pure and noble citizenship, you will have done much for the individual dependent, and you will have done much for your State and country.

The task of diverting and changing the life of a dependent child, hampered, as the task too often is, by worthless parents, requires patience and determined effort, and the court which undertakes to administer the Juvenile Court law, should have firmness, softened with a spirit of mercy and kindness, and necessarily he should be a person of affairs, and especially family affairs. (Laughter and applause).

In the great city of Chicago and county of Cook there are many charitable institutions which will temporarily care for the dependent boy or girl until some more suitable home can be found for the child, but in counties of less population we have not such institutions so numerous, and therefore have been driven to the plain proposition of getting a home for the boy or girl with some suitable family, who will take them and provide for them temporarily at least, and fortunately in many cases the new arrangement is a blessing to both the family and child. I believe in the practice of as much as possible placing dependent children in the country districts with the farming community. In such homes they are to a great extent removed from the dangerous influences which in many cases were the cause of the downfall of both parent and child. We have located a number of both boys and girls of tender age within fifty miles of the city of Springfield which were rescued through the instrumentality of the Juvenile Court, from an apparently certain life of crime, and which children are now in a position to become useful and honorable citizens of the commonwealth. In many cases, you must for the child's own good, take it away from its parents, and see to it that it has a proper home and surroundings; at least temporary detention and confinement is in many cases a necessity.

Sangamon county has erected a handsome structure in the city of Springfield for the temporary detention of the dependent children, which is under the supervision of the sheriff and proper assistants. The Springfield Home for the Friendless has kindly cared for many children temporarily consigned to it by the Juvenile Court, and from there they are placed, under the law, as quickly as possible in proper family homes, under proper restrictions.

The magnificent home for boys now in course of erection and preparation at St. Charles will be an everlasting monument to the State, and to the true patriotism and philanthropy of its promoters and contributors. Their patriotic and sympathetic motives in this good work, catch their inspirations from the immortal God, leaving at an immeasurable distance all lesser and personal interests, prompted by those noble impulses. Those who so nobly contribute to this great work exhibit a public virtue that is the noblest and most sublime of all public virtues and philanthropic impulses. Time alone can and will tell the story of their wisdom and their devotion to a God-

given principle which will result in the elevation of suffering humanity, which will in its turn contribute very largely to the purification of the social conditions in our State and country.

MR. HURLEY—I understand several gentlemen present will have to leave tonight, who are anxious to hear the next report Mr. Hart is to make, and probably can take it up. I know the report is to be made and I think their exact time is fixed. We could resume the remainder of the discussion of the first topic at some convenient time tomorrow, whereas these other interested delegates must leave to-night.

JUDGE MURRAY—I only want to say, Mr. Chairman, so far as you hear anything from me, you will have to hear me now. If you do not desire to hear any more of it, I can discontinue —

MR. HURLEY—No, no; not at all.

JUDGE MURRAY—Resuming address:

The object of the Juvenile Court law is not to punish, but to rescue and save the dependent as well as delinquent children from becoming confirmed criminals. Is it not much better that the government gives its aid to, and throws its arms around the badly situated boy or girl, and lifts them out of a course of life which means certain moral and political, as well as spiritual death, if not prevented by the strong arm of the law. As an economic proposition, it is advisable. As a duty we owe to the struggling, abused and neglected infants, we should see to it that the government protects and helps this element of the community. If one-half of the money expended now, necessarily as society exists, for the prosecution, conviction and maintenance of the criminal classes, were properly expended in rescuing the helpless children and in the vigorous correction of many indolent, trifling and unworthy parents, crime would to a large extent cease. We would have a purer, better, nobler citizenship—less crime and fewer jails compared with the number of people—a surer foundation for an intelligent and strong citizenship than we have now.

As I have said before, the government is spending vast amounts of money, fighting and taking care of the floods of crime and their ruinous effects. Never for once, until recently, did it occur to our lawmakers that if they were to give more attention to the dependent children of the State, the ruinous tide would cease. The government has prosecuted and taken care of the increasing number of criminals, and paid well for it, but neglected to provide for or against the resourceful cause or causes of crime, and neglected to stop and correct the tide which would sooner or later engulf this fair land of ours. Take care of and protect the dependent and misguided youth of the land, and you have done much in the direction of reform. The Juvenile Court law of this State needs to be further amended. It needs to be amended that if on the hearing of the case, the court finds that the child's unfortunate condition is traceable to the direct fault of, or the vice or vices, or neglect of the father or mother, that is in case it is the willful worthlessness of the parents or either of them that is the cause of the child's troubles, that such parent if

need be, be given a direct and immediate dose of the rock-pile or some other wholesome balm of that kind. The court should straighten them out as well as the child.

The remedy now in such cases is not simple and direct enough. This would also have a wholesome effect among that class of people in general.

What the dependent and delinquent youth of our country want and need, is a friend in fact, individual, as well as the friendship of the strong arm of the State. I am not an advocate of asking the State, under all circumstances, to do that which the parent ought to do. If the parents neglect their duty, and if it is impossible under the law to compel them to discharge their duty, then the State should, as one of its most important duties, place the child in a position to become, if it will, at least a reputable citizen; and here is wherein the great work of the Juvenile Court comes in. It is a responsible duty and will no doubt be faithfully and cheerfully performed by the proper judges and courts of the State.

The children of the State need this friendship. Friendship! What is it? Can you tell me what will take the place, in the aching heart, of a true friend? Experience answers, nothing. Small acts and deeds of kindness at the right time are invaluable. A torch will stop a train. It is said that even the heroes dying on the battlefield ask not for Plato, but for a cup of cold water. To Benedict Arnold, dying in his garret, came a physician, who said: "Is there anything you wish?" and there came from the lips of the dying and disappointed man this answer, "Only a friend." It is said that about each little dependent, forsaken soul, bows some guardian angel, and He who unites the influence of the grains of sand to support the struggling plant in the desert, and rays of light for glorious sunshine, and makes blades of glass for the splendor of field and pasture, and drops of water for the ocean that blesses every continent with its dew and rain, teaches us also that great principles will organize the little words, little prayers, little aspirations, and little services for and in behalf of the wards of society into the full orb'd splendor of an enduring character, and an immortal fame, whose influence will only end at the final consummation of all things.

CHAIRMAN McMANAMAN—We have used up twelve and one-half minutes more time than was allotted to us. I will now turn the chair over to the chairman of the other committee, to report on work being done for children—Dr. Hastings H. Hart of Chicago.

ANNOUNCEMENTS OF COMMITTEE MEETINGS.

Committee on Organization at Hotel Nelson the next morning at 8:30. Committee on Time and Place, Hotel Nelson, 8:30 a. m.

Request by chairman of the Committee on Resolutions that all resolutions be presented to the secretary.

DR. HASTINGS H. HART, CHAIRMAN—The Committee on Work Being Done for Children had its program mapped out for it by the Executive Committee. It was the request of the committee that this body should hear from Mr. Bodine on the work which is being done

by the Compulsory Educational Department of the City of Chicago, and from Mr. Davies on the work being done under the Child Labor law.

In order that the wish of the Executive Committee may not be disappointed, it seems the wisest way is, first, to hear from these gentlemen. I am sorry to say that the time allotted these gentlemen will have to be restricted to seven and one-half minutes. We will hear, first, from Mr. Bodine, Superintendent of Compulsory Education in the City of Chicago, on the work done in Chicago.

MR. TANNER—As this is the last committee to report tonight, I see no objection to giving them as much time as desired. I don't believe those present would object to remaining as long as necessary.

MR. BODINE—All I have to say will be said in seven minutes, without the half minute.

W. L. BODINE, of the Compulsory Education Department, Board of Education, Chicago—In the enforcement of laws for the promotion of school attendance in Chicago I prosecute the actual offender. The parent is fined under the compulsory education law if he is to blame; if the child is the offender, and beyond parental control, the prosecution is conducted under the Parental School law. The compulsory education law is the only one that reaches the parent, and I speak advisedly, after conducting 1,200 prosecutions of all kinds during the past two years, when I say that incompatibility, intemperance and immorality among parents is the cause of seventy-five per cent of the juvenile truancy and delinquency in Chicago.

The social conditions among parents in Chicago, revealed by the enforcement of the compulsory education law, are a disgrace to modern civilization. Is it any wonder that children go wrong when so many men and women go to the altar with a deep and holy joy in their fickle hearts and take each other, not for "better," but for "worse;" not to "love," but to hate; not to "honor and cherish," but to deceive and fight with; not to "protect," but to neglect, to desert or divorce.

Marriage is not a failure. It is the weak, incompetent, insincere creatures who are not fit to wed and raise children, who are the failures. The country has gone divorce crazy. And as a result, thousands of children are half orphaned by court decisions; and it is the children whose futures suffer by it all. Desertion is a "poor man's divorce" and there are thousands of men who desert wives and families to leave them at the mercy of the world. This is the real American peril.

Re-marriages have often brought stepfathers and stepmothers whose cruelty has driven children into the ever-reaching arms of crime. Foster parents are frequently just as brutal. I know of instances of cruelty to children that would make an Apache Indian hang his feathered head in meek and lowly shame.

What can you expect in a city where there is constant strife between capital and labor? There is a pathetic side to every strike and every lock-out. It is the children's side—the cottage of aching hearts due to disputes between employer and employed.

Commercialism in Chicago has become so grasping, so far-reaching, among certain employers, that they will not even spare a child's future. Many of the large employers nowadays, who have spent half their lives getting rich, and are spending the other half endeavoring to double their riches, are so thoughtless and selfish that they are closing doors of factories, workshops and stores in the tearful faces of children between the ages of fourteen and sixteen who, under the child labor law, are entitled to go to work, but who cannot work over eight hours, according to a provision of that same excellent and humane law, that is enforced so strongly and faithfully by State Factory Inspector Davies. Why do these employers do it? Because, forsooth, they draw a line on employing any children under 16 years of age, so that they can work their juvenile employees as long as they please, and thus evade the restrictions of that clause of the child labor law. While the school records show a great and gratifying increase in the attendance in the higher grades, and that many children over fourteen still remain in school, even after they have passed the compulsory attendance age, there are many, very, very many boys and girls between fourteen and sixteen, of legal working age, who do not return to school, and who cannot find permanent employment because they are not sixteen. Idleness is conducive to juvenile delinquency, and those older boys tempt the smaller boys to play truant, and quite frequently to smoke and steal. The fault is not with the law. It is with this class of selfish employers, for if eight hours is long enough for a man to work, it is long enough for a child to work. I believe that these particular employers will eventually see the injustice of their attitude and be guided by the better angels of their nature, to give every boy and girl over fourteen a chance to make an honest living at reasonable working hours.

It was the policy of that able and fair jurist, Judge Mack of the Juvenile Court, always to hear the child's side in court, and to give every child a chance to plead his cause, and I want to commend him for it, for his fairness and his patience. I want to say at this time, that we can never forget the name and splendid work of that man of noble heart, Hon. Richard S. Tuthill, who was his predecessor. I believe that in the women's clubs, the social settlements, the charity organizations, the enforcement of the compulsory education, child labor and Juvenile Court laws is the hope of the republic and the safeguard of the nation. To the women of Illinois belongs the credit of agitation that makes the betterment of child life possible. While we jawsmiths of political parties have been debating on the money question, and whether it is better to shoot peace into the Filipinos, or give it on the tip of an olive branch, the women of Illinois have been giving a moral and intellectual uplift to the children, and have been active in child saving work, to the glory of the home, the school and the State that Lincoln loved. (Applause).

CHAIRMAN HART—We are to hear, next, from Mr. Edgar T. Davies, State Factory Inspector. Mr. Davies will have nine minutes instead of seven, as the other gentleman used only five.

(We are unable to secure a copy of Mr. Davies' paper.)

Committee report by Dr. Hart, Chairman, as follows:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON WORK BEING DONE FOR CHILDREN.

ROCKFORD, Ill., November. 15, 1904.

Your Committee on Work being done for Children respectfully submits the following report:

Your committee is embarrassed by the meagerness of the time allotted to it, in view of the fact that this report is supposed to cover the work being done for all classes of children, dependents, delinquents and defectives, by all kinds of agencies, including work for truant children under the Compulsory Education law, and for working children under the Child-labor law.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

Mr. W. L. Bodine, superintendent of compulsory education in Chicago, says that "divorce, desertion and dissipation cause truancy and delinquency," and that "parents and environment are to blame for 75 per cent of the present conditions among our truant, dependent and delinquent children." Mr. Bodine adds: "Three hundred parents have been brought to task for not sending their children to school, and have been fined from \$5 to \$20 and costs. Eight fathers have been committed to jail. Out of the 1200 warning notices served by truant officers, 900 parents complied and kept their children in school. Those who did not were arrested."

In the office of the Chicago superintendent of compulsory education a thorough system of records has been established.

Your committee has not been able to obtain information as to the workings of the Compulsory Education law in other parts of the State; but in many cities of the State truant officers have been appointed and the law is well enforced.

IMPROVEMENT IN CHILD-SAVING WORK.

There is a gradual improvement in the quality of the work for dependent and neglected children in the State of Illinois. Methods that were regarded as adequate and proper five years ago are no longer considered proper. There has been a great increase of the sense of responsibility involved in undertaking the permanent care of a child. This is especially true of the best institutions and societies in the matter of children placed in homes. Only a few years ago great stress was laid upon the cheapness with which children could be cared for by the placing-out system; but such claims are no longer made by experienced and conscientious workers.

The superintendent of a new institution recently published the following statement:

"Personal examination of homes in which we are to place children is an imperative need. This takes and involves expense. But when a child has once been wisely placed our trouble is largely at an end, as regards that particular child."

This superintendent, being an honest and conscientious man, will soon discover that in most cases the trouble and expense has only

begun when a child is placed in a family home. He adds: "An occasional visit is an encouragement to the child and to the good people who care for it."

Experience proves that, even with the utmost care in selecting homes, at least one-half of the children placed will return sooner or later for replacement. An Illinois society which kept an accurate account of 400 children under supervision in family homes last year found that the average expense per child for supervising, visiting, replacing, etc., was about \$15. A Massachusetts society which does very thorough and careful work in watching over its wards found that expense to be about \$26 per child.

The provisions of the Juvenile Court law, for the oversight and inspection of children's institutions and societies, and their certification by the State Board of Public Charities, has already exercised an appreciable influence to improve the work done in this State. It is the belief of your committee that the supervision of the Board of Public Charities should not be restricted, as it now is, to institutions receiving children under the Juvenile Court law, but that all institutions which undertake the care of orphans, homeless or neglected children, should be required to hold the certificate of the State Board of Public Charities. If a child has property, the State steps in and undertakes to see that its interests are protected and that its property is not wasted, no matter how faithful and competent its natural protectors may be. How much more should the State undertake to safeguard the interests of those children who have neither property nor faithful and efficient guardians. Your committee believes also that no child should be given by the parents or guardians to any association or corporation without the approval of a competent court.

Your committee is deeply impressed with the urgent necessity of immediate provisions for epileptic children. Six years ago the legislature took action for the establishment of a State colony for epileptics. This action, undoubtedly, represents the sentiment of the people of the State; but most unfortunately the generous intention of the legislature has failed for want of action and an appropriation by succeeding legislatures. No unfortunates are more entitled to sympathy and tender care than epileptics. While other diseases may be traced to misconduct on the part of the unfortunate or his parents, this disease is not traceable to any such cause; indeed, the most skillful physicians are unable to assign a cause.

A considerable portion of these unfortunates can be cured or greatly benefited if they are taken in the early stages of the disease: not by specific medication, but by congenial and sanitary surroundings, suitable employment, and especially by a carefully prescribed diet.

It is impossible to secure these favorable conditions in ordinary family homes. The chances of recovery can unquestionably be doubled by care in a suitable institution.

The epileptic is doubly unfortunate because his malady is such as to debar him from many occupations. An epileptic cannot be a painter or a carpenter or a bricklayer, because those occupations expose him to loss of life by falls. He cannot be a teacher or a salesman or a street car employe, because those occupations would make

him the cause of danger or serious trouble to the public. Thus the avenues of employment are closed to him in a large degree, even before that decay of his physical and mental powers, which is an inevitable consequence of his affliction.

FEEBLE-MINDED YOUNG WOMEN

Your committee believes that no department of child-saving work is more important than provision for feeble-minded young women. Universal experience proves that the majority of feeble-minded young women left at large in the community become mothers, and that the majority of their offspring become dependent upon the public, being either dependent, delinquent or defective. Almshouses, prisons, reformatories, insane hospitals and institutions for the feeble-minded receive a large proportion of their population from this class, while multitudes of the children of such mothers are at large in the community, a burden upon its productive members.

As a bald pecuniary proposition, it may fairly be said that an institution that will provide for the feeble-minded women of the State during the child-bearing period, will save to the community at least five times its cost.

THE ST. CHARLES HOME FOR DELINQUENT BOYS.

Your committee shares in the general interest of the people of Illinois in the establishment of the State Home for Delinquent Boys. For many years Illinois has enjoyed the unenviable reputation of being the only important northern state which sends little boys to prison, to be confined with adult criminals, and which maintains no suitable separate reformatory for young boys. Your committee shares also in the general disappointment at the long delay in getting this much-needed institution into operation. The Board of Trustees has been making strenuous efforts to open the institution, but has been hindered by a succession of difficulties.

The committee recommends that this Conference urge upon the Board of Trustees of the St. Charles Home for Boys that they hasten the work on this institution so that it may receive children destined for it before the first of the year; and in order to accomplish this that they open cottage after cottage as soon as possible.

(Signatures):

HASTINGS H. HART,
HENRY DAVIS,
MRS. JENNIE WATERHOUSE,
HARRIET M. VANDERVAART,
EDW. KELLY,
LULU HUPPERS,
MRS. R. N. MCCAULEY,
E. RUBOVITZ.

CHAIRMAN HART—This committee was much embarrassed by the fact that such limited time was assigned for the discussion of so large a subject. I very much wish there had been time for a full discussion

of the subjects of this and Mr. McManaman's committee, and hope there may be some time tomorrow which will be available for this discussion.

Adjournment to 9:30 a. m. of the following day.

Wednesday, November 16, 1904.

Conference reconvened at 9:30 a. m.

Chair taken by Mrs. George M. Moulton, Chairman of Committee, on Woman Reformatory Work and Care of Feeble-Minded Females, who made report for that committee as follows:

WOMAN REFORMATORY WORK AND CARE OF FEEBLE-MINDED WOMEN.

(Mrs. George M. Moulton, Chairman.)

The subject for consideration by this committee, "Woman Reformatory Work and Care of Feeble-Minded Women," covers so much ground and is of such vast importance to the philanthropic and economic interests of our State, that to more than touch upon it, in the thirty-five minutes allotted, is an utter impossibility.

It is said that all philanthropic work begins with infancy. From the observation of the reader, could the members of this Conference, the National Conference, and all persons interested and identified in this line of work, have had the grandparents and great-grandparents to work upon, many of the problems of the present hour would have been solved.

Before calling upon Mrs. Amigh to tell you from out of her vast experience, the need of necessary care for these unfortunates, and that you may be deciding in your own minds the need and wisdom of asking from the next Legislature the establishment of a colony for these women, in connection with the Children's Feeble-Minded Institution at Lincoln, I will briefly submit following data:

June 30, 1903, there were 123 feeble-minded women in 54 county almshouses. June 30, 1904, there were 233 in 95 county almshouses. Being desirous of knowing the number outside of custodial care, a duplicate of the following blank was mailed to 1,714 supervisors of the 102 counties of Illinois.

SEPTEMBER 19, 1904.

To each County Supervisor in the State of Illinois:

DEAR SIR—The Committee on Woman Reformatory Work and Care of Feeble-Minded Females of the Illinois State Conference of Charities, to be held at Rockford November 15-16, 1904, is desirous of collecting data concerning the idiotic and feeble-minded women between the ages of fifteen and forty-five years in your township, exclusive of those in public institutions, almshouses, etc.

Will you have the kindness to fill in the blank form of letter attached below, and mail it in the inclosed stamped addressed envelope?

Very truly yours,

....., Secretary.

....., Illinois, ..., 1904.
To the State Commissioners of Public Charities, Springfield, Ill.:

GENTLEMEN—The number of idiotic and feeble-minded women between the ages of fifteen and forty-five years in my township, outside of those in public institutions, almshouses, etc., is..... Of this number.....are receiving pauper relief from the county, township or city, and.....are cared for in private families.

Respectfully,

.....
 Supervisor.....Township.

In response to this request, reports have been received and tabulated from each county excepting Brown, Cass, Edwards, Henderson, Pulaski, Scott, Union and Williamson.

Eleven supervisors of eight townships report "Unable to give records."

Nineteen supervisors reported from townships not listed on maps or postal guide.

Four supervisors reported without giving any location whatever.

Seven hundred and four supervisors have submitted data indicating that 180 townships are giving aid to 102 feeble-minded females, and that in these same locations families are caring for 237, making a total of 339, which, added to the 233 now in almshouses, gives us the fact that there are today 576 of these women in need of custodial care, treatment and training.

There is no law that requires authorized institutions to report the number of feeble-minded inmates. There is no record of the feeble-minded and idiotic females between the ages of fifteen and forty-five now cared for in the State, county and city institutions that will upon reaching the age limit be released from this watchful care to become, eventually, charges upon the neighborhood in which they locate.

The following is a sample of some of the answers received in reply to the letter of inquiry:

Bureau County—"Thank God, up to the present time we have not got enny."

DeKalb—"None. We are mighty lucky, eh?"

Grundy—"— has not a pauper or a feeble-minded person in it, thank God."

Hancock—"Nothing of the kind in my township."

Iroquois—"Fortunately we have not even a pauper in our township, not for the last five years."

Kane—"One of my old Batchlor clerks says I had ought to Put down as feeble-minded the whole female Population."

Marion—"We have got no paupers nor idiots in our township at the present time."

St. Clair—"I have none in my township, thank you."

Washington—"I aint got no Idiotic and feeble minded women in my township."

—"After enquiring of Difert parties I dont Know of one you Enquire about. I find many a feeble minded man so Week they are Throwing themselves a Way in Drunkness but this is not the Kind you are Lookin for."

Feeble-Minded Adult Women in Illinois.

COUNTY.	Total Supervisors reported.....	Townships giving aid.....	Persons receiving aid.....	Receiving family care.....	Total No.....
Adams.....	17	3	12	3	15
Alexander.....	1	1		4	4
Bond.....	2				
Boone.....	4	1		1	1
Brown.....					
Bureau.....	14	1		2	2
Calhoun.....	1				
Carroll.....	9	2		2	2
Cass.....					
Champaign.....	16	4		5	5
Christian.....	2				
Clark.....	5	1		1	1
Clay.....	8				
Clinton.....	5	1	1		1
Coles.....	5	1		1	1
Cook.....	20	5	1	12	13
Crawford.....	1				
Cumberland.....	3	1		1	1
DeKalb.....	11	2	1	2	3
DeWitt.....	4				
Douglas.....	8	2	1	1	2
DuPage.....	6	2	1	1	2
Edgar.....	7	1		1	1
Edwards.....					
Effingham.....	8	4	3	8	11
Fayette.....	4				
Ford.....	9	4	3	4	7
Franklin.....	5	2	1	3	4
Fulton.....	14	7	8	10	18
Gallatin.....	2	1	1		1
Green.....	5	4	3	5	8
Grundy.....	5	1	1		1
Hamilton.....	2	1		1	1
Hancock.....	11				
Hardin.....	1	1	7	1	8
Henderson.....					
Henry.....	10	2		2	2
Iroquois.....	10	1		1	1
Jackson.....	8	1		2	2
Jasper.....	4	1		6	6
Jefferson.....	12	4		11	11
Jersey.....	5	1		1	1
Jo Daviess.....	14	7		11	11
Johnson.....	2				
Kane.....	9	1		1	1
Kankakee.....	12	4	2	5	7
Kendall.....	4	1		1	1
Knox.....	13	3		6	6
Lake.....	8	1		2	2
LaSalle.....	21	6	7	5	12
Lawrence.....	7	3	2	1	3
Livingston.....	15	6	2	6	8
Lee.....	12	2	1	3	4
Logan.....	9	3	3	7	10
Macon.....	10	2		2	2
Macoupin.....	13	2	1	2	3
Madison.....	14	5	14	2	16
Marion.....	6	4		8	8
Marshall.....	5				
Mason.....	8	3		3	3
Massac.....	1				
McDonough.....	7	2	3	3	6
McHenry.....	11	5		10	10
McLean.....	15	2	2		2
Menard.....	1				
Mercer.....	8	3	1	5	6
Monroe.....	2	2		2	2
Montgomery.....	9	2	1	1	2
Morgan.....	2	1		2	2

Feeble-Minded Adult Women in Illinois—Concluded.

COUNTY.	Total Supervisors reported	Townships giving aid	Persons receiving aid	Receiving family care	Total
Moultrie.....	6	1		1	1
Ogle.....	14	5	2	8	10
Peoria.....	11				
Perry.....	1				
Piatt.....	4				
Pike.....	10	1		1	1
Pope.....	1			1	1
Pulaski.....					
Putnam.....	4				
Randolph.....	5				
Richland.....	5	5		5	3
Rock Island.....	5	1		5	3
Saline.....	3			1	1
Sangamon.....	11				
Schuyler.....	1				
Scott.....					
Shelby.....	8	2	3	5	6
St. Clair.....	9	2	1	2	3
Stark.....	6				
Stephenson.....	7	3	3	2	5
Tazewell.....	11	3		5	5
Union.....					
Vermillion.....	13	5	2	4	6
Wabash.....	1	1	2		2
Warren.....	4	1		2	2
Washington.....	11	5		9	9
Wayne.....	3	1		1	1
White.....	4	1	1		1
Whiteside.....	11				
Will.....	12	5	5	5	10
Williamson.....					
Winnebago.....	11	2		3	3
Woodford.....	10	3		3	3
	704	180	102	237	339

At the conclusion of the report of the committee, Mrs. Moulton, the committee chairman, called upon Mrs. Ophelia L. Amigh, who responded as follows:

CUSTODIAL CARE OF FEEBLE MINDED FEMALES.

(Ophelia L. Amigh, Superintendent of the State Training School for Girls, Geneva.)

I am well aware, before reading this paper, that perhaps only a few people will agree with me in my ideas about this subject, but it has come to me through an experience of ten years, dealing with girls who are, many of them, fast growing into the class of individuals that Mrs. Moulton has just been talking about, and wherein we can see a very great menace to our State, and to any other State, in fact, allowing this class to go unprovided with custodial care.

I rather surmise that people will begin to think that I am getting to be a woman of one idea, and that one idea looking toward the continuous care of defective people. Since early childhood I have been inwardly asking the question as to why certain people are allowed to

run at large over the land, with no one to guide, control or regulate their actions in any way, when even the casual observer could see that they were not capable of taking care of themselves, and became the target of all kinds of jeers and insults from the rabble around them. The man or woman, boy or girl, who was considered backward, and who was really feeble-minded, forty years ago, did not excite much sympathy, and not much care was accorded them, except that they were not allowed to freeze or starve, if, in coming in contact with the families of farmers or other kind-hearted people, they were found to be hungry or in need of old clothes. No attempt was made to teach, train or in any way to better their condition. I can remember, and I presume many in this audience can do the same, of both men and women who roamed around at will during the summer, and spent the winter in the county house, during a comparatively long lifetime. One such woman whom I knew gave birth to seven illegitimate children, and only one of the entire number ever became capable of taking care of himself, and when he attained manhood's estate he married and was the father of two defective children in a family of five.

Since being in the position I now occupy all these recollections have returned to me with startling vividness, because among the girls sent to our school are found so many who will in time increase the number of vagrants and criminals, if some step is not taken to keep them under custodial care during the entire life of the individual, or some other effort made to cut off the supply of the defective class, or perhaps I should say classes, for there are different degrees among these defective ones. I do not think I ever saw them better classified than in the September number of "Charities," in an article written by Martin W. Barr, Chief Physician of the Pennsylvania Training School for Feeble-Minded Children. I do not think that Dr. Barr claims to have originated this classification, but quotes Dr. Kerlin as having done so.

The classes mentioned in "Charities" as those who should come under asylum care are:

First—The unimprovable idiot.

Second—Improvable in self-help only.

Third—Those trainable in a very limited degree to assist others.

Those who should be placed under custodial care for life and under perpetual guardianship are the moral imbecile, otherwise the mentally and morally deficient, and these he mentions in three grades:

Low Grade—Trainable in industrial occupation; temperament bestial.

Middle Grade—Trainable in industrial and manual occupation, but a plotter of mischief.

High Grade—Trainable in manual and intellectual arts, with a genius for evil.

Three grades under second head: Long apprenticeship and colony life under protection; these are the mentally deficient:

Low Grade—Trainable in industrial and simplest manual occupations.

Middle Grade—Trainable in manual arts and simplest mental acquirements.

High Grade—Trainable in manual and intellectual arts.

Still another class comes under the head of "Backward and Mentally Feeble," and these can be trained for a place in the world. He

describes them as: "Mental processes normal but slow, and requiring special training and environment to prevent deterioration. Defect imminent under slightest provocation, such as excitement, over-stimulation or illness."

All these classes we have to deal with, and under the law that now brings them to us all must go free at twenty-one years of age, and a large percentage of them can never be anything but an expense to the State, whether under custodial care or allowed to become either vagrants or criminals. They can in most cases become self-supporting by having some manual labor suited to them to perform, and persons with normal brain power to direct their operations. This would at once, when properly directed, cut down the increase of this very undesirable population, and lessen the expense of the State and remove a great menace to life and property.

"But," says one, "there must be a cause for all this degeneracy." There is; and in my opinion one great cause is *drunkenness*, for with few exceptions the girls either have one drunken parent or both. Another says: "But does not environment and poor nourishment have much to do with it?" Certainly it does. Does the drunkard care very much about the environment or nourishment of his children? I tell you, *No*. The money he earns, if indeed he works at all, goes to nourish the children of the liquor dealer, whose children can grow up in a better environment than those of the drunkard. For years and years have the saloons been striving with wide-open doors, not only to finish off the old drunkards, but to keep a new supply coming on, drawn from the ranks of the young and unwary.

We boast of a high state of civilization in this broad land of ours, and in the years past have invited the down-trodden of all nations to find a home on our shores; but no sooner do they come than many of them fall victims to our saloon system, and neglected families, rioting, robbing and murders, are the result. Many a girl has said to me, when telling of a drunken father: "My father did not drink in the old country, but after he came here he did not do much of anything else." And this last is true of many native-born Americans as well. I could tell you of case after case that would draw tears to the eyes of those who had been guilty of the sin of omission; and this is why the children go wrong, and the girls finally are sent to Geneva and other schools of the kind, and the boys to the John Worthy, Pontiac, etc. For years we have been sowing the wind, and we must now reap the whirlwind.

I think one must be brought face to face with degeneracy to realize it in all its horrors, and I know of no words too strong to be used to stir up the thinking people to take decisive steps to stop the increase of the defective classes. It is better to take heed now than in future to be obliged to contemplate the sad picture that will present itself to us, forcing upon us the truth of the saying, "We have reaped as we have sown."

I was much impressed recently while reading a book written by Rev. Dwight Hillis, "A Man's Value to Society." He says statisticians reckon the average man's value at six hundred dollars a year. This being the case, the economic loss, he says, through the non-

productivity of twenty thousand drunkards is equal to one Chicago fire involving two hundred millions. This is seemingly the cold hard cash value, but what shall we say about the effect produced on the children on the same twenty thousand drunkards? Could anyone estimate the terrible consequences of the degeneracy that must exist among the progeny of these drunkards, with lack of the right kind of environment and nutrition calculated to form the right kind of growth, mentally and physically, of the descendants of this army of intemperate men and women?

W. Bevan Lewis says "Ancestral drunkenness makes itself felt in the development of the epileptic offspring amongst the non-criminal community, in the moral obtuseness and degradation of such subjects, in the frequency of imbecile or idiotic offspring and peculiar epileptic states of mind. A large amount of juvenile depravity may be distinctly traced to these epileptoid states inherited from an alcoholic or neurotic parentage. Alcoholism in either of the parents is one of the most fruitful causes of crime in the child and becomes a symptom as well as a cause of degeneracy."

I find, in reading Judge Kinne's paper, read before the State Conference of Minnesota, that in 1890 we had a report of eight hundred thousand defective people, and that today, judging by the former increase, we would have one million two hundred and fifty thousand to care for. Is it not about time that something was done to stop the increase of the non-producers who must ever be cared for while they live, and to take those who are dangerous under custodial care and see to it that they shall not propagate their kind?"

MRS. FALCONER, being called upon by the chairman of the committee, addressed the Conference:

MRS. MARTHA P. FALCONER, of the Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society, and Chicago Woman's Club—I realize there is a great deal of prejudice against putting these older girls and women into institutions. I think perhaps it comes from a lack of education, or thought, upon the subject. What is a feeble-minded girl or woman? I think that many people feel that only the very imbecile or idiotic person should be cared for in that way. It certainly is not the kindest thing to allow a girl who is not capable of self-directing her life, to have her freedom at eighteen. That is the thought—is it the kindest thing?—to say nothing of the economic interests of the State, to give that girl her freedom at eighteen, not only the idiot or imbecile, but the girl not capable of caring for herself, of self-direction. Very often she is well developed physically, but lacking mentally, capable of work, and capable of a certain amount of education, up to a few grades. Such girls could have happy, useful lives, I believe; but they certainly should have this custodial care. The arm of the State ought to protect them from themselves. These girls Mrs. Amigh must give up at eighteen; and many of us have known it is not a wise thing to let them go out and take care of themselves or try to do it, in that way. Dr. Alexander Johnson has often said, the best guardian of the feeble-minded individual is the one trained to the work. Such persons are willing to do things for such a charge which

other persons would find very disagreeable and very hard to do. Possibly we could arrange it in some way so that such girls might have this care, if they could be kept for the greater number of years of their lives. I feel that it ought to be our thought and effort to ascertain what we can do for these girls.

A girl in whom I was interested was recently sent to Lincoln. A good woman took her there for me. The woman came to me and said: "I felt terrible to take that girl to Lincoln; she is no more feeble-minded than you or I. She could answer rationally; she could talk. She stayed in my house a day or two. I felt terrible to take her to Lincoln." She did not know as well as the rest of us, who had known this particular girl for years, that she was not capable of deciding things for herself. It is not prison life that we urge for those people. They can lead useful lives and they can support themselves. The normal man is expected to support himself and others. The person who is not normal certainly can earn enough to take care of herself, if she is properly directed by others.

A young girl was returned to us some time ago from Buffalo—a young girl in whom I was interested. The Buffalo people had decided that the girl was insane, had been pronounced so by the authorities there. They thought, as she belonged to Illinois, they would return her to Illinois, and did so, under the care of an attendant. We put her in the Detention Hospital, where she was watched for a week. When the trial came up, the jury said she was not insane. She was not. They asked if she had a guardian. She said she was nearly of age. They were rather horrified that we should have put that girl in the Detention Hospital for a week. I said, "Where else could we put a girl returned from Buffalo as insane?" The girl was given her freedom. She was a well developed girl physically. We looked after her just as long as we could. The girl is married, and I do not think her life can be happy. She never should have been allowed to marry and bear children, and try to take care of her own home. It is not the kindest thing for that girl, and it is certainly not the economical thing for the State.

Among many other answers, this letter was received by the committee, and comes from a county in the central part of the State, under date of October 1, 1904, Mrs. Moulton has spoken of this most excellent work, of sending out blanks, and seeking to obtain reports.

"Gentlemen—This case is one now living in Gridley. A feeble-minded woman has some money, left her as a portion of an estate, who now has two illegitimate children, and requires care." He names a prominent official, who is her conservator. The case should be looked after by the proper officials. Has anyone the right to look after that woman? She is of age. Are we just going to allow her to go on in that way?

I think we must get over the feeling that it is cruel to deprive people of liberty. It is not cruelty; it is kindness, we think, for these older women.

CHAIRMAN MOULTON—If Dr. Frisbie is present, we would like to hear a few words.

ROBERT L. FRISBIE, M. D., of the Illinois Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children, Lincoln, Illinois—It is a strange fact that the laws of the State of Illinois are silent along the lines just taken up by the paper and by Mrs. Falconer. There is plenty of ground to prosecute a man for interfering with the property rights of one of these helpless, feeble-minded children, but so far as their bodily rights are concerned, there is nothing. There is no way of caring for them after they reach a certain age. It is my belief that a custodial institution should be established in the State of Illinois, and the inmates sent there, not for a term of years, but for their natural life. Then there would be at least a stop put to the hereditary increase of feeble-mindedness. We would then only have the results of disease and other outside influences, other than the illegitimate children who are born to feeble-minded girls, or parents married, either, who are feeble-minded, man or woman.

One of the first questions, or at least one of the questions most often asked when people visit Lincoln, the Institution for the Feeble-Minded, is, "What is the cause of it?" I was very much pleased that in Mrs. Amigh's paper she mentioned intemperance as one of the leading, if not the leading cause. Then let us look to that too. Control the liquor traffic. The law defines the saloons, and controls them only to a limited extent.

The feeble-minded children—feeble-minded girls—whom Mrs. Amigh has spoken about, are a class in themselves. They are not so feeble-minded but what they can take care of themselves if properly educated, but they are not fit to associate with other people. Their influences are bad, and they should be taken care of in an institution of which she speaks, which certainly should be a permanent institution in this State. I have repeatedly seen cases of this kind. We have a number of them in the institution, girls of ages running up to 24, who have been mothers of illegitimate children. They are now with us. We are powerless to hold them if their parents want to take them out; or if a relative desires to take them out, we are powerless to hold them. There isn't any law in the State, either, that compels us to hold those children there. We have had several cases of that kind, where girls who were unfit to be in society, have been taken out from the institution. The parents came and asserted their right, said they would care for them, and took them out. This should not be. The time is now at hand when something should be done along these lines. (Applause).

The Chair recognized Dr. Hart

DR. HASTINGS H. HART: Madam Chairman—I do not feel that I ought to speak on this subject, because the committee of which I was chairman expressed views on this subject last night. I am convinced that we haven't any question before the public at the present time which is of more importance from an economic standpoint than this. It is an important question from a humanitarian standpoint. It is simply a dreadful thing to take a poor girl, who is helpless, unable to protect herself, and to allow her to run at large without the fostering care of the community. But when we come to it as an economic proposition, it seems to me that it is one that commends

itself to every taxpayer, as a cold-blooded financial proposition. For instance, if you will look up Mr. Dugdale's paper on "Margaret, the mother of criminals," you will see that one woman became the progenitor of hundreds and hundreds of people, either paupers, criminals or prostitutes, or in some way depending upon the public, and preying upon it. You take the paper published by Rev. Oscar McColloch, D. D., at Indianapolis. He followed up a family known as the "Tribe of Ishmael," and showed that thousands of the members of that family had been a curse upon the community. An ordinary feeble-minded child, sent to the State Institution for Feeble-minded Children, if cared for during the remainder of its life, costs the State at least \$150 a year. To care for that child for ten years would cost \$1500. It is a cash proposition. The feeble-minded girl will almost invariably become a mother, sooner or later, and her progeny will be in some way dependent upon the public, and if that increase of a dangerous class can be prevented, at a cost to the public of \$1500 for ten years, then it becomes simply a pecuniary proposition.

I am interested in many lines of charitable effort in this State; but I say, as a taxpayer, that I believe for the pecuniary interest of the State, it would be advantageous for us to stop every other effort in the way of making provision for the helpless, until we have provided for every feeble-minded woman during the child bearing age. Then we will save a lot of money with which we can take care of the other unfortunates. It is not necessary for us to do that, however. These poor girls constitute only a small class of the community. We can take care of them and do the other things we ought to do; but for pity's sake, as a matter of humanity and economy, let us attend to this matter. There is no division of opinion upon the subject. I never heard an intelligent man or woman who had studied the question, who did not believe just what we are saying to you now. This is not a matter of theory. In the states of New York, New Jersey, and Massachusetts, they are making custodial provision for the young women of this class. In many other states they are making partial provision.

The theory on which our institutions were started was that we could take those children, and by special care and education, could train them so that they could support themselves and go out into the community. The feeble-minded institutions are young, as you know; they date back only thirty years in this country. The result was contrary to the expectation. These boys and girls who grew up in the institutions have been proved to be incapable of self-care. They have grown up in the institution, many of these girls; and there they stay. We have had custodial care for a portion of them in institutions. In some states like Minnesota and Indiana, the custodial care has been introduced in the ordinary institution for the feeble-minded. They can use those young women. There are some advantages in such a system and some disadvantages. There is the disadvantage of tending to create overgrown institutions. I am in favor of separate institutions for girls of this class. If you prefer the other plan, urge the legislature to make provision, at Lincoln, for young women of this class, and place it under the same administra-

tion. It might be so arranged to give the custodial care as they do in Indiana—build a place a little way from Lincoln, and keep them under the same administration, if desired. There are advantages and disadvantages; but let us do something!

JUDGE TUTHILL—I wish to say just a few words on this subject. I had a friend living at Akron, Ohio, who was in the Ohio State Senate for many years, a man of fine common sense, and who appreciated the necessities of the situation in this respect. He had to do, very largely, with the charitable institutions of Ohio. He saw the necessity of taking care, in the feeble-minded institutions, of the feeble-minded children; but, after investigating the subject, he observed that these boys and girls, who went forth from the feeble-minded institution of Ohio, married. There was no law to forbid them from marrying. They would marry, sometimes, other feeble-minded persons who had been in the asylum. The result was just as the cases Dr. Hart told us about—a family of feeble-minded children would result and the State was becoming overpopulated. The feeble-minded institution was overrun, and new additions had to be built.

He conceived the idea of establishing a home for the young men and women after they had finished at the institution for feeble-minded children. He met with a great deal of opposition at first. He took the ground that the institution could be made entirely self-sustaining so it would be no cost at all to the State, and that these children, having been taught in the institution for feeble-minded children how to do some kind of industrial work, could be put at work there usefully and pleasantly. The result of it was, by working for years, my friend was able to get the legislature of Ohio to enact a law providing for such a home. They bought a farm of 1,500 acres and erected buildings. From the institutions for feeble-minded children those who had grown to be men and women were sent. There were separate departments, all under the control of the superintendent and his assistants, and shops were built, where they worked. He said, I think, it was within two years from the time it was started the institution was self-supporting, these young men and women were able to earn enough by the exercise of the trades they had learned in the institution to pay all the expenses of the institution; that is, to support themselves. I won't be right sure about the expense of supervision and things of that kind, but they were self-supporting. He told me that in Chicago when he came to see me two or three years ago. He said they were really content to go on leading the same life they had led in the previous institution. He said they did not feel they were deprived of any right or pleasure of existence they ought to have. They lived pleasantly there. They had their meetings, their exercises, dramatic recitations, music, and everything. He said it was as happy a place as he had been in, and was his "pet" institution—that is the way he spoke of it. I asked what he was doing when he came into my court. He was then an old man. He said: "I am looking after my pet institution." I asked. "What institution is that?" Then he told me the particulars.

It seems to me that is the common-sense thing to do, to take care of these people, young men as well as young women. The young

men are just as capable of creating the families of feeble-minded children. It often happens that feeble-minded young men get girls to marry them. It seems to me the whole solution of this problem is near at hand. It ought not to stagger us, or discourage us. The experience they have had in Ohio is before us. We know the institution need not be a serious charge upon the tax-payers of the State of Illinois, but a relief to them; and will cut off the supply of the feeble-minded children who are crowding, today, all our institutions for feeble-minded children. (Applause).

HON. ENSLEY MOORE—I want to add a few words along this line. There are two points that I have noticed since I have been connected with the work I am in. One is the general ignorance on the part of the citizens of this State—intelligent citizens at that—regarding what the State is willing to do; and also what the laws would allow it to do for these delinquent or feeble-minded girls and women. We know what can be done pretty well for men, because we have had plenty of men to look after for a long while, the weak ones.

But there is another point in regard to that matter I wish to speak of. I think that a campaign of education is needed. It would be helpful if the ladies' clubs would inform their communities. They would be doing a good work.

Then there is another thing I have thought of for a good while. The thought began at home. In Morgan county we have a system of county commissioners to govern the county, instead of supervisors. We have three county commissioners, instead of as many supervisors as there are townships. I speak of that, because there are a few of the counties that still have that system; but in a general way the government by county commissioners and government by supervisors is alike in the main, and they cover the same field. But there is one thing I have never been satisfied with in regard to our county commissioners—there are only three of them to be chosen; and I believe the thing is not properly done in the counties that have supervisors. They select a man for supervisor or county commissioner who can build a bridge ten feet wide, maybe eight feet wide, that a boy of fifteen could build, and a man who knows a little something about grading, especially in front of his own place—grading roads. Now, they don't know anything about the wider things and higher duties. There are higher duties in two respects for these officers—to enter into a broad minded economy, and not a narrow economy, is one. The other is the care of these people, the poor, the weak, the defective, the unfortunate, confided to their care.

The standard of selection for supervisors and county commissioners in the State of Illinois, and in all states, ought to be raised in this regard. (Applause).

HON. J. MACK TANNER—Talking with the chairman of this committee some weeks ago I expressed the belief there were not over 200 or 300 of this class of women in this State who would come under this discussion. I find from the reports received that there are probably double that number. I stated, also, that I did not believe more than half the parents would willingly surrender these girls to the

State institution, which is probably still the case. With that view in mind I stated the institution for their care should be a separate department of the institution at Lincoln. However, as it seems the number would be much greater than at first estimated, a separate institution under such circumstances would be more desirable. Still, under our present laws, so long as the parents or friends are at liberty to take the young women from the institution, we could not get the ultimate results desired. The law should be more effective. It should, in fact, commit the children to the institution for permanent care or until such time as the officers of the institution feel it is proper to discharge them therefrom. Until you can get such a law the best results cannot be obtained. Again, we are not protected in detaining the inmates of a feeble-minded institution. Recently I learned of a case in one of the eastern states where a feeble-minded, or a supposed feeble-minded, person had been sent to an institution and afterwards discharged. It turned out that he was of sound mind, and he recovered damages. Are we not taking a chance in sending, or in voluntarily placing, children in these institutions without some law to commit them there? We should still go further than that, I think. We should have a law prohibiting the marriage of any feeble-minded person who has ever been a subject of restraint or institutional care.

Mrs. Porter B. Heywood was requested to take the chair to preside over the discussion of the next subject: "The Relation of Women's Clubs to Public Institutions."

MRS. HEYWOOD—After attending the Conference last year and hearing the very inspiring and instructive talks from many of the best workers of the State, and knowing that there were only six Women's clubs represented, it seemed advisable that some special effort be made that all of the Women's clubs of the State should be here at this session. The Conference committee kindly gave us their assistance and a committee was formed. I knew of no better place to begin than in the philanthropy department of the Chicago Women's club, the largest, and I think the oldest, club in the State. With the assistance of the Conference committee a circular letter was sent out to every club in the State of Illinois asking that delegates be sent. We have one member of the committee, a very efficient worker along this line, who has outlined a plan of work by which every Woman's club in the State shall co-operate with some institution in the care of these unfortunate wards.

I have great pleasure in introducing Mrs. Bagley, who will outline her plan of work and give you the explanation of a very graphic map she has made, which will be full of suggestions, I think.

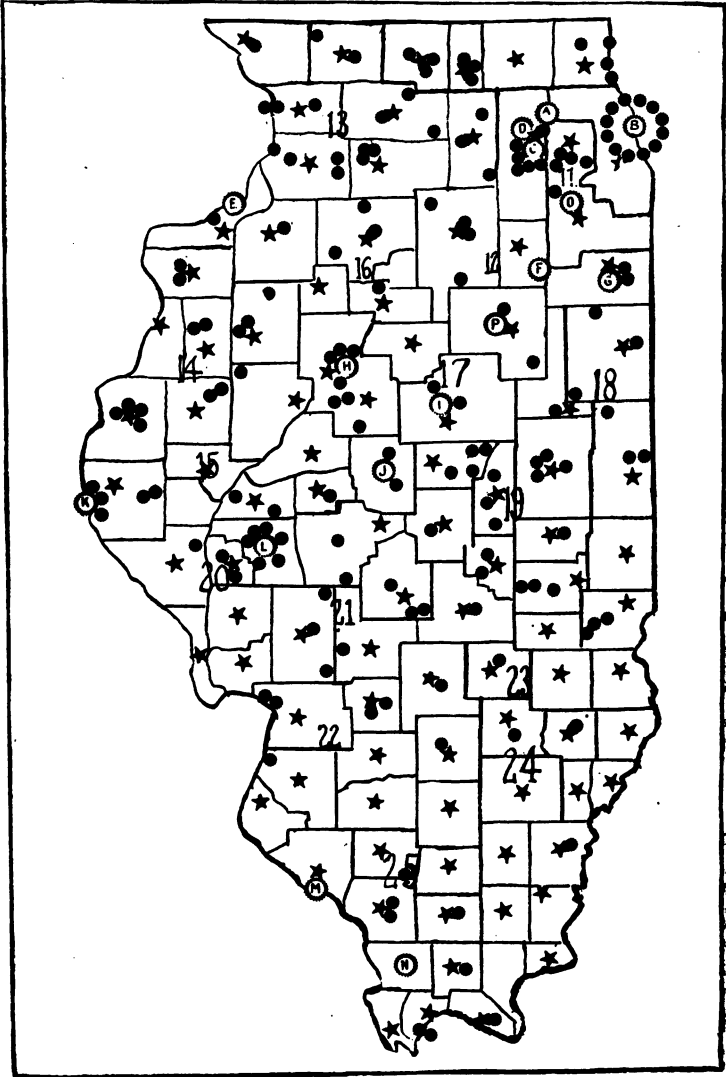
THE RELATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS TO PUBLIC CHARITIES.

[By Grace H. Bagley, of the Chicago Woman's Club.]

Ladies and gentlemen of the Conference:—Before I give a little outline of the work we propose to do in the State, I want to ask your attention to this map. These heavy outlines are the congressional districts. These lighter lines are the counties. These disks that have hollows in them are the State institutions. (They are mentioned in the table following the map). The stars are the county

almshouses, and these dots that you see sprinkled all over the State of Illinois are the women's clubs, and this nice little design up here in the corner is Chicago, entirely surrounded by woman's clubs. There are ninety-seven in Cook county, in the Federation of Women's Clubs. I don't know how many there may be that are not federated. It is an interesting map. It shows several things. For instance, in the locality of the State University there seems to be a great many women's clubs. I don't know what we may argue from that, but it is one of the things to be noticed. There are few institutions in the State that have not, as a near neighbor, some women's club, and those few are in congressional districts that have never less than four and sometimes as many as ninety-five women's clubs. You see the inference I wish you to draw from this map is that the institutions are there, that the women's clubs are there, and that the two have a relation to each other.

ILLINOIS.



	No. of Institu- tions	No. of Clubs....	No. of District..
A Elgin—Insane.....	1	11	11
B Chicago—Infirmary, Blind.....	1	27	1
C Geneva—Girls' School.....	1	11	11
D St. Charles—Boys' School.....	1	11	11
E Watertown—Insane.....	1	10	14
F Wilmington—Soldiers' Widows.....	1	11	11
G Kankakee—Insane.....	1	10	18
H Peoria—Insane.....	1	10	16
I Normal—Soldiers' Orphans.....	1	6	17
J Lincoln—Feeble-Minded.....	1	6	17
K Quincy—Soldiers' and Sailors.....	1	11	15
L Jacksonville—Deaf, Blind, Insane.....	3	12	20
M Chester—Penitentiary—Insane.....	2	4	25
N Anna—Insane.....	1	4	25
O Joliet—Penitentiary.....	1	11	11
P Pontiac—Reformatory.....	1	6	17
Not located—Epileptic Colony.....			
○ State Institutions.....			
★ Alms Houses.....			
● Women's Clubs.....			

The power of the Illinois Federation of Women's clubs as a machine is too new to be adequately recognized even by its own members. It includes 263 clubs, each with its full corps of officers and working committees and a total membership of 24,000. It has twenty recognized lines of work, each with a chairman and a committee having charge of the work which the Federation does, as a whole.

Some of the committees relevant to the work of public charities are: The Education, the Legislative, the Civil Service, and the Bureau of Reciprocity and Information. The Federation has twenty-five vice-presidents, one in charge of each congressional district in the State, a part of whose business it is to represent the interests of the Federation by explaining to the clubs its plans, aims and methods. Except the Federation of Labor and the political machines of the Republican and Democratic parties there is no such complete organization in Illinois, and for the use here indicated, namely, the aid of public charity, there is no other organization to be compared with its usefulness, because it is the only one which exists in great part for just such objects, and its members have the time, the natural inclination and the past training to fit them for the work. It is also especially valuable because of the wide range in social condition which it covers. Nowadays all sorts of good home women, the laborer's wife and the millionaire's wife, forget the externalities which divide them and are gathered together into this big sisterhood of clubs side by side. How many years and how many thousands of dollars would it cost the State of Illinois to generate the enthusiasm for charitable work, and to call into existence such a working body as now exists in the Federation of Women's clubs? In one respect, however, it is not ideal. It provides for no men among its workers.

Theoretically, this is wrong. Practically the visitation of institutions, of which the proposed work would partially consist, would have to be done in this country by women. In Germany, in England, and in all countries where there is a leisure class of men, the volunteer work of fostering public charity is done by them. But in this commercial Illinois of ours men have no time for anything but business. Some aid in an advisory capacity from men outside the officials of charity and co-operation with all the State authorities is hoped for and it may also be definitely promised that any man wishing to work for public charity without pay will find a welcome place in our scheme.

To understand the place which such a body as a Federation of Women's clubs may fill in the work of State charity, let us first examine the part which the supervision of institutions must play in any successful operation of public charity.

THE NEED AND PRECEDENT FOR THE SUPERVISION OF PUBLIC CHARITIES.

The first requisite for the proper administration of charity is expert skill in those who plan and those who execute the work.

The second necessity is for supervision by intelligent, sympathetic, disinterested people; for, it must be admitted, as Mr. Warner, in "American Charities," states: "That in all institutions there is a possibility of mismanagement through individual bad character or lack of sense."

A man cannot supervise himself with satisfactory results to the public, and an institution frequently does not understand its proper relation to others in the same field. To meet this obvious need, wherever charity has developed to the point of being scientific, a State Board of Charities has been established. In 1863 Massachusetts established the first such board. Her example has been followed by nineteen States, the Illinois Board having been formed since 1869.

In 1872 New York took the next inevitable step. Recognizing that a Board of Charities, composed of busy men with many interests, whose visits to institutions must necessarily occur at long intervals, could not find out for themselves the exact conditions prevailing in the many public charities throughout the State, another supervising agency came into the field—an agency the keynote of which is the value which it places upon local committees—the State Charities' Aid Association, a body entirely and permanently unconnected with politics and composed of unpaid workers co-operating with local committees, who visited the charities in their own vicinity and reported to the State authorities. Invaluable service has been rendered by the Charities' Aid Association of New York and some illustrious personages who have served in its ranks. The lesson to be learned from New York is that, sooner or later, local committees must be called in if any adequate estimate is to be made of the management of State institutions.

ACQUAINTANCE WITH LOCAL CONDITIONS—ITS VALUE FOR SUPERVISION.

The places we know best are those of our own neighborhood, especially in country districts. We know our town hall, our stores and our churches and the personnel of those who figure in them. If

there is anything we do not know we are able to find it out at first hands. Take the public school as an example: There are two reasons why communities are keenly interested in the character of the superintendent and in the management in the school board. First—The fact that our money pays for the schools and any extravagances in administration at once touch our pocketbooks; the second, and by far the most vital reason, lies in our concern for the children themselves. We must and do know whether they are provided with pure or impure air; whether they suffer from cold during the hours of the school day; whether those in charge of them abuse or browbeat them, or whether their days are spent profitably and in comfort. There is no argument, either financial or moral, in favor of the community as a whole being well informed as to the condition of the schools, which does not apply with equal force to public charities. When no one else cares for those unable to care for themselves, the State becomes their father and their mother; but, unlike the children of the schools, these charges of public charity have no happy hours of freedom from restraint, no holiday weeks, no escape, night or day, year in and year out. And when Illinois remembers the voices which, from time to time, force their way through the closed doors of our institutions crying out against the flagellations, the scaldings, the unspeakable sufferings from cold and from bad food, with these memories still fresh it does not seem as if she had any great cause to be proud of herself as a parent.

The Governor does not pay the bill for State charity, nor does the State Board. The people of Illinois pay for this work and pay the executives who have it in charge; the responsibility of knowing how it is being done is theirs, and by means of local committees composed of trusted workers and in no other way can they obtain the needed information.

As to the relation of the women's clubs' committees to the auxiliary board of county visitors: The work of these visitors has been most valuable and we hope for hearty co-operation with them. We shall do a slightly different work on account of the completeness of our organization. It can cover all districts and reach State as well as county institutions. Another feature is that in cases of needed legislation we can command concerted action all over the State.

There is work for all. The apportionment of function of the various supervisory agencies can easily be adjusted and in time the whole territory be covered. Little institutions in out-of-the-way corners will come in for their share of public attention and aid.

The fault of the people of Illinois has not been that of shirking responsibility. It has been quite a different fault. They have not even progressed so far as to think about public charity one way or the other. Nothing is more characteristic of the busy, generous Illinois man than to exclaim: "There now, there is a lot of money for your charities. Do what you like, only don't bother me."

Perhaps the most important function of the movement just beginning is that it affords the means of making people think about public charities in every quarter of the State.

DEFINITE AIMS OF WOMEN'S CLUBS IN BEHALF OF PUBLIC CHARITIES.

(a) Aid in needed legislation.

You may have noticed that in the list of State institutions the name of the epileptic colony is written. Although no district as yet marks the locality of the epileptic colony the placing of its name in this list was intentional. It was placed there because it belongs somewhere, and no opportunity should be lost to emphasize the fact that, as yet, it has not been located. Another reason is that it illustrates my point, namely, the powerlessness of experts to effect reforms without the backing of an enlightened public. How many years have passed since Illinois experts first realized the great wrong done to the most neglected and afflicted class in the State, in not providing any other place for them than the county almshouse? A wrong which is all the deeper because the Craig colony in New York has pointed out to us the manner in which they should be cared for. How many people in Illinois have ever thought about this subject of epilepsy? How it may be mitigated by scientific care?

The Philanthropic Committee of the Federation of Women's Clubs in its year-book, 1903-4, says: "We will call your attention to the importance of keeping continually before your clubs the very great necessity for the epileptic colony, this in view of the coming legislature."

(b) Organized visitation and its results.

An organized system of visitation throughout the State is made possible by means of the Federation of Women's Clubs. Directed by charity experts as to how and what to observe, the united report of committees upon specified points may be assimilated and preserved for future reference. Yearly meetings at the State Conference of Charities or at the annual meeting of the Federation will give the needed opportunity for interchange of experience; and some further help will be given visitors by means of printed matter, or visits from the chairman of the work. There is a power merely in visiting, to effect improvements even where no reform or even criticism is attempted. The following extract is taken from the State Board of Charities' report, and is one of many of like character concerning county poor houses:

"..... (Inspected by a representative of the State board)—The conditions here are very bad. The management is slack and the general appearance of the inmates and buildings indicates that but very little attention is paid to them. The ventilation seems entirely to have been lost sight of. There is no plumbing and the water supply is only fair. There is no fire protection.

"There is no provision for the separation of the sexes, all being cared for in the same part of the building. There are no insane inmates present.

"Poor food and scanty clothing are furnished the inmates. The beds are dirty and alive with vermin. There are no bathing facilities, the general appearance of the inmates indicating that bathing is entirely foreign to them."

It is needless to say that no committee of Women's clubs have visited this institution. Places, not merely visited once a year but habitually frequented by good women, accustomed to cleanliness in their own surroundings, are bound in time to become purified.

(c) Co-operation not criticism.

I trust that the superintendents will not fear an infliction of ill-advised meddlesome visiting. The committee from clubs will be very small and will be carefully selected for possession of tact and common sense. Their desire will be to stand shoulder to shoulder with the superintendent in the good work which he is trying to do, not to criticise him. The good qualities of superintendents will at least meet with recognition, perhaps for the first time. Aside from expert treatment of patients, institutional management is merely housekeeping made large, and, if hereditary instinct as well as daily experience count, women should be good judges as to the administrative skill of a superintendent. Even the fact that a superintendent is a political appointee will not blind women to the merits of a man who is what women call "a good manager." As a matter of fact men now in charge of institutions might be named, who, although political appointees and although inexperienced when they began their duties, have become so educated by experience that they are now invaluable to their several institutions. I have this information from one of the keenest observers of public charities in Illinois.

(d) Aid to civil service.

Women's clubs want good superintendents kept in their places, even though they are political appointees; and their knowledge of the superintendent, acquired as visitors, will make them his advocates. If, however, a change becomes necessary, the new man must be an expert *when he begins*. The Women's Clubs do not want State superintendents in the future to buy their experience at the cost of suffering to the helpless and afflicted.

No feature of activity was more emphasized at the last Federation meeting than that of the Civil Service Committee.

The organized womanhood of Illinois wants a State Civil Service law; the organized womanhood of Illinois has made this momentous discovery; that any man, woman or Woman's Club gaining the support of public opinion has an ally and controls the situation. And they intend to make it their business during the coming years to win public opinion to their side. The Women's Clubs know how to reach the public through the spokesman of their various communities, the newspaper, the pulpit and in other ways.

(e) The home quality added to institutional life.

One feature almost sure to be added to institutional life of the State by this awakened interest on the part of its women will be that the individuality of inmates will be given freer play: There will be less of rigid uniformity in the arrangement of the small allotment of space which even an inmate may call his own. No spot which is "home" to human beings ought to have the bareness of a counting room or a hospital. There seems no good reason why even the dwellers in poorhouses should not have a grain or two of comfort in life. Women will see that more provision is made for occupation. More than one old lady forced, at last, to accept the hospitality of the poorhouse is restless for the lack of some yarn or bits of calico, to busy her hands during the long days of winter. No doubt inmates of asylums have their queer notions; perhaps that is one of the reasons

why they are in asylums. But we all are more or less peculiar, and a woman's way in her household is, to lean toward indulgence of individual peculiarities. We are here asking for co-operation and we shall get it because people are not often refused whose only desire is to be useful.

We have no old scores to settle, no axes to grind. We do not want a penny or an office. All we ask is the privilege of working for the children of the State to see that they get what Roosevelt calls a "square deal."

GRAHAM TAYLOR, of the Institute of Social Science and Arts and Chicago Commons—Ladies and Gentlemen of the Conference—It is more than a coincidence that this conference of technical and official workers in the public and private charities of a great State should place so large a part of its program under the control of so popular an organization, and so widespread throughout the State, as the Federation of Women's Clubs. This session of the Conference is the product of an instinctive tendency from two directions to popularize the whole philanthropic and reformatory movement. From the direction of the people there has, perhaps, for the last quarter, if not half, of the nineteenth century been a strong tendency to assume control of their own affairs in every direction, and it is a world-wide tendency. From the direction of the charitable and correctionable institutions, both public and private, there has been a responsive tendency to popularize their constituencies, their support and management; hence, coincident with and expressive of this democratic spirit, such tendencies as these have more and more manifested themselves.

Local autonomy in an institution or a district has become co-ordinate, yet co-operative, with the centralizing headquarters which formerly claimed the whole field. Paid official positions have become all the more indispensable and honorable when under the supervision of the unpaid representatives of the public. The salaried expert is recognized to be all the more a leader when there are voluntary workers and friendly visitors allied with him. The few and select donors of large gifts, who, not without reason, have sometimes been suspected of monopolizing the "Lady Bountiful" type of benevolence, have found neither their legitimate influence nor the scope of their giving curtailed, by sharing the democratic spirit which now supercedes whatever exclusiveness there used to be in philanthropy.

Moreover, this spirit has begun to save the loss of individuality suffered by those in the dependent and delinquent groups, who have been massed impersonally and indiscriminately together under the congregate system of institutional administration. The reversion to the more normal type of individual life in smaller family or household groups is the belated recognition of the democratic right of each to personal consideration, which all are bound to respect in the care of the dependent, the defective and the delinquent. I was told by an old-time warden once, "This prison is like death; there is no individual distinction here." "Very well," I thought to myself, "there is no severer arraignment of your administration of this prison, than that you do not recognize individual distinctions. To do so would not be

inimical to discipline; for it raises the devilment in any man and woman to be treated 'just like anybody else,' without any distinction of antecedents, temperament or tendencies." (Laughter).

In respecting this right the community equally regards its own welfare by taking the most direct means of restoring to self help and rightful place among men, those whose capacity for self-control and usefulness is weakened, if not destroyed, by treatment, not less a violation of nature, than it is inimical to public interests. In line with the same farther sighted humanitarian economy is the enlistment of whole populations, to grapple with their social situations as a whole. The Elberfeld policy toward dependency, the public control of the liquor traffic as in Scandinavia, the marshalling of the legislative authority, resources of taxation and a constructive civic program for the abolition of the slums and the equalizing of privilege and opportunity, as the borough and county councils of England are doing it; the regulation of industrial forces in the interest of the whole people, as in Australia and New Zealand; such attempts to reach a saner social order and realize a more human ideal of collective life are impressive way-marks of progress such as only the whole community can achieve for itself.

And never will we have anything like the strong mass-movement for the abolition of the sources of dependency and crime in this country until we divide up on new issues in local policies of administration. We ought to have new lines of cleavage in our local differences, just as tories and liberals split up on different lines, as moderates, or as progressives, in accordance as they wish less or more rapid advancement made in the direction of public care and control. I hail as the greatest of educative influences some urgent local issue which splits the national parties up into different camps in local affairs. It is high time we began to attend to the business of the localities in a popular way, and to educate the people, by great campaigns, as to policies in the great function of control. It is surely coming, however, whether we want it or not. It is right here! The only question is how we are going to have it, and whether it is going to be sane or spasmodic.

This democratic movement has been parallel with another tendency. At no previous time has the socially well-informed person been expected to know, not something of everything, but everything of something. Specialties have narrowed down and also broadened so that it is more possible to meet this requirement, and yet in so doing find scope for the best academic discipline and culture. Every branch of philanthropy has long since been shown the practical value in this specializing accuracy of observation and administration. Never before have more people of strong caliber and large personal equipment been in the social service, professionally and as volunteers. Teachers trained for professorships find satisfaction and reputation as superintendents of reformatories. Men of recognized talent and attainment, both in scholarly and business pursuits, are found in the wardenships of prisons, at the head of child-saving institutions, serving as chiefs of departments in city governments and secretaryships of State Boards of Charities. Their service, as well as their

literature, is receiving deserved, though belated, academic recognition as of scientific value. Their specialties are taking rightful place among the arts.

The economy of personal and financial resource in combining the same and allied interests result in the largest output for the least expenditure in philanthropy as in business. The Charity Organization Society has become as much of an economic necessity and as essential a part of the equipment of cities and towns as the clearing house of the banks.

No better evidence of the good result of this co-operation between institutional officials and intelligent and independent citizens can be cited than the transformation of the Cook County Infirmary at Dunning. However great the credit which is due the county commissioners for their able, economical and even expert administration, none of them, much less President Foreman, their worthy, efficient executive, failed to recognize the great help which they have received from the advisory committee of thoroughly well informed and public spirited citizens who have acted with them throughout. Indeed, it would be difficult to account for the great achievement there attained without crediting to the commissioners and their advisors the essential service respectively rendered by each. The gain to the public, as well as to the inmates, can scarcely be conceived, except by those whose observation and experience covers both the old and the new regimes.

As one walked around these institutions, when opened the other day, and saw the provisions in the cottages for the insane and then contrasted it with what I used to see five years ago, with 300 insane people lying on the floor because they had no other place to sleep, one was haunted by the terrible sight of sixty or seventy little children, whose only crime was that they did not have a father or mother fitted to take care of them, herded into the surgical ward of the women inmates. The Catholic priest, who went through that ward with me, said: "Those children were human when they came in here, but it don't take long to make brutes of them." That has all passed away, thank God, and let us be thankful for the credit of a civilized community that it has.

In a paper read by Mr. Foreman, the president of the county board, on that occasion, he gave the most generous praise to the help received by the county commissioners from the advisory committee. And the further suggestion has been made, which really should be taken up by this Conference, it seems to me, that the State of Illinois should take charge of the insane throughout the State. (Applause.) Cook county will probably be willing to turn over this new and splendidly efficient equipment to the State of Illinois just as soon as the State can assume that technical care, which requires large resources and unified administration throughout the entire Commonwealth. I wish very much that some action might be taken that would look that way, as a suggestion to the Legislature, that they should at least consider the practicability of taking over the care of the insane throughout the entire State. It would not have to do so altogether at its own expenditure, for local authorities would be glad enough to turn over

their equipment and a good part of their resources to the State authorities if they would assume what the local authorities simply cannot do well.

It was not until twenty years ago that any attempt was made to classify and summarize data on conditions contemporary. All England was then startled by the "Bitter cry of outcast London," which was piteously but sternly raised by some Christian mission workers in the then all too little known East End. Amidst the clamor of protesting or appealing voices, over the mute sufferings of poverty-stricken thousands and the growing discontent at the neglect of such conditions, one man went silently to work to get at the root of the problem. He stood almost alone in his insistent and persistent self-exaction to ascertain accurately the facts of the actual situation. The opening years of the twentieth century have registered no greater achievement than the completion of Mr. Charles Booth's "Life and Labor in London," at the close of the nineteenth. The worth of this work, not only in London, but to all the cities of the world can scarcely be overestimated. Its collaboration of the hitherto uncoordinate facts of official inquiry, departmental reports, and government census, is even more valuable in setting a standard of scientific exaction and method, than in its great direct results. It supplies a practical classification and method, which by a consensus of opinion, are already widely recognized and used. Its conclusions are models of tested accuracy, cautious conservatism, and the fearless facing of ascertained facts. Its permanent reference value is assured by well nigh perfect tabulations, abstract of contents, and full indices. Already the type of scientific investigations set by this colossal work of London's great shipper is reproducing itself in books of other thoroughly original investigators which deserve to be classed with it. It is a pleasure thus to rate Mr. B. Seeböhm Rowntree's "Poverty: a Study of Town Life" in York.

CENTERS FOR ARCHIVE AND RESEARCH.

The endowment and equipment of the "Musée Social" in Paris furnishes and suggests a provision for perpetuating such efforts, preserving their data and publishing their results, which is sure to create similar centers for archive and research. With far too little resource, and therefore on a less exhaustive scale, the Institute of Social Service in New York is gathering a valuable collection of clippings, pamphlets, photographs, official reports and books bearing particularly upon the welfare work of industrial establishments and municipal departments. The "Museum of Security" in Amsterdam by its permanent exhibition of appliances for protecting and saving life has established a center of unique interest and far-reaching practical value. Great libraries, notably the Crerar Library in Chicago, have begun to specialize in these departments on a scale which promises to locate at several great centers, not only exhaustive collections of their literature but also original data, which will open new sources to research.

The rise of university departments of sociology and social economics, so fully reported in the proceedings of the International Con-

ference of Charities and Correction and Philanthropy held at Chicago in connection with the Columbian Exposition in 1893, has been followed by a steady and apparently permanent institutional development, almost exclusively confined, however, to American institutions. The practical knowledge for living and working together has begun to be directly inculcated in the teaching of our technical and public schools.

The co-operative societies for social research, discussion and publication have differentiated along the lines of their theoretical and practical specialties. While the Social Science Association continues to cover its very general field, the American Statistical Association, the American Economic Association and the American Academy of Political and Social Science have added greatly to the expert personnel and equipment of their several departments of research. The recent organization in London of the "Sociological Society" for the study of social theory and the "Institute of Social Service," suggested by and modeled after the practical purpose and methods of the society bearing the same name in New York, assures needed reinforcement at the great centers of observation and scientific resource in the Old World.

The effects of such co-operation between highly specialized experts, and an increasingly intelligent and sympathetic public, are manifest everywhere in more scientific yet practical methods and more economical and effective achievement. To these high ends and aims our State Boards of Charities, our State Charities' Aid Societies and our State and National Conferences of Charities and Correction and, let me add, our Federated Women's Clubs, have been, perhaps, principal contributors.

TRAINING FOR THE SOCIAL ARTS.

The most natural and timely sequels of these industrial and social movements are the schools, which are arising at the greatest centers of activity, to offer both general courses and technical training in the theory, history and practice of what deserve to be called the social arts. The demand for trained helpers is being widely increased, not only by the growing opportunities and exactions of these manifold agencies, but also by the extension of the civil service law to cover positions in public, charitable and reformatory institutions. But the offer of the supply of trained helpers is the surest way to create the demand for them where it does not exist.

One of the earliest initiatives in this direction was taken by Miss Helen Gladstone at the London Woman's University settlement, in conducting a small training class from year to year, the graduates of which immediately found positions of trust and usefulness throughout the kingdom. The Charity Organization Society of that city has recently brought about the co-operation of this class with the "School of Economics," some departments of the University of London and its own expert force, to establish a "School of Sociology and Social Economics," which is in the second year of successful operation. In New York City a well-patronized summer school, conducted for several years by the Charity Organization Society, has evolved the "School of Philanthropy." In its very full curriculum, covering the whole academic year, it has the co-operation of the Columbia

University faculty, and the Association of Neighborhood Workers, both of which, independently, offer some courses of similar instruction. In Boston the study class of the Charity Organization Society has been the pioneer effort, which is now to be supplanted by the "Training School for Social Workers," jointly conducted by Harvard University and Simmons College for Women.

In connection with its University College in the center of the city, the University of Chicago has opened "The Institute of Social Science and Arts," aided by experts at the head of several specialized agencies and branches of knowledge, supplemented also by the allied departments of the university, together with "the laboratory for statistical research work." Courses are now being given at the Fine Arts Building on Michigan avenue, in "Dependency and Charities" by Prof. Chas. R. Henderson of the University of Chicago, and Mr. Ernest R. Bicknell, Superintendent of the Chicago Bureau of Charities; in "Conditions and care of dependent, defective and delinquent children" by Dr. Hastings H. Hart, of the Children's Home and Aid Society; in "Industrial Relationships" by Prof. John Cummings and Prof. Graham Taylor, who is director of the institute. Next quarter, beginning January 2, Miss Lathrop has a course on "Public Charities," and associated with her are Alexander Johnson, and Frederick H. Wines, formerly secretary of the Illinois State Board of Charities. A four years' course at the university in the new department of Religious and Social Science leading to an academic degree, has also been initiated. At all these schools the great centers at which they are located are used as laboratories in which the students are assigned to carefully supervised and progressive field-work which constitutes a principal part of their training. The appointment of a standing committee by the National Conference of Charities and Correction will greatly promote the progress, co-operation and unity of these courses.

I wish to suggest to the Ladies' clubs the advantages of the educational opportunities afforded by these courses to those who will be selected for the work so ably outlined by Mrs. Bagley. She well forefended the suspicion that they would be merely ignorant meddling with these technical and extremely difficult questions of administration; but, on the other hand, she will find the resources very sparse through the State, and perhaps sparsest where most needed, because of a lack of training.

I would be very grateful if this State Conference of Illinois would endorse and call to the attention of the charity and correctional workers of the State this movement for a practical, yet scientifically bottom-grounded, educational movement. If they would ratify it in some way it would call public attention to a movement which is bound to grow; and I am very sure that you ladies and gentlemen, in charge of State institutions and private charities, will feel it is not saying too much to reassert that the offer of a supply of trained helpers, granting that there is practical common sense of course, will create a demand for them in every direction. I know very well that you, who are under the tremendous responsibility of public charges, will be glad enough to get people scientifically trained.

Let me say in conclusion a few words. I was at Dunning at one time, and I saw in the imbecile ward a dear old granny, good enough and sweet enough in appearance to be anybody's grandmother. She was only a little "off." Surrounded by these grimacing abnormalites that made one sick at heart, she was asked to sing, and instantly piped up, in a cracked voice, with a pathos I can scarcely refer to without tears in my tone, singing amid that desolation, "Should auld acquaintance be forgot." I tell you, men and women, we don't know how near these public institutions are to us. I met a man yesterday whose wife and child were ill with smallpox in the pesthouse. His heart warmed up to the public institutions of Chicago, and he spoke with utmost gratitude of the fine facilities for the care of his afflicted ones. Old acquaintance should not be forgot, even when it crosses over that line, which is closer than we realize, between us and those who are dependent; between us and what we too frequently brand, cruelly, as "pauperism." A little shift of the circumstances may send your daughter or son or mine right into the heart of some such situation.

Now, with your associations and your fellowships along various lines of institutional and occupational interests, in this high craft of philanthropy, brothers and sisters (for such we are, in this noblest of all causes), we know what fellowship means; we know what the deprivation of it means, how terrible the loneliness, the isolation, under these permanent burdens. Nothing should bar us from the interchange of help. We know how the State and our private benevolence has profited, by our citizens being friends in this service. I say to you, ladies, promote the friendly relationship between the inner institutional administration and that large outer constituency of sympathy and support and backing. Between the two let us raise up a strong movement for an intellectual and "Tact" training—if you speak of it so—training that will give you, at the head of these institutions, a better chance to administer, by giving you better subordinates.

I brought with me some schedules of the courses given in the Institute of Social Science and Arts at Chicago; also copies of the magazine which I have the privilege of publishing, in which Jeffrey Brackett, the distinguished New England charity expert, has an article on "Provincialism in Charity." An account of the historical development of these schools I have been telling about for the training of these voluntary workers, has been sketched by myself in the September and June number of this magazine, "The Commons."

Let me just say one further thing. I do think that the State university should go one step farther in its magnificent development. I do not see why the University of the State of Illinois should not, with affiliations in Chicago, raise up helpers for the State institutions. (Applause).

MRS. BAGLEY—Mr. Taylor's account of this school is one of utmost interest to me. I, personally, had planned to take the course with Mr. Johnson this winter. I want to say that all the people he has named as teachers of these branches, so far as they relate to public charities, have been consulted by our committee; and when the little

manual of suggestions to our visitors goes out, they will have the approval of the people Dr. Taylor has mentioned here.

DR. HART—Madam Chairman—There are two unique and interesting organizations in the United States. For some reason which I have not understood, these institutions have not been extended into other states. They are known as the State Charities Aid Association of New York, and the State Charities Aid Association of New Jersey. Long before the women's clubs movement reached its development, this movement started in New York, away back in '74; and that movement had its origin with a woman, Miss Louise Schuyler. Miss Schuyler never has been widely known, never has been prominent in the National Conference of Charities, or other public organizations, but she saw, at that time, an opening for a co-operative work which might be of value to the State of New York. A Board of Public Charities, in its work for the public institutions, works within limitations, and sometimes within quite narrow limitations. The duties which are laid upon the State Board of Public Charities are duties which apply equally to the public institutions which come under their care. It is not proper nor right that a State Board of Charities should take up some particular institution, to make a pet of it. It is not practicable for a Board of Public Charities to take up a single thing which ought to be done and make that their special thought, and hammer at it year after year, leaving other interests entrusted to their charge to suffer. The State Board of Charities, from the very fact of its being a public board, is obliged to occupy an equal and steady position.

The State Charities Aid Association, in New York, was initiated by Miss Schuyler. She soon drew around her a body of the choice people of that State. When the movement started, it was viewed, I think, with considerable apprehension by the people interested in the Board of Charities and Public Institutions. There were in the minds of those people some of the very apprehensions hinted at by Mrs. Bagley, that this would be an impractical institution, that they would, in carrying on their movement, become meddlesome and interfering, that they would go off after fads and would interfere with the real progress of the State institutions and the real interests of the public. This body went quietly to work. When they saw a thing that needed attention, they took it up. They went into the Legislature and asked for authority to visit the State institutions, county institutions and other public institutions, and the right to report to the Legislature. That right was readily granted them. From that day to this, the State Charities Aid Association has published an annual report, setting forth their observations in these institutions. As they have seen need of legislation along certain lines, they have taken it up and made efforts to secure it. They have employed a secretary, who has been the administrative officer of the organization. The secretary of the State Charities Aid Association at present is Mr. Homer Folks. He has been at the head of it for some years, except the brief period in which he was Superintendent of Charities for the city of New York. The greatest work which has been accomplished by the State Charities Aid Association of New York has been

the complete transformation of the system of caring for the insane in that state. The State Charities Aid Association found in the state of New York a system of variable care for the insane. The state was taking care of part, and the counties, in county asylums, of part; and in New York and Brooklyn were large institutions, managed in a manner somewhat similar to Dunning. The State Charities Aid Association went to work to secure universal State care for the insane; also to secure adequate care, so there should be State provision for all the insane. That seemed to be something insuperable, but at the time the State Charities Aid Association attacked this work, they had reached a point where they had the confidence of the people of the State, and the good will and co-operation of the State Board of Public Charities. They were able to unite all the force of the philanthropic people of the state of New York; and they accomplished that Herculean task, and made the care of the insane in New York—instead of a stench in the nostrils of the people—they made it what it is today.

In the State of New Jersey there is a Charities' Aid Association which had an origin very similar. There is in New Jersey a lady named Emily E. Williamson. She is a club woman, a wealthy woman of great force. She has a secretary, and a great deal of the time her secretary is engaged in philanthropic work. Mrs. Williamson became secretary of the Charities' Aid Association. There was greater need of the association in New Jersey, because there was no Board of Public Charities in that State. Mrs. Williamson enlisted some of the best people. The special work which has been done by the Charities' Aid Association has been the reformation of work for children.

Now, in both New York and New Jersey, while this work originated in the heart of a woman and while the organization was perfected and has been largely efficient through the work of women, in both states they have enlisted and employed the activity of efficient men.

The Charities' Aid Association of New York has recently had as a secretary Dr. Frederick Wines. He has just retired from that work. They have had men as well as women on their committee. I don't know what the results will be here if a movement is made along the lines indicated, but I venture to predict that the women who engage in this work will enlist both the men and women of this State,

I believe there is in this State a field for this work, and I believe we can safely trust these women to pursue the work along careful and safe lines.

There is one maxim I believe should be enshrined in the heart of every charity worker interested in any great institution, and that is this: "Five years is a short time." You need not expect to accomplish everything this year or next. When we go into the work let us be content if we can make steady progress along right lines, and not be too hasty to obtain revolutionary legislation in advance of public sentiment, or to do things in a hurry and have to suffer the inevitable and destructive reaction which follows. I shall look with hope and interest to the work whose inauguration has been proposed to us

this day and believe we shall see great and good things come from it.

Dr. Taylor has asked that I say a few words concerning the school of philanthropy. Last year I delivered three lectures and this year twenty-four lectures on child-saving work. The effort in this line of instruction is to make it intensely practical and helpful to those who intend to devote their life to some work in philanthropy or to those who intend to devote a portion of their time as voluntary workers along this line. Those who attended the course of lectures last winter testified unanimously to the great advantage they had derived from attendance upon those lectures.

It is hoped this course of instruction will not be confined to people in the city of Chicago, but that people from all sections of the State will in time avail themselves of this opportunity and take up not simply the brief course of one of the special lines of lectures, but the whole course. There are several different courses. The course I speak of is twenty-four lectures. There are 144 altogether. Students have the privilege of taking up one course and following it, if they like. They can also take the general lectures, which come one each week, or take the whole course of 144. The tuition for the full course is \$30. The tuition for any one course of twenty-four lectures is \$5. These are not intended to be more than nominal. It is hoped that this is to be the start of a great movement. The University of Chicago is now offering, for the first time in its history, a three years' course to prepare for certain special lines in Christian and philanthropic work.

MR. KELLY—Is there any arrangement for taking a course by correspondence? It is not practicable for many to reach Chicago frequently to take that course. Nothing would be done in our field while doing it.

PROF. TAYLOR—The hours are placed in the evening, so as to accommodate workers within reach; but it has been in mind, from the start, to have not only correspondence courses, but outlying centers—if it will only grow. The difficulty is you have to invest capital in a thing like that to start with. It is difficult to find anybody to have faith enough in a new thing to risk a little money. Of course it can't be made self-sustaining. I think the entire receipts this first quarter are \$171, at \$5 a course, with thirty-nine students. Some of them are taking only half courses. They are people of very moderate means, as most charity workers who are paid are, I am ashamed to say. The expense of the quarter is about \$400. The pay of instructors is merely nominal—\$100 for 24 lectures. You can divide it up and see how good these lectures pay; for instance, Alexander Johnson, after traveling expenses are paid, coming from New York. I think he will have to pay something for the privilege of enlightening us—I am willing to pay something for it myself, because I think it is a great movement, bound to be helpful.

If anybody wants correspondence work and will address me, I will see what can be done, although I wish somebody else would try and see what could be done to raise a little money for us.

CHAIRMAN HEYWOOD—As our time for discussion is up, Mrs. Bagley and I would be very glad to meet any club women present

this afternoon, after the session, for half an hour, for a little informal discussion among ourselves. Perhaps we would discuss it more freely, in its earlier stages, if we were just by ourselves.

Adjournment to 2:00 p. m. of the same day.

Afternoon Session, Wednesday, Nov. 16, 1904

The Conference was called to order at 2:00 o'clock p. m., by Prof. J. H. Freeman.

PROF. FREEMAN—Mr. Brown, the president, has been suffering since he came here, with trouble with his ears, and the disease has progressed so rapidly that he is obliged to return home at once, in order to receive treatment. He wishes me to express his regrets to the Conference for his absence, and also requested me to take his place. I think he made arrangements with Mr. Visher of Chicago, who will talk to you a few minutes about the Handbook of Charities.

THE HANDBOOK OF CHARITIES.

The Handbook of Charities is a mosaic. It is a bit of co-operative production, co-operative in the sense of having had the expense of its publication borne by all the parties jointly, a mosaic in the sense of having been written by all the charities.

It is of all, by all and for all. It is an urn into which has been poured the reports of the noble efforts of many of this Commonwealth's best men and women—reports of the foundation laid by our fathers and the superstructure built thereon by their sons and daughters.

Its plan, purpose and execution have met with the approval of many experts here and elsewhere. The press, too, has never said aught except in praise. Librarians, too, of universities here and abroad, have placed it on their shelves.

I would blush to speak in this manner to a body of intelligent men and women if this book were not what it is—a Charities Handbook of all, by all and for all, having long had as its editor-in-chief the loved and honored name of Harvey B. Hurd, the compiler of that still more creditable book, "The Illinois Statutes," into which he poured unceasingly all his life blood for five long years, and which, with pen trembling with age, he continues to correct and bring up to date from time to time. Some call that book compiled by order of our State Legislature, "Hurd's Statutes." What a childish misnomer and caricature! But sillier still is it to call our Charities' Directory "Visher's Handbook of Charities," compiled as it was by a committee of nine representative men and women appointed by our charities, at a cost of \$700, contributed by them jointly.

To secure protection against spurious, mischievous imitations, complying with the laws of the land, it was necessary that some one person should take out and hold in trust the copyright. This responsibility the writer was asked to assume; was asked first by Dr. C. G. Trusdell, the man who stood for 30 years at the head of all the charitable efforts of the city of Chicago, and who has now gone to his reward—the man who, when Chicago lay in ashes, was unremitting, night and day, summer and winter, in relieving its distress, and to whom, more than to any other man, the world intrusted its \$7,000,000 of relief and aid. This man, as treasurer, turned over his books and what money there was left when the first edition of the Handbook of Charities was successfully launched; to the man who had for many years been entrusted with the management of this city's large "Fresh Air Fund." He, as his predecessor, became the largest contributor to the cost of getting out a second and third edition of the book, and stands ready to do even more for the forthcoming edition. In its later editions the book has been self-supporting, standing completely on its merits, with a friend or two acting as sponsors. Every child of 12 should be able to make his own way in the world. But he should not grow unfilial or unmindful of his antecedents. Nor does the book mean to be this. It recognizes the fact that it owes its

very life to the charities of our Commonwealth. It is their child. It was nursed into being by them. It is in them it lives, moves and has its being. Divorced from them it would lose its very spirit. All of its high ideality would vanish. These charities are its father and mother. From them its life blood has flowed through the tide of co-operation. Sever this and a corpse, a mere semblance of its former self, stands before us. This cannot be a better thing, however correct in form and feature it be. Who dares to arise and ask that a cold, marble statue, however perfect, be allowed to supersede this imperfect thing, pulsating with life and growth and warmth? It is willing to make way for something better. If it seek its life it will surely lose it. It is willing to make way for something better, willing to find in its death its fulfilling. If anyone has something more ideal, more just, more co-operative, fuller of helpful information, at a price which will not be prohibitive, let him offer it. Let him offer it not as a fanciful vision, but as an actual achievement, something done, not dreamed merely; done here, too, not elsewhere, where conditions are possibly very different.

Does the book have to fear comparison with similar books elsewhere, if any such there be? I know of no book gotten out upon the plan and purpose of this book. There are directories, but this is that and more. There are lists of indorsed charities. This is not that. There are statements by individuals and by single organizations concerning the other organizations of any given community. This is not that. This, as we have already said, is a statement of facts of all, by all and for all.

New York has a Directory of Charities. It is a book making a statement by one charity concerning all the other charities, but especially concerning itself. It sets itself up as judge and censor of the others, refusing as much as a mention of some. It prostitutes itself by selling space at \$1.00 an inch to such charities as desire to have more than a mention upon "the concisest terms possible." The society which edits and publishes the book takes for itself some 20 pages, while other organizations doing more positive work and very helpful at a greater financial outlay are accorded less than a fourth of the space which it appropriates for itself. It puts itself to the front in season and out of season, at every turn, as prepared to furnish confidential statements on the merits or demerits of its fellows. Its equals, its peers, its competitors, inasmuch as they glean in the same field for their support. It does this, furnishing these confidential statements not so much as a conviction, from a painful sense of duty, but as a cold blooded business proposition for hire, upon the payment of a stipulated fee. It thus sets itself up as the self-appointed umpire, the Supreme Court, judge and jury, from which there is no appeal and whose findings are not rendered openly and above board but covertly, as *confidential* statements and for pay. Through the Charities Directory the publishers advertise themselves and their attitude towards the other charities. It is not of the people, for the people and by the people, but of, for and by the Charity Organization Society of New York, than which there is nothing of more importance, though by its own confession the society gives no relief from its own funds, but refers for relief to other organizations.

In Boston we find a Charities Directory, edited and published by the Associated Charities. One would naturally suppose that this was a joint or associated work, all or at least many of the city's charities co-operating in the undertaking, it being done not by one charity but by a group or a number of associated ones. This is not however the case, for we are told that in each of its three editions the Charities Directory has been a heavy burden upon a single treasury, which has borne all the expense. Every other page is blank, giving an opportunity for memoranda by the reader, addenda or errata. Strange, is it not, that such a book, half blank, should be a heavy burden.

These directories are not popular; the charities, we are told, feel no responsibility for them, refuse to co-operate in their issue, though invited. Nor is it readily seen why they should, when they are so largely merely a medium for advertising and setting forth prominently only one, and that the youngest among them.

In San Francisco the Hand-book of Endorsed Charities is published and edited by a Charities Endorsement Committee, composed of three-eighth

Merchants' Association, three-eighth C. O. S. and two-eighth Charities at Large. The details are in the hands of the General Secretary of the C. O. S. as well as three-eighth of the control. No chemist could have foretold what the outcome of such an original combination, so unique a formula, would be. Still, whatever it is or is not, it is no Charities Directory by its own admission, and for a complete list of the charities of San Francisco the reader is, by it, referred to the private files of the C. O. S.

In Philadelphia the Civic Club has charge of the Charities Directory. Now, pray why should not the charities themselves have charge of the Charities Directory, especially in that city of brotherly love? Are the charities there still in their tutelage, or mayhap, dotage, that they must be held in the leading strings of a Civic Club; and that, too, when there is there a band of people styled "The Associated Charities and Philanthropies," or is that there, too, as in Boston, a misnomer? If not, that would sound, at least, better than Civic Club, which suggests that formidable thing the policeman swings, and the bad boy stands in awe of. Must a club be held over the heads of our charities?

No, friends, whether we cast our eye East or West, we find that our Handbook of Charities need fear no comparison with what is being done elsewhere. Its plan is superior, its co-operative execution is not surpassed. It is no burden to any but a helpful ally to all. It makes no arrogant claims. It is modest and charitable in its spirit. In our philanthropy at least we should throw the mantle of charity over every one and every effort until it clearly shows itself to be a wolf in sheep's clothing. Even in law a man is accounted innocent until proven guilty. Much more should this be so in charity. No truly charitable organization will try to ride itself into publicity by advertising first and foremost the fact that it is organized to detect fraud and imposition, and not primarily to relieve distress. There have always however, been those who tax anise and cummin and neglect the weightier matters. These are the ones who pick flaws, the critics whose eyes would be riveted on the wart on a Lincoln's illumined countenance but are blind to the beauty of that face with the furrows of care and candor and signs of divine indwelling. The paramount consideration, the great determining question, in judging of a man or a book, is whether the right spirit is present. In the realm of charity this right spirit is charitableness; and love is not puffed up, not easily provoked, thinketh no evil, seeketh not its own.

The fourth edition of this book will not be another book, but the same book brought up to date, the same old Handbook of Charities "revised and improved" as is the familiar phrase. No new name, no new subject matter, no new plan and purpose, no new pen even, is to be used in the rewriting. Much of the matter need not even be brought up to date, for it is composed of historical statements. A few charities have changed their mode of organization, a few have dropped out. Very few, if any, new charities have sprung into being, and secured standing. The book, therefore, stands in need of no radical overhauling—no new book is needed, the old needs simply to retouched here and there. The personnel of the governing committees of charities have changed. These changes should be indicated. When the work done by any charity has changed materially, whether in character or amount, this change should be recorded.

If the supply of copies were not exhausted, the need of a reissue might be called in question—especially if there were great outlay involved. In Boston a longer period has elapsed between the third and fourth or last editions, and one almost as long since then. The seven thousand copies issued are exhausted, and this fact alone makes another edition imperative, for if the book has been a thing of great value, as we are assured by many, then it should not and will not hide its light under a bushel, but will continue to radiate its light and life and health, inviting your co-operation.

In the language of the preface to the first, third and the forthcoming fourth editions, the book will contain a "list and directory" of all our charities, giving such "data as will enable a business man to form an intelligent opinion on the relative scope and value of each organization, the intention being to give facts, such facts as will throw light on the work." "It is hoped that this publication, though capable of improvement in the future, will ever have a strong tendency to protect the charitable public and to make

the intelligent exercise of the philanthropic impulse safer and more universal—somewhat commensurate with our present and prospective needs and in keeping with the growth and development of this great commonwealth.”

CHAIRMAN FREEMAN—The topic on discussion this afternoon is “The Education of the Blind.” As the work on education of the blind is nearly the same in all institutions for the blind, I presume I shall meet the expectations of the committee if I discuss this subject and apply it to the work and methods of the Illinois School for the Blind.

THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

PROF. J. H. FREEMAN, Superintendent of the Illinois Institution for the Education of the Blind—While the subject of this address is general in its scope, its treatment will be largely limited to the work which is done in the Illinois Institution for the Education of the Blind.

We have in our school eight grades, including the kindergarten department and a course of three years in the high school. The studies pursued are similar to those taught in the public schools.

In addition to the work given to the pupils in the common branches and high school subjects, a knowledge of which is essential to the welfare of any pupil, whether he be blind or not, we have various departments fitted to the peculiar needs of the blind. They are devoted to music, industrial training, piano tuning, typewriting, physical culture and kindergarten. Each of these departments is a vital part of our institution, and each of them, we believe, has an important bearing on the life of the pupils. It may be interesting to consider these departments separately.

MUSICAL DEPARTMENT.

In the words of our musical director, Prof. D. F. Stillman: “In the musical department instruction is given upon the piano, organ and orchestral instruments, and in harmony, vocal music and chorus singing. The larger part of our pupils do work in this department. Every pupil of school age, with mental and physical qualifications, is permitted to do some work. This work begins in the kindergarten, in which chorus singing is a part of the daily routine. When facility in literary Braille is attained, those in whom considerable degree of musical talent has developed are taken into classes of Braille and musical notation, and from these classes pupils are received by special teachers for individual instruction. As these pupils are passed from the kindergarten they enter chorus classes of higher grades, from which those having promising voices are selected at a suitable age for special instruction in vocal music. It is from this source, also, that pupils upon orchestral instruments and the material for our institution orchestra are recruited.

“Contrary to general belief, there is no larger proportion among the blind possessing exceptional musical talent than among the seeing. While the condition of blindness naturally helps to concentration of mind, to patience and deliberation in the working out of detail, the blind pupil derives his greatest advantage through the system of teaching employed, which requires him to memorize every detail in each hand separately. It follows, as a matter of course, that the intelligent blind player must have a perfect and comprehensive knowledge of these parts in their various relations before he can correctly assemble them. Accordingly it often happens that the blind piano pupil will develop in the same period of training not equal mechanical accuracy, but a higher degree of artistic intelligence than the pupil of sight, but his proficiency is not due so much to his inherent talent as to the training he must submit to in order to secure his proficiency. Primarily the aim of this department is to put all of our pupils in touch with the refining influence of music. Those who come to us from homes where there never has been, and probably never will be, any music, and to which they must sooner or later return, and also those possessing little or no talent in this direction, will derive some benefit from the musical atmosphere by which they are surrounded while here. There are only a few who cannot acquire enough of vocal and instrumental music to afford consolation and recreation to themselves in after

years and to contribute in some measure to the enjoyment of others. We do, however, qualify many as teachers of music, and their degree of success depends, as with the seeing, upon their personal character, fitness and appearance. A fair percentage, as large perhaps as in any school not exclusively musical, attain to a very high degree of musical skill and have found for themselves positions of responsibility and importance."

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

The reasonableness and utility of industrial training are so apparent that they need not be argued. It may be taken for granted that the aim of any public school should be to direct the minds of the pupils to such forms of activity as will produce practical results. No one will deny that boys who devote one or two hours each day to the use of tools in industrial work will be less likely to become public charges than boys who devote all their time to the study of books. Certain it is that heads and hands which have never been trained to any useful employment are those most likely to be receptive of immoral influences.

By providing a safe and attractive way for the discharge of superfluous energies and by exercising the faculties of perception, construction and imitation, the work in sloyd tends in a very large degree to overcome or prevent the unfortunate habits so characteristic of blind children. About 70 of our boys receive instruction in the sloyd room, working there an average of three-fourths of an hour each day. The work is undertaken not for the purpose of giving a technical education, but of laying a foundation of future industrial growth. Cultivating manual dexterity, self-reliance, accuracy, carefulness, patience, perseverance and, especially, developing the powers of attention and concentration, it furnishes such a hand-training to the pupils as to make them more efficient in repairing pianos or in any kind of labor in which they can engage. The girls in their work rooms are taught sewing, crocheting, bead, raffia and other kinds of industrial work. The men, admitted as apprentices in the shop, are taught broom-making, hammock-making, mattress-making and caning chairs. The trades taught in the workshop were not contemplated in the act establishing the school. The results of the shop work, however, have been of such a character as to justify the belief that it will continue to have its recognized place in the school.

PIANO-TUNING.

To those who have the essential qualities, a correct ear and mechanical ability, piano-tuning and repairing is the best trade that we can teach our pupils. Several of the graduates of this department are earning good wages as individual piano-tuners in the communities where they live or in factories where they are employed. The expert piano-tuner, be he blind or possessed of sight, meets no opposition from the labor-saving machine. At the present time 17 pupils are learning to tune pianos. Their instructor is a blind man, whose skill and efficiency cannot be too highly commended. Within the past year he has built a piano from parts furnished by a manufacturer. Some idea of the magnitude of the task may be gained from the fact that the piano as it came to us was in over 700 pieces. About all the parts that were put together at the factory were the frame and the large iron plate to which the strings are attached. The action of a piano consists of nearly 100 pieces for each key, many of which had to be set up and adjusted. Many of the very small parts had to be cut, shaped and glued, the keys being of uneven length, and even the metal hinges being too long and requiring to be shortened. The work described is but a small part of all that was done before a chord was struck or the piano completed. At the exhibit of our institution at the St. Louis exposition this piano occupied a prominent place.

TYPEWRITING.

Another interesting feature of the school is the typewriting department. All high school pupils are taught to write on the ordinary Remington typewriter. The work stimulates the pupils to literary efforts, and is especially helpful as an aid to spelling and grammar. The blind young lady, who

usually does my typewriting, operates the machine with accuracy and rapidity. This ability to handle the typewriter is possessed to a greater or less degree by a large percentage of our high school pupils. Nearly all letters to people with sight are typewritten, as well as a considerable part of our high school examination papers. If the teacher in this department had the opportunity to classify her pupils according to their ability in this particular work, or to do more individual work, much greater results would be obtained. In addition to the help which the typewriter affords as a school appliance, it is to be hoped that it may become a means of livelihood to the pupils who are facile in its use. The co-operation of business and professional men is respectfully requested in finding positions for those of our graduates who have talent and manual dexterity in this line of work. By so doing they would promote not only their own interests but they would render assistance to a very worthy and deserving class.

PRINTING DEPARTMENT.

So far as the outside world is concerned, our printing department should be mentioned as occupying a very important position. For in this department not only do we do work for the benefit of our own pupils and graduates, but we are supplying a demand for music suitable for the blind throughout the country. To illustrate the extent of this demand I would mention that more than 300 orders for sheet music printed by us were received during the last school year from 17 institutions for the blind and individuals throughout the country, 33 different states being represented by our customers.

Our printing is done in what is known as the American Braille System of Notation. It consists of a series of points so arranged as to represent letters, musical notes, figures, and characters, and enables the blind to read by touch more rapidly and easily than they would by using the old method of raised letters. Experience has shown that any blind person who has ordinary intelligence and perseverance can learn this system without much difficulty. It is said that Helen Keller who is deaf as well as blind learned the alphabet in one afternoon. We are now publishing annually more music for the use of the blind than any other institution or printer in the world. Primarily we publish it for our own pupils but we are very glad to send the music to outside parties at cost.

In addition to sheet music we also print (and sell to outside parties) certain text books and books fitted to supplement the school branches. The demand for these works is growing and we are constantly making additions to our catalogue.

In order to do this printing necessary for publishing the music and the books found in our catalogue, our printer (a blind man) has stereotyped nearly 18,000 brass plates which we safeguard in a fire-proof vault. From the number of applications we receive from different parts of this country, it is very evident to us that our literary and musical publications contribute very materially to the intellectual advancement not only of our own pupils but to the sightless in this and other states.

The books in our library and in the libraries of other schools for the blind will be much more available in the future than heretofore on account of the act passed at the last session of Congress in regard to the free transmission through the mails of embossed literature for the blind. Under this law, "books, pamphlets and other reading matter in raised characters for the use of the blind, whether prepared by hand or printed, in single volumes, not exceeding ten pounds in weight, or in packages not exceeding four pounds in weight and containing no advertising or other matter whatever unsealed and when sent by public institutions for the blind or by any public library as a loan to blind readers or when returned by the latter to such institutions or public libraries, are transmitted in the United States mails free of postage, and under such regulations as the Postmaster General may prescribe."

This wise and generous legislation on the part of Congress must prove a blessing to the blind people in our country to whom the ability to read is a precious privilege. Many of these people before the enactment of this law were deprived altogether from enjoying the blessings resulting from reading interesting and instructive books because they lived far away from a public

library where there were but a few embossed books, or none at all, and because they were unable to pay the postage on books that might be sent by mail.

PHYSICAL TRAINING.

No argument is needed with those who are familiar with the circumstances to prove the necessity of healthful, systematic exercise among the blind. This training has so much to do with their success in life, that its importance should not be overlooked. Frequently disease, that has deprived them of sight, has left them also afflicted with poor physical constitutions. The want of invigorating outdoor exercise, that children with sight usually get, naturally results in poor physical development. It is very essential that their literary, musical, and industrial education and training be based upon a thorough system of physical development. As a class the blind children must be regarded as instinctively timid. Their surroundings are not favorable for the development of strong character. In order to efface the natural timidity their blindness occasions, a very active physical training is essential.

As a means of recreation and as a remedy to overcome their natural awkwardness, we have dancing one evening every week for the boys, and another evening for the girls, music being furnished by the pupils on the violin and piano, and sometimes by an orchestra of little boys from six to ten years of age. There is also a daily drill in the gymnasium, which includes marching, rope climbing, vaulting, exercise on the parallel and horizontal bars, dumb-bell exercises, and nearly all the exercises to which the seeing are accustomed. By these exercises the weak and defective bodies of many of our pupils are made straight and strong, and the muscles developed and controlled. By these exercises also our pupils become more active and alert, and they acquire a freedom of carriage which they would not otherwise have. Several of our boys have overcome round shoulders, hollow chests and other physical defects by means of the pulley weights and the quarter circle. When the weather is favorable long walks are sometimes taken into the country. Accompanied on these trips by their teacher, instruction is given in deep breathing. In the winter skating parties are frequent and are found to be beneficial. When the school opens in the fall, the height, weight, and lung capacity of the girls are recorded. The boys are given a general measurement and records are kept on Anthropometrical charts prepared by Dr. Pfister. At the close of the school in June before the pupils depart for their homes, the measurements are again taken, much interest being manifested in noting the development attained by the work during the year.

KINDERGARTEN DEPARTMENT.

In our kindergarten department "an insight is had into the privilege of ministering to imprisoned lives, the coming to those who are shut in, in any way, behind the prison bars of obstructed senses, and seeing what can be done to give them liberty within the prisons in which they are living." Among the kinds of work done in this department, are weaving on the hand loom, basketry in raffia and cane, modeling in clay, Indian beadwork, braiding and sewing of raffia, paper folding, cord work, and other similar lines of work.

The fundamental idea leading to this important feature of educational work is to render the first schooling attractive, to connect learning with pleasure, and make mental food as conducive to mental growth, as bodily food is to bodily growth. In addition to their lessons, the children are taught to play, not restrained from it. Their plays in themselves contain elements of instruction and discipline. The training in this department has been found to be well adapted to the needs of the little folks; and as they grow under it, and as they grow not only in intellectual and in spiritual power, but in the power of enjoying life, and of seeing, yes, of seeing the brightness that there is in life, there rests upon the training given, a blessing whose value cannot be fully appreciated.

We have in this department of our school a peculiarly interesting pupil, from the fact that she is not only blind, but deaf and blind, a child of tender and near interest not only to her teachers but to all connected with the insti-

tution. This little girl of silence and of night came to school when she was nearly six years of age, it having been nearly three years since she had seen the light or heard a sound. Unable to express a single want, in many respects she was more like an untamed animal than a human being. Under the patient and skillful instruction of her teacher she gradually yielded to the influence of the school and began to manifest interest in learning the names of objects which were placed in her hands. The following is taken from a report recently made to Hon. Alfred Bayliss, Superintendent of Public Instruction :

"Emma Kubicek, the blind-deaf girl, concerning whom you request me to report, has made commendable progress since my last report two years ago, considering the fact that, owing to illness, she was in school the past year but three months. It was stated in my last report to you that she had begun to express by acts the thought contained in sentences which were spelled into her words. Before her sickness last December this little girl, who 'sees things with her hands and speaks with her finger tips,' was able to not only express her thoughts in sentences by means of the manual alphabet, but upon the Hall-Braille typewriter, which she had begun to handle with considerable ease and dexterity. The space relation of the keys seemed as accurately fixed in her motor memory as in the visual memory of those who see.

"She was then taught to speak orally a few words. From the success attending her teacher's efforts in this direction, it is confidently expected that in due time she will be able to 'speak with her tongue instead of her hands and to listen with her fingers instead of the hands of her friends.'

"On returning to the institution after a summer's vacation she seemed restless, discontented and unwilling to take up the work assigned her. Under the infinite patience and skill of Mrs. Jordan, her teacher, she responded to the influences of the school and manifested an eagerness to learn and a desire to perform the tasks set before her, her example and happy disposition being a source of cheer and inspiration to all about her. With her vigorous, active mind, her retentive memory and her power to observe and imagine, we have every reason to believe that, with as favorable opportunities for advancement as those enjoyed by Helen Keller, who has just graduated from Radcliffe college, or by Lottie Sullivan, of the Colorado School for the Blind and Deaf, she will make as remarkable progress in her studies as has been made by these other two young ladies, who live in silence and darkness. Miss Sullivan, the teacher of Helen Keller, has devoted all her time to the instruction and care of the pupil under her charge. The people of Colorado were aroused to such a pitch of pride and interest in their blind-deaf child that the legislature of that state a year ago made a special appropriation, which enables Mrs. Veditz, the teacher, to give herself exclusively to the training of Lottie Sullivan. Emma's teacher has charge of our kindergarten department, with an attendance of more than 30 boys and girls. With but one assistant to share the labor of instructing them, she has but little time to give to the training of her pupil, who is doubly handicapped. Notwithstanding this, the work accomplished by Emma, under the instruction and supervision of Mrs. Jordan, is a veritable light out of darkness, a voice out of silence to those who are capable of understanding the magnitude of the problem which is being solved in her education. It may be said of Emma Kubicek, as has been said of Lottie Sullivan :

"Though she is sightless, she must not be regarded as one sitting in darkness. To her blindness and deafness is the normal condition. Why should she bemoan the lack of gifts she knows nothing of? The world is full of interest to her, and she is so busy and so happy making use of her three remaining senses that she has no time for regret. To her it seems a great joy to study and learn, and it satifies a craving hunger for knowledge which is only intensified by a limitation of the avenues through which it is to be absorbed."

There is a phase of this problem, which is not so bright. There are blind children who are also feeble-minded, for whom little can be done in the way of education and for them no provision has been made. They don't want to take the blind feeble-minded at Lincoln because they are blind. We don't want to take them because they are feeble-minded. and it is not a good thing to associate the bright children with them. Not long ago I called to visit the

home of a blind child who had been formerly with our school. Upon the advice of my predecessor she was not allowed to come back. The influences in Chicago were of such a character I felt I must obey the mandate. I made a visit and found that here is a girl whose mother goes out washing. She leaves the girl with the doors locked all day—that poor, feeble-minded child remains alone. Some day the citizens of Chicago, if some calamity should come to that home, will realize too late the awful risk they are taking in allowing such a child to remain unprotected during the long hours of day.

MORAL INSTRUCTION.

While emphasizing the value of the work done in each department which has been mentioned in this paper, it is realized that unless the discipline therein tends to a cultivation of the finer feelings of the heart and the nobler powers of the soul, the teacher's work is narrow and the instruction deficient. The moral is the grandest part of the human being, and hence the development of character should be the ultimate object of our school work. In this connection I wish to emphasize the value of the home-life element as an educational factor in the formation of the character of the pupils admitted to our institution.

Many of our pupils are unfortunately physically and mentally so deficient as to disqualify them for successful physical or mental application. Yet even such pupils, through association and the daily systematic routine of duties and requirements, acquire very much that will be of inestimable value to them in the way of better manners and habits, and in more correct ideas of duty and life.

It has been said "the heart is the fountain of woe or bliss," and it may send forth streams that may only curse and wither, or they may beautify or bless. The citizens of Illinois, through whose generosity our educational institutions are maintained, have a right to demand something more than mere intellectual culture. The prosperity of the State depends as much upon the virtue as upon the intelligence of the citizens. Not only should the pupils be taught habits of order, punctuality, duty, right and reverence, but there should be instilled into their minds the principals of justice, truth, love of country, industry, frugality and temperance. The aim of the instructor should be to implant the ideas of right and duty so deeply in the hearts of the children as to have them become a part of their lives. To develop the moral sense in the youth and cultivate in them sound principles of action should be made the chief end of all school work, of all instruction. As a means of promoting this development on the part of the children in our institutions, the child-study movement has been a blessing. By it more scientific relations have been made to exist between the teachers and pupils, and by it the atmosphere has been made clearer and brighter, such as is found in homes where feelings of love and good will prevail. This movement has stimulated and freshened the interest of teachers in children, and it has furnished them with new ideas and practical methods based upon them. "Without a practical knowledge of his patient's character, a physician cannot hope to help a man to health. Without a sound and intimate knowledge of the child's character, in all its manifoldness and unity, the teacher cannot intelligently aid his young friend to retain his childishness." A quiet and reverent study of the character of children not only makes them better, but it makes the teachers better on account of their study of the children. It must be right to know what the children are and what is in them. It must be right to know the children better that we may love and help them more. I bear cheerful testimony to the value of the work of studying the mental and physical characteristics of the children as carried on by the teachers in our school.

TRAINING THE BLIND.

Filled with the utmost sympathy for those who are compelled to walk in darkness, I am constrained to say that there is a great deal of mistaken kindness on the part of parents and friends towards blind children. This is natural and I hesitate to speak in condemnation of it. But for the sake of the blind children, true kindness induces me to speak. Parents, as a rule,

are too prone to humor and indulge the blind child when they should train and discipline it in the same manner as they do their seeing offspring. Failure to do so results not only in injury to the parents, but to the community and to the children.

Dr. Samuel G. Howe, the pioneer educator of the blind in this country, in an address concerning blind children, once spoke as follows:

"Better a bruise or a bump than not to make their own way about. If an ordinary child fall over an object, he is encouraged to jump up and try again. The blind child should be treated in the same way also. But no; these dear children must learn no hard lessons through suffering. Every obstacle must be removed from their way, which must be carpeted with velvet; and they must be cautioned against danger instead of being encouraged to meet it. They are helped to do what they should learn to do alone; kept at home when they should be encouraged abroad; seated in the rocking chair when they should be tumbling about the house and grounds; helped and waited on when they should be taught to wait on themselves; spared when they should be urged; enervated when they should be hardened, and often demoralized by the habit of receiving as gifts what they should earn by hard effort or resolutely forego.

"For one blind child who is properly trained to consider the dangers, difficulties and obstacles arising from his condition, as things to be met and overcome by sharpened senses, by hard study or hard effort, by muscular strength and activity, by courage and by presence of mind, by self confidence and resolution, for one trained up in this spirit, a score are enervated and emasculated for life by excess of sympathy and unwise help during childhood.

"It frequently happens that parents refuse to send a blind child to school until the best years for study are past, simply from excess of affection and anxiety about its safety. The other children may wonder abroad to gather courage and strength from facing dangers and overcoming difficulties; but this dear pet who has the sorest need of all to be trained to hardy self reliance; who should become strong in limb and supple in joint; he must be wrapped in flannel and kept in the rocking chair, to grow pale and flabby, and awkward and timid, because 'his mother loved him not wisely but too well.'"

The words of this eminent educator spoken over 30 years ago are with some modifications as true today as then. Most heartily do I endorse the sentiment so clearly and forcibly expressed, and I trust that at no distant day, legislation may be enacted in Illinois by which the compulsory features of the school law may be made clearly and specifically applicable to the blind children of the State.

CONCLUSION.

During the 54 years of the existence of our institution, nearly 1,700 persons have received the benefits of its instruction. It is safe to say that the money so generously appropriated for its maintenance by the General Assembly, from session to session, has been faithfully and usefully employed. While the cost of keeping up its annual expenses may seem great, there must be some compensation to the taxpayers in the thought that, by its training, some of its pupils who would be a constant drain upon their relatives or others and maybe a menace to society, have been converted into useful and self-supporting citizens. Many hundreds of its pupils, who would otherwise sit in hopeless darkness, have had their lives made happy and radiant by being taught to appreciate the beauties of literature and to realize the uplifting influence of music.

This fact should be emphasized: The institution is not an asylum, but a school whose object is to secure the training of the physical, the moral and the intellectual powers of the pupils. We aim to teach independence to the blind, not to provide a home for the helpless. We strive to build up strong bodies and well stored minds, to inspire our pupils with hope, courage and self-respect and to aid them in overcoming the proneness to inactivity and seclusion so prevalent among them. In this work we ask the aid and encouragement and the suggestions of all who are interested in the laudable undertaking of leading to the light those who live in darkness. (Applause.)

CHAIRMAN FREEMAN—The next on the program, No. 18, is "Discussion." If there is no desire on the part of the Conference to discuss this subject we will pass to the next topic.

MRS. PARSONS—I would like to ask what you said about the feeble-minded blind children.

PROF. FREEMAN—There are several feeble-minded blind children in the State, and the State has made no provision for their care and instruction. I believe this might be a good time and place to take some action in regard to bringing the matter before the Legislature. I am very sure there will be a bill before the next General Assembly, looking toward an appropriation to establish a school, either in connection with the school at Lincoln or our school, to care for these children; but I thought some endorsement from this body would be very helpful in getting through such a bill.

MRS. PARSONS—Is it not a great hindrance to the teachers of the blind to have them there?

PROF. FREEMAN—Yes indeed. If cared for in connection with our school, they ought to be in separate buildings. There is no place for the feeble-minded child beside the blind children who can be taught. There is the difficulty right there. We have a few to whom we give a trial, but we can't keep them with us.

MR. HURLEY—Mr. Chairman, we have a report to present from the Committee on Organization.

Your Committee on Organization respectfully report the following officers and committees for the Conference of 1905:

PRESIDENT—*John A. Brown, Decatur.

VICE PRESIDENTS—M. M. Mallary, Pontiac;

Mrs. Emma Quinlan, Chicago;

Miss Sarah Montgomery, Springfield.

SECRETARY—Frank D. Whipp, Springfield.

Executive Committee—Sherman Kingsley, Chicago; Mrs. F. P. Bagley, Riverside; Mrs. J. A. Parsons, Jacksonville; Hon. Julien Mack, Chicago; W. L. Cosper, Peoria, and Officers, ex officio members.

County Charitable and Correctional Work—Fay Lewis, Rockford, Chairman; S. T. Metcalf, Buffalo; N. J. Myer, Pontiac; H. V. Crossland, Watseka; Geo. S. Russell, Alton; J. H. Coddington, Princeton; R. D. Gregg, Dwight.

Insane and Feeble-Minded Adults—Dr. W. E. Taylor, Chairman, Watertown; Dr. R. L. Frisbie, Lincoln; Dr. F. P. Norbury, Jacksonville; Dr. W. H. C. Smith, Godfrey; Miss Julia C. Lathrop, Rockford; Mrs. Ophelia Amigh, Geneva; Dr. J. C. Fults, Waterloo.

Children's Work—a. State Factory Inspection—E. T. Davies, Chairman, Chicago; Mrs. Mary Busse, Urbana; Col. Henry Davis, Springfield; Miss Harriet VandeVaart, Chicago; Miss Maude Parcells, Chicago; Fred Sterling, Rockford; Martin Trei, Forreston; Miss E. J. Mercer, Chicago.

b. Compulsory Education—W. L. Bodine, Chairman, Chicago; Miss M. L. Hutton, Kankakee; Mrs. Carrie L. Grout, Rockford; L. D. Hirsheimer, Pittsfield; Mrs. Ida Bacon, Decatur; Mrs. Alfred Bayliss, Springfield.

c. Juvenile Court Law—County Visitation Committee—Dr. Josephine Miligan, Chairman, Jacksonville; Mrs. Sadie Wald, Chicago, Mrs. Geo. Pasfield, Springfield; Mrs. Wm. P. Conger, Chicago; Rev. G. C. Knobel, Chicago.

Homeless Men and Non-Resident Dependents—Eugene T. Lies, Chairman, Chicago; Geo. J. Burrows, Oregon; Frank Kramer, Princeton; J. K. Bower, Waukegan; Raymond Robbins, Chicago; Thomas Thornton, Rochester; John J. Sloan, Chicago.

*Deceased.

Relation of Women's Clubs to Public Charities—Mrs. Porter P. Heywood, Chairman, Chicago; Dr. Grace Dewey, Jacksonville; Mrs. Clara P. Bourland, Peoria; Mrs. Huyette, Englewood; Mrs. Kate F. O'Connor, Rockford; Mrs. Geo. H. Huntoon, Moline; Miss Anna B. McGovern, Chicago.

Your committee respectfully recommends that the Conference be opened on the evening of the third Tuesday of October, 1905, and continue in session up to and including the afternoon of the Thursday following.

(Signed)

T. D. HURLEY, Chairman,
S. T. METCALF,
LULU HUPPERS,
MARTHA P. FALCONER,
W. L. COSPER

DR. HART—I would like to hear that part repeated, in reference to next year's Conference.

MR. HURLEY—Your committee respectfully recommend that the the Conference be opened on the third Tuesday of October, 1905, and continue in session up to and including the afternoon of the Thursday following.

That gives, first, an evening session, then a morning session and an afternoon session, and it has been left to the Executive Committee to select something special for the evening session of the second day. Then there will be a morning session and afternoon session Thursday, and enable those in attendance to leave for home Thursday, late in the afternoon, and some of them can arrive some time Thursday evening.

COL. J. MACK TANNER—I move the adoption, and that the officers recommended be declared the officers for the ensuing year.

Motion put by the Chair.

DR. HART—I shall vote for this question. I wish, however, to offer a single suggestion. My conviction is that we make a mistake in multiplying subjects. I believe it would be better to sacrifice some subjects and have them only once in two years, fewer papers and more opportunity for free discussion. I regret the committee did not have the courage to lop off some subjects. The best State Conference we ever had was at Kankakee, where we devoted ourselves to a very limited number of subjects. I don't think it is right to amend the report of the committee made in good faith, but I think it is the general policy we ought to follow.

MR. HURLEY—This program is made up, as is well known, by the ladies and gentlemen comprising the committees. I predict you will have plenty of time. We have only five subjects. By extending it another day we would have plenty of time for discussion.

It is suggested that the papers on the main question will be prepared and printed for distribution at the meeting. A synopsis of the paper will be given, which will give you all the time for discussion, and you will have the paper to take home with you after the meeting.

REV. KELLY—I rise timidly to suggest that this comes in conflict with the State meeting of our denomination. I am interested in this, my first Conference work. My work is largely with the Conference, and still I need to work through the denomination. I don't know that you could have dodged that without coming in conflict with others.

MR. HURLEY—That was discussed for some time, as to coming in on the report of another committee—on “Time and Place.” I will embody in the report to leave the date subject to change by the Executive Committee. That was discussed fully, when we were before the meeting, if it was found to come in conflict with anything else, to let the Executive Committee select the date.

MRS. AMIGH—I want to know how Mr. Hurley makes out that is two days’ Conference.

MR. HURLEY—This is not, but the next one will be. We will have Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday at the next Conference, but I admit this present one has not been two days of Conference.

MRS. AMIGH—What time on Tuesday? Answer, 2 o’clock. That will be only two sessions on Tuesday.

MR. HURLEY—If you do that and adjourn Thursday that time, it will make 48 hours.

MRS. AMIGH—You are using three days, but not having three days’ Conference.

CHAIRMAN FREEMAN—Those in favor of the motion to adopt the report of the committee will say “Aye.” Aye.

Those opposed will signify by saying “No.” There were no dissenting votes, and the motion was declared carried.

DR. HART—I desire to give notice at this time. I wish to say that this is not intended as a criticism in any sense upon any of the presidents who have so faithfully served us in the past. I desire to give notice that one year from this date, if I am present, I shall offer an amendment to the constitution or by-laws of the society, striking out the provision in regard to the two years. It would be a provision against contingencies—if we should ever be so unfortunate as to have a president who is a poor president, or if we should have a case where we don’t desire to elect a man for a second year. I have noticed today a good many people who are competent and fitted to fill that position, and I think the office should circulate.

I think the continuity in office which is desirable can be obtained by re-electing a good secretary. When we get a good secretary, he should be kept in office as long as he will serve. We can get continuity in that way. I therefore offer this notice.

CHAIRMAN FREEMAN—The secretary will be governed accordingly.

SHERMAN C. KINGSLEY—I think it would be in order to announce the report of the Committee on Time and Place. There were two invitations extended, one to meet next year at Ottawa, and the other to meet at Pontiac. The committee recommends acceptance of the invitation to go to Pontiac. There is a large institution for boys there, which contains 1,100 boys. A number of you in this room have acquaintances there, probation officers and other workers. We recommend that the invitation for Pontiac be accepted. We are promised ample hotel accommodations at very reasonable rates.

In connection with this report, we wish to make our recommendation as to time—the same as made by the other committee. We recommend the third Tuesday in October, but wish to leave it to the

Executive Committee, because of such occurrences as the gentleman spoke of. Possibly there might be meetings of the Federation of Women's Clubs.

CHAIRMAN FREEMAN—You have heard the report of the Committee on Time and Place, Are you ready for action on the report? Question.

Thereupon, upon motion to adopt report, duly seconded, *viva voce* vote was taken. There were no dissenting votes and the report was declared carried.

MR. HURLEY—Heretofore, preceding the meeting of the Legislature, it has been customary to appoint a legislative committee before any endorsements or recommendations are made. There are two or three bills before the committee now that would receive the endorsement of this body. The committee would take it up and see it is properly introduced in Senate and House, and see that all is done that can be done to see it well urged in the two houses and taken to the Governor. I move that a committee of seven be appointed to take charge of any measure that is recommended by this body to go before the Legislature.

MR. TANNER—I would like to amend that motion, that it be appointed by the president of the association.

MR. KINGSLEY—Yes. I am very glad to have it so corrected.

Thereupon the motion was duly seconded and put to *viva voce* vote. Their being no dissent, the Chair declared the motion carried.

MRS. AMIGH—How is every member of this Conference to know who that committee is?

CHAIRMAN FREEMAN—I presume it might be printed in the newspapers—sent to some Chicago paper.

MRS. AMIGH—It might be interesting to most of us.

CHAIRMAN FREEMAN—Is there any other business to come up at this time?

ENSLEY MOORE—I suggest that the secretary of this meeting be instructed to notify all members who have been present at this meeting, of the appointment of this legislative committee, and who the members are.

CHAIRMAN FREEMAN—As there seems to be no dissent, that will be the sense of the Conference.

SERRMAN C. KINGSLEY—The chairman of the Committee on Resolutions wishes it announced that the committee will be ready to report in about five minutes.

CHAIRMAN FREEMAN—We will hear the report of the Committee on Care of Epileptics, by Dr. Podstata.

V. H. PODSTATA, M. D.: Members of the Conference—Ladies and Gentlemen—Your Committee on Care of Epileptics begs leave to state that it has investigated the public care of this class of unfortunates and submits the following report for your consideration:

The history of the care of epileptics shows many parallel features with the history of the care of the insane. When we look far back we meet the same idea of the devil possession and the treatment to correspond. We see the chains, the fire and the rod. Later comes the county almshouse, the asylum for the insane, the jail, and often the gutter of the streets and roads.

Later yet and in the majority of states at the present time there appears the mixture of the preceding with some relief in the form of involuntary admission of epileptic children to institutions for feeble-minded add increased better knowledge of the care of epileptics at home due to better education of the public as to their needs.

The latest and, as we shall attempt to prove, the best, is the colony system, the segregation of epileptics in a home especially suited for their needs.

Illinois does not occupy the most progressive position. And yet the history of the State shows that our present humble effort is only one small link added to a long chain of most excellent endeavor for relief of the epileptic poor.

More than 25 years ago Dr. Andrew McFarlane urged the segregate system for the insane and special cottages for epileptics in Illinois, basing his arguments upon exactly the same reasons obtaining today.

Early in 1892, Dr. H. C. B. Alexander advocated the same idea before the Woman's club of Chicago.

From 1890 until 1895 Dr. J. D. Kiernan of Chicago advocated, in the Medical Standard, the establishment of a colony for epileptics on the Bielefeld principle.

In 1894 the problem was brought before the Illinois State Medical society by Dr. Maxwell and before the Chicago Academy of Medicine by Dr. Alexander. The joint committee of these societies brought the problem to the attention of the Illinois legislature in 1895 and again in 1897. The 41st General Assembly passed an act establishing the Illinois State Colony for Epileptics and appropriated \$2,500 for selecting a location and for suitable plans and specifications for a cottage system. The Commissioners of Public Charities presented an exceedingly favorable report. Two different localities were suggested and investigated and both found to be favorable for the location of such a colony. A majority and a minority report, each in favor of one of the locations, were presented. Either report accepted would have provided at at the cost of \$350,000 or less, ample permanent facilities and one year's maintenance for at least 300 epileptics, which, of course, would have been an excellent nucleus. The onward movement ceased at that point, however, and no bill was passed to authorize the colony.

We have given earnest thought to the possible reasons for the lack of success so far, and in presenting these reasons we will endeavor to find, if possible, the one or more deficiencies, so that in our future efforts we may supply what is needed.

From a general standpoint we find four possible objections:

1. That the present care given the epileptic is sufficient.
2. That there is not a sufficient number of suitable epileptics in the State.
3. That the financial condition of the State does not permit or justify the necessary expenditures of money.
4. That the colony plan in other states is not successful or the success not generally known and appreciated in Illinois.

The facts that a large number of epileptics, susceptible of benefit from colony care, are not behind the bars of various institutions for insane, that several hundred more are within county poor-houses and institutions for feeble-minded, and that thousands are kept in homes providing utterly insufficient care for them are well established. The brand of insanity, of utter incompetency, and of being a public nuisance is sufficiently visible upon the face of the wretched epileptic as he exists today to make unnecessary any argument whatever that he is receiving ample and competent care.

The second question is somewhat more difficult to answer. It is, of course, perfectly safe to assume that the proportion of epileptics to the total population in Illinois is about the same as elsewhere but what appears a safe assumption is not a cold fact.

We have endeavored to collect reliable statistics upon this question. We have searched the literature of charity work in this State. We have also sent personal letters to all the county judges asking them and through them the county physicians to give me the number of epileptics in the counties, also the number that could be benefitted by care in a colony.

We have received only incomplete data, not sufficient to present to you any definite facts. They are quite sufficient, however, to enable me to state with moral certainty that in Illinois the proportion of epileptics is as least as

high as it is in the adjoining state of Iowa, where Dr. F. M. Powell collected valuable data of this character. His very conservative estimate was one epileptic to every 600 hundred of the population.

With our large metropolis and its two millions of people, it is more likely that the proportion is one to 500 in Illinois as it is in New York and other states.

Let us assume, nevertheless, that the proportion in this State is one to every 600 of the population. According to that there are more than 8,000 epileptics in Illinois. Of course the last published report of the Illinois State Board of Public Charities denotes 600 as insane. Many of them are insane, however, only from the standpoint of not being able to provide for themselves and of being a burden as well as a source of fear to the family and to the community. Therefore, many of these insane epileptics are good subjects for the colony. From the data at hand they number more than 150.

In the report of the Illinois State Board of Public Charities there are given some figures to indicate the number of epileptics in each county outside of any public charitable institutions. A careful perusal finds these figures somewhat misleading, since, according to them, more than one-half of the counties in the State have no epileptics. We all understand, of course, that the absence of figures means absence of information, not absence of epileptics. An obviously erroneous statement is that there are 25 epileptics in Cook county outside of public charitable institutions. Compared with this there stands on the same page an estimate of 30 epileptics outside of public charitable institutions in the little county of Iroquois.

Our private inquiry, although returns are exceedingly incomplete, shows, in counties where a thorough canvass was made, that the proportion of one to 600 is exceeded. It also shows that more than one-half of all the epileptics at liberty are suitable for colony care.

Summing up, therefore, all the data at hand, excluding the truly insane and dangerous epileptics, also the very mild cases not in need of any special care, also excluding the rich epileptic, for whom private care can be and should be provided, we are perfectly safe in assuming that there must be in the neighborhood of 4,000 epileptics in Illinois to whom the colony would offer the best possible home and care. It is true probably not more than 1,200 would be taken care of in the colony at any time.

The financial objection deserves consideration. The State of Illinois is not miserly when it comes to the care of the unfortunate. The amounts of money spent yearly for the maintenance and improvements of State charitable institutions are large enough to invite consideration. Nevertheless we wish to emphasize our firm belief that the people of Illinois are just. We desire to place special emphasis upon the word "Just." We use that word, much preferring it to the usual term "charitable."

Time does not permit us to make this paper a study of the present sociological problems, but there are some questions that we desire to present to this audience, knowing that they will receive consideration:

1. Since it is a fact that from 20 to 33 per cent of epileptics, in other words from 1,600 to 2,600 of epileptics in Illinois, are subject to that horrible disease because their fathers or mothers, or both of them, were permitted to lastingly poison their systems with alcohol, and this great community looks upon that and has not been able or willing to prevent it, are we not all partly at least responsible when innocent children suffer for it?

2. Since it is true that from two to six per cent of epileptics, in definite figures from 160 to 480, are today suffering from the disease because they themselves have been permitted to ruin their unstable organisms with the same drug, is not the community at large and every member of it responsible?

3. Since it is true that, with the exception of only a few isolated cases, all the rest of the epileptics in Illinois, from 4,600 to about 6,000, are victims of inherited structural as well as functional deficiencies, are not all the law-giving people responsible?

The above figures are absolutely correct, since they give both the minimum and the maximum of the influence of various causes in the production of epilepsy, based upon the generally accepted results of investigation in various countries of the world. Therefore the only question remaining is that of our responsibility.

Many will tell us, of course, that we are going too far when we blame human society, or each individual member of it, for the drunkenness of parents producing epilepsy in children. The man who drinks habitually and to excess is supposedly a sane man. The law holds him responsible.

It is, however, in instances like these where the physician frequently decidedly differs in his heart from the cold letter of the law. A physician, who has carefully studied the delicate structure making up the human body, who has carefully investigated the various motives and impulses prompting that delicate mechanism to actions, will frequently disagree with the man of the law when it comes to the question of responsibility.

Let us present an example from the standpoint of a physician and a student of the human race:

A young man marries a girl of his choice and starts a home. He loves his wife and his fireside. He devotes his attention to improving his home surroundings, to the happiness of his family, and to some extent at least, to a good influence upon his neighbors. That young man, through no fault of his, is an unstable individual, incapable of resistance to certain desires when awakened. Through mere accident he tastes alcohol, like the great majority of his associates and comrades. What to many of his associates means nothing but a temporary stimulant, to him at once becomes an object of intense desire, much more intense than any single desire he has had heretofore. He proceeds to satisfy his desire. He is moderate at first, but soon the moderation to him is no longer possible because of the peculiar vicious effect of the drug. Nevertheless he looks upon the tears in the eyes of his wife, he notices financial impairment and moral degradation steadily growing and he attempts to fight the new desire. He fights it with all his power but finds it impossible to control. The increasing failures in the same proportion as they increase in number decrease his resistance and if anything become additional stimuli to his utter yielding to the intoxicant. From the practical model, strong young man he often develops into a liar, a brute, a moral degenerate and a physical wreck.

Where is human society going to place the blame? Is it rational to assume that the young man voluntarily decided to become a brute? Is it rational to suppose that he voluntarily decided to ruin the happiness of his wife and family, to become an outcast of human society and what is worse voluntarily cast the poor little one, his flesh and blood, into the horrors of epilepsy? I believe to place the responsibility upon him is a wrong, that it is irrational and impossible without regard to law. As long as that young man is not responsible for his inherited weaknesses and deficiencies, many of them structural, the stronger built and constituted brothers and sisters, impervious to the influence fatal to the young man, must not lift their fingers and point at him as the responsible wretch and villain.

With regard to the general hereditary influence, the greatest of all causative factors, the physician again is forced to lay the blame at the door of the human family. The marriage and intermarriage of defectives is permitted. The defectives themselves are often not only ignorant of laws of heredity but unable to judge for themselves.

We physicians know that many of the degenerate class select by preference other even worse degenerates for their mates. That appears to be a part of the general relentless elimination of the unfit. It is in fact a perversion of the normal instincts and normal powers of observation whereby such selections are made. To blame the people themselves would be unjust and to no purpose.

To illustrate in plain language we will ask: Is it possible for two people of normal mental faculties to voluntarily unite in marriage, knowing that about two out of every three of their children were to be epileptic, idiotic or imbecile? Everyone will agree that there is but one answer to such a question. There is only one way of placing the responsibility.

These sad occurrences are the result of defects deeply rooted in our present sociological conditions. It is not a problem for one individual, for one family or for one small unit of government, such as the family, village, city or county, but it should be taken up by the largest possible unit existing. It is at present the state. In the future it probably will be the national government. I cannot see, as I have attempted to explain above, how the State can hesi-

tate because of economy alone in this case. The original investment of about \$260,000.00 and the comparatively small later necessary fund for maintenance are in no proportion to the good accomplished.

In the fourth possible objection the efficiency of the existing colonies for epileptics must be considered first. Those who have read the Transactions of the National Association for the Study of Epilepsy and the Care and Treatment of Epileptics, published in 1901, hardly care for any more information upon this subject. Permit me, however, to present only a few essential parts of various reports, some of them from last year's official publications:

Dr. Frederick Peterson, referring particularly to the Craig colony in New York and to the results achieved there, says:

"It has been demonstrated that a colony scheme of care and treatment is best adapted to the epileptics' needs, for their requirements are opportunities for education, for outdoor life, for regular hygienic mode of living, for a circumscribed diet, for medicinal treatment by specialists, and for home life in which they will not feel that sense of neglect and isolation which is their fate in the world of normal men. The colony or village scheme meets all these wants."

The report of the State Board of Charities of New York, adopted October 13, 1903, declares:

"There are now 831 patients at Craig colony. The buildings now going up, together with those to go up under money now in hand, will provide for a total population of 1,100 or thereabouts. On October 1, 1903, there were 390 applications on file at the colony from patients we could not take on account of lack of room."

One of the most striking features of the results of the work is the following:

"While 239 male patients on admission had no occupation on October 1, 1903, there were only 149 unoccupied men patients. Also 188 women patients were noted as without occupation on admission. and now there are only 87 without definite work."

Still more important is the statement: "Before admission only 13 girls were able to attend school. At the date of report 46 girls attended school." The best tribute to the practical efficiency of the colony is the following: "The pressure for admission to the colony increases rather than diminishes. Many of the appeals for admission are extremely pitiful."

Superintendent Spratling says: "Could I command the language of a thousand tongues, I could not express the earnest hopes, the anxious inquiries, the pathetic appeals that daily reach the colony pleading relief for some afflicted father, mother or child."

That much for New York. The Ohio Hospital for Epileptics is the oldest one in the United States. The hospital one year ago had 929 patients, and a member of the Board of Trustees, who speaks of it from personal observation in a very enthusiastic way, says:

"I want to protest against the notion that the expense of maintaining a state institution is alone to be considered. The cost of an institution is of minor importance to an intelligent taxpayer. We have taken these unfortunate people out of the county infirmaries and jails and slums and we care for them at less cost to the people than it cost before. That we have mitigated the horrors of the disease, made life easier, and accomplished many cures we know."

The superintendent says: "There is no feature in connection with the medical work in this institution so striking as the general improvement in the physical and mental condition of almost all epileptics except those admitted in the advanced stages of epileptic dementia, or among the epileptic idiots, or among those doomed to epileptic dementia. Soon after admission the patient improves in flesh, in tone and vigor, and the mind, if beclouded, brightens, and this improvement continues along with a reduction in the frequency of fits."

The Massachusetts Hospital for Epileptics cared for 422 patients October 1, 1903. Superintendent Dr. Flood states in his last annual report: "The fact that recoveries are not recorded (report mentions only two cases recovered)

need not affect the hopefulness of our work. We have to consider that nearly every case with us has been to some degree benefited, some remarkably so, and that they are all of a severe type."

The movement for the establishment of an epileptic colony in New Jersey met with many obstacles, but the colony is established now in one of the most beautiful and healthful locations in the state. There are about 500 acres of land and the colony, according to the last report at hand, has demonstrated its practical efficiency.

The Texas Colony for Epileptics at Abilene appears to have been designed with great care, looking towards efficiency and economy. I have at hand no late report from that institution.

If the people of Illinois want a genuine practical colony for their epileptic poor, they will have it. It is the people to whom we must appeal.

Many of the answers given to our inquiries were heartily in favor of the plan. The medical profession is practically a unit on this subject. The people who have given their special attention to charity work are also a unit regarding it. Those who had an opportunity to see some of the colonies already in practical operation are in favor of that plan of care for epileptics, even if they do not possess any special knowledge in that line of work. The parents and friends of the epileptics are without doubt in favor of the colony and the poor epileptic patients themselves, even when so dull from sheer neglect as to be unable to express themselves, have the plea for a colony home written all over their scarred features.

CONCLUSIONS.

1. We believe the colony system *the* successful way of caring for the epileptic.

2. We believe it just that a large unit of people, the state or the nation, should provide for this class of unfortunates.

3. We know it to be beyond question that there is more than a sufficient number of epileptic patients in the State to make a colony practicable.

4. We believe that the realization of the colony plan in Illinois has been delayed chiefly because the public has not been sufficiently informed regarding it.

5. Therefore it becomes our duty to convince larger spheres of the public of the great advantages of the system.

I became so interested in the problem of the colony that even the question of possible expense of buildings, etc., became quite an item to me. I therefore requested the State Architect, R. Bruce Watson, of the firm of Watson & Hazleton, in Chicago, to prepare for me some sketches and plans of buildings suitable for a colony, and I wish to present to the Conference some of those sketches, particularly for the reason that the cost of those buildings really is much smaller than I ever anticipated it to be. I find that very suitable buildings can be built at a cost of \$300 to \$350 per capita, which is, of course, an exceedingly low cost. The good work of that firm is so well known it is hardly worth while to mention that. Those who favor us with visits at Dunning know the type of the new cottages and buildings at Dunning. It is the same firm that has prepared these sketches.

[Dr. Podstata here produced a number of colored sketches, which he displayed to the audience.]

You will notice that each sketch contains the information as to how many patients are to be accommodated in the cottage and the per capita cost. The ideal cottage for the epileptic, of course, is a one-story cottage, but that kind of cottage is the most expensive type. The two-story cottage is much cheaper: I find some could be built at as low a cost as \$300 per capita, which is indeed a very low cost. This sketch (indicating) shows elevation of one-story cottage for 40 patients.

A DELEGATE—How much is each cottage?

DR. PODSTAT—The per capita cost on that cottage is \$400.00. That would mean \$16,000.00 for the 40 patients.

This sketch (indicating) shows a cottage for 20 patients.

DR. FREEMAN—Wouldn't it be practical, in a two-story cottage, to use an inclined plane with cleats instead of stairs?

DR. PODSTAT—The architect spoke of it, but did not think it was a practical thing.

DR. FREEMAN—What is the objection, in his opinion? Is it the necessary length?

DR. PODSTAT—Aside from that, an inclined plane has objectionable features, where the grade is low. The danger is from the patient falling backward and receiving injuries in that position. It is a matter well worthy of investigation. Some plan might be devised.

DR. FREEMAN—You spoke of buildings at a cost of \$400.00 per capita. When you take into account the other buildings, administration, laundry, etc., what is your idea as to the per capita cost?

DR. PODSTAT—That question I have also discussed with the architects. It was their idea it increased the per capita \$75.00 or \$100.00.

DR. FREEMAN—You don't mean to say that for \$500.00 per capita you could build all necessary structures?

DR. PODSTAT—Yes, you could. Not in any other kind of institution, perhaps.

DR. FREEMAN—What is the plan of heating? From a central steam plant?

DR. PODSTAT—Oh, yes.

DR. FREEMAN—That would not include land?

DR. PODSTAT—That would not include land. That is purely construction.

DR. FREEMAN—Would that allow for an assembly hall?

DR. PODSTAT—I don't think so. I think it was simply all necessary buildings.

MRS. AMIGH—Would that carry with it the intention of having one kitchen to do the cooking for the entire colony, and a dining room in each cottage.

DR. PODSTAT—It would not be possible. It would much increase the cost of construction. There should be a special kitchen for the hospital ward, where the sick epileptics would be.

DR. FREEMAN—But you plan a central dining hall?

DR. PODSTAT—Two central dining halls.

MRS. BAGLEY—I would like to ask the Doctor, in case the Legislature would not give the appropriation, whether he would think it would be advisable to purchase a site for it and wait until the next time to get the rest?

DR. PODSTAT—I think any beginning would be a very good thing. Of course, in regard to buying land, it should be considered that at least 1,000 acres should be bought. There is no doubt there will be some structures there that could be used, remodeled at very low cost. On the grounds that were under consideration four years ago there were buildings supposed to accommodate between 30 and 40 people. That is a fairly good beginning. It would not cost much to build three or four cottages more and start. Once a start is made, the worst obstacle is overcome.

COLONEL TANNER—Most of the institutions which have been started in Illinois have been started on rather a small scale, beginning with probably \$100,000.00. However, the State Board of Charities asked for the epileptic colony \$300,000.00. That request has been repeated through three successive Legislatures. The last time the State board made every effort possible to get such a bill through the Legislature, but succeeded in getting one through the House appropriating \$100,000.00. Unfortunately the board did not have as much influence with the Senate as with the House and it failed there,

If outside influences in the State were active, it might result in favorable legislation. I think perhaps the women's clubs of Illinois could do as much or more than any other one influence, to assist us in securing such favorable legislation.

I would say a word in regard to the statistical report. Dr. Podstata has stated he looked for information in that report. The Board of Charities attempted to get statistics in regard to the epileptics of the State of Illinois and wrote to 8,000 physicians in the State—writing a letter to every physician. Unfortunately the medical fraternity did not give as much support to our efforts in that line as we hoped, and we only received about 1,000 replies. These were pretty well scattered through the State, through the separate townships of the counties, so that I believe we got a fairly good estimate of the number of epileptics. I think at least 75 per cent of them were reported. These reports gave us the names of 2,010 epileptic patients I think, outside of the county and State institutions, in which there are 1,000, making 3,000.

The estimate of one in 500, I believe is considerably too large. In Illinois there were only 10,000 insane, which would be about the same proportion as one to 500, I don't believe that anyone will contend that there are as many epileptics as insane. In New York there is an insane population of one to 300, in other words there are 25,000 insane people there. No one will contend there are that number of epileptics there.

PROFESSOR FREEMAN—I would like to ask Col. Tanner what seemed to be the arguments that prevailed against this matter, in the Senate?

COLONEL TANNER—Indifference.

DR. PETTIT—I should like to say a word or two in regard to the way you and the State Board of Charities attempted to collect these statistics. The method was faulty for the reason that the responsibility was not fixed. I was one to receive one of those letters. I have always answered every letter I have received from every board and individual trying to collect statistics. Always when I did it, I answered more as a matter of courtesy to give such information as I could give, than because I expected the information in the aggregate to be of any great accurate value. Let me make this suggestion. I base it upon experience. If you want information from the medical profession, make a careful selection of one medical man in each county, who is known to be public spirited; and place the responsibility upon him of collecting the material for his county. While it is not a perfect method it will approximate perfection much better than

the method you have attempted. That wholesale method of collecting information will always fail. It has been my experience and your experience. I believe the method I have suggested, while not perfectly satisfactory perhaps, will be more satisfactory.

COLONEL TANNER—In return I will say I consulted with the Secretary of the State Board of Health before I sent out such letters. He thought the only question which might arise would be the question of their giving the names, since there is always a hesitancy on the part of physicians to give the names of those whom they treat. I will state, however, that our assurances that such names would not be published, drew out, with possibly half a dozen exceptions, the names of those treated, so that we were enabled to eliminate all the duplicates reported. In that regard the physicians reported as desired.

DR. PODSTAT—What is to be done with the report of the committee?

MR. HURLEY—I move it take the ordinary course and be printed in the proceedings.

(Motion seconded. Viva voce vote taken. No dissent. Declared carried).

CHAIRMAN FREEMAN—The report of the Committee on Resolutions will be in order.

MR. SLOAN—Your committee has carefully considered such matters as have been brought before it, and makes the following report:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That the Illinois State Conference of Charities and Correction earnestly recommends that the State Legislature make provision for the custodial care of all feeble-minded women during the child-bearing age; first, as a humanitarian measure, for the protection of these helpless young women, and, second, as an economic measure, to save the State from the burdens arising from the care of the offspring of such women in almshouses, asylums, reformatories and prisons;

Also, that a better classification of inmates could be secured with greater benefit to the individual and the public, were all insane in county institutions taken under State control, and we recommend to the State authorities favorable consideration of the offer made by the Cook County Board of Commissioners for the transfer of the Dunning asylum to the State, and further declare that every principle of humanity demands that the insane in the almshouses throughout the State, be transferred to properly equipped asylums under State control;

Also, that the grand jury system, with its long delays, great expenses and poor results, is no longer practical to conserve the peace of the State, determine, or render justice, and we favor a more modern system, which shall more quickly determine the guilt or innocence of the accused, and empty the county jails of the hundreds, condemned to idleness and vicious associations, and we further believe that all prisoners with term sentences, should be committed to an institution where work is exacted.

Your committee, having carefully considered resolutions presented by the Chicago section of the Council of Jewish Women, recommend an investigation and correction of faulty tenements and dwellings in Chicago, constructed and maintained in violation of law, and resulting in disease and death to their occupants and a menace to the community.

Also, we recommend the passage of a bill by the General Assembly compelling the thorough disinfection of any house where the death certificate shows a person has died of consumption;

Also, recommend more adequate appropriation for the State Factory Inspector's department to enforce rigidly the laws pertaining to space, light, ventilation and hygiene in all places where labor is performed;

Also, that all divisions of government should by example lead the people in the observance of laws, and that the evils of the smoke nuisance, unclean streets and poor sanitary conditions generally will be materially lessened when the authorities take the initiative in obeying the laws.

Resolved, That the State Conference of Charities and Corrections applauds the action of the University of Chicago in establishing a school of philanthropy, and we commend the school to the support and patronage of students of sociology.

Also, that we recommend that efforts be made toward securing the passage of legislation along the lines of House bills Nos. 537 and 381, introduced in the last General Assembly by Hon. J. J. McManaman, of the House of Representatives; House bill No. 537 providing for the visitation of children placed in family homes and requiring report to the State Board of Charities, and House bill No. 381, being an Act to regulate the surrender, placing and transfer of children. Also,

Resolved, That we recommend the following proposed legislation:

"An Act for the punishment of crimes against children.

"SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois represented in the General Assembly:* That any person who shall entice, allure or persuade any child into any room or enclosure, or into any other place for the purpose of taking any immoral, immodest or indecent liberties, or who shall take or attempt to take such liberties with such child; or who shall wilfully commit any lewd or lascivious act (other than the offenses constituting the infamous crimes against nature, incest, rape and seduction,) upon or with the body or any part or member thereof of such child, with the intent of arousing, appealing to or gratifying the lust or passions or sexual desires of such persons or of such child, shall be guilty of a felony and shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not less than one year nor more than 20 years: *Provided*, That the term "child," as used in this act, shall be construed to mean any child of either sex who shall be under the age under which carnal knowledge of female persons, either with or without their consent, shall be rape."

The Conference with deep regret learns of the death of Miss Mary Hazzard, of Galesburg, well known as an early member and devoted to the work of the Conference, and extends to her family and friends our sincere sympathy.

The committee is further of the opinion, without any set resolutions having been prepared, that the Conference is in favor of the Act providing for an Epileptic Colony. and a sufficient appropriation to start such.

On motion made and seconded, to adopt the report of the Committee on Resolutions, as announced by the committee chairman, a *viva voce* vote was taken, and there being no negative votes, the report of the committee was declared carried.

The House bills referred to in the report of the Committee on Resolutions are set out in full below for convenience of reference.

HOUSE BILL 537.

For an Act to provide for the visitation of children placed in family homes.

SECTION 1. Reports of children placed in homes.] *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois represented in the General Assembly:* It shall be the duty of the superintendent or secretary of every association incorporated for the purpose of doing the business of caring for dependent, neglected or delinquent children, which is supported in whole or in part by funds from any public treasury, to report to the State Board of Public Charities, on the last days of the months of March, June, September and December of each year, the name, age and sex of every child placed or replaced in a family home by such association or institution, together with the name and address of the family with which such child is placed: such quarterly reports to be made on such blanks as may be prescribed by the Board of Public Charities.

It shall be the duty of any circuit or county judge, county supervisor, overseer of the poor, or other public official, who shall place any child in any family home, to report the same in like manner.

It shall be the duty of every person, not a public official or an official of an association or institution, who receives public money, as above stated, who may place any child, not his or her own offspring, in any family home, to report the same in like manner.

Section 2. Record of children placed in homes.] The State Board of Public Charities shall cause to be kept in its office, by a card catalogue system, a complete record of all children reported as aforesaid. This record shall not be a public record, and it shall be unlawful for any agent of said board, or any other person, to disclose the name or address of any child so placed or of the family in which it may be placed.

Section 3. Appointment of visitors.] It shall be the duty of the State Board of Charities to appoint visitors, not exceeding five (5) in all, who shall receive such compensation as shall be fixed by the said board, not exceeding seventy-five (75) dollars per month, in addition to their actual and necessary traveling expenses. These visitors shall be discreet men and women, selected with a special view to their wisdom and fitness for visiting such children, and in case the Legislature shall enact a civil service law to control the appointment of State employes, then the visitors provided for in this act shall be subject to the provisions of such civil service law.

Section 4. Duties of visitors.] It shall be the duty of the visitors provided for in section three (3) to visit children placed in homes, and said visitors shall act under such rules as may be prescribed by the State Board of Public Charities. Every child reported to said board in accordance with the provisions of section one (1) of this act shall be visited within a period of six months after being so reported, unless otherwise ordered by the State Board of Public Charities.

The State Board of Public Charities may, in its discretion, allow the child to be visited by an agent of the association or institution by which the child may have been placed in a home, and may accept the report of such agent, provided that such a visit shall be made in accordance with the rules established by said State Board of Public Charities, and shall have been reported on the blanks provided for in this act.

After a child shall have been legally adopted in accordance with the laws of the State of Illinois, then said child shall no longer be subject to the visitation provided for in this act.

Section 5. Blank form of reports.] Visits to children made in accordance with the provisions of this act shall be reported on blanks to be furnished by the State Board of Public Charities. Such blanks shall be printed on heavy paper, $3\frac{3}{4}$ by $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and shall read as follows:

STATE OF ILLINOIS, BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES.

REPORT OF VISIT TO A CHILD.

Name of child..... Age.....
 Date of visit.....
 Placed by what organization?.....
 When placed.....
 With whom placed.....
 Postoffice.....
 Residence.....
 Distance and direction from nearest R. R. station.....
 Condition of the child as to health.....
 Clothing..... Manners.....
 Is the child obedient?..... Helpful?..... Happy?.....
 Kind of work done by the child.....
 What bad habits, if any?.....
 Does the child go regularly to church?.....
 Sunday school?..... Day school?.....
 Number of weeks in school the past year.....
 Name and address of school teacher.....
 Name and address of pastor.....

Condition of home as to cleanliness.....
 Order Comfort.....
 Appearance of the yard, etc.....
 What newspapers taken.....
 Character of books, pictures, etc.....
 Observe relations between child and foster parents.....
 Affectionate Confidential.....
 Is the home adapted to the child?.....
 School teacher's testimony, if any, as to clothing, character, training.....
 General observations as to condition and welfare.....
 Have you any recommendations to offer?.....
 What suggestions, if any, were made to the foster parents?.....

Sec. 6. Care and removal of children.] It shall be the duty of the State Board of Public Charities to furnish to the association, institution or individual that may have placed a child in a family home a copy of the report of the visit of said board, within thirty (30) days after said child shall have been visited. If the visitor shall find that the child is cruelly treated or is not receiving suitable school advantages, or that for other good reason the home is not a suitable place for the child, it shall be the duty of said State Board of Public Charities to notify forthwith the association, institution or individual that may have placed such child, furnishing them with a copy of such report. If said association, institution or individual shall not take suitable action in the case, within fifteen (15) days, the said State Board of Public Charities may cause the said child to be removed from the home in which it had been placed, and may return the child to the said association, institution or individual, or to the circuit or county court in the county from which said child was originally received; and the actual and necessary expenses of such removal shall be paid by the agency that originally placed said child.

Sec. 7. Visitation of wards of other associations and institutions.] The State Board of Public Charities shall have authority to place any association or institution, embracing in its work the placing of children in family homes, on the list of institutions subject to the provisions of this act, on application of the board of trustees or directors of such association or institution. When any association or institution shall have been so placed on the list it shall be subject to the provisions of this act and the children placed in homes by such association or institution, shall be subject to the visitation of the State Board of Public Charities until further action of said State Board of Public Charities.

Sec. 8. Penalty.] The agent of any association or institution, or any person who shall violate the provisions of section one (1) of this act, or any person who shall disclose the name or address of a child, or of the family in which it may be placed, in violation of section two (2) of this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 9. Appropriation.] There is hereby appropriated from any funds in in the State treasury, not otherwise appropriated, for the use of the State Board of Public Charities, in carrying out the provisions of this act, the sum of seven thousand two hundred dollars (\$7,200) for the year ending June 30, 1904, and seven thousand two hundred dollars (\$7,200) for the year ending June 30, 1905.

HOUSE BILL 381.

For an act to regulate the surrender, placing and the transfer of children.

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois represented in the General Assembly:* This act shall apply to all neglected, dependent, truant and delinquent children under the age of 16 years. The word child or children may mean one or more children; parent or parents, one or both parents, and persons standing in the relation of parents, association, a corporation or association of persons or firm whether incorporated or not.

Sec. 2. No person or association engaged in the business of caring for or placing in homes children coming within either of the classes to which this act applies shall place in any family home such child without first having obtained the written surrender or consent from its parents or some person having the right to control the custody of such child, unless the child has been committed to such person or association by a competent court.

Sec. 3. Before any such person or association shall place in any family home any such child, such person or association shall provide himself or itself with a book to be known as "Juvenile Record," in which shall be entered the name, sex and age of each child placed, and any transfer if one is made, the date of surrender, and the name and address of the person surrendering the child, and as far as can be ascertained the names, addresses and occupation of the parents or persons surrendering the child, and the names, ages and addresses of its brothers and sisters. No entries shall be made in said book except such as pertain to the children thus dealt with. Such juvenile record shall be subject to inspection by any person or persons appointed for that purpose by any court having jurisdiction over children.

Sec. 4. Whoever coming within the terms of this act shall violate any of the provisions thereof shall forfeit and pay to the People of the State of Illinois the sum of not less than twenty dollars (\$20.00) and not exceeding two hundred dollars (\$200.00), to be recovered in action of debt before a justice of the peace or any competent court for the benefit of the school fund of the district in which the recovery is had.

MR. CROSSLAND—I would like to know if I could get copies of the resolutions to distribute in my county so the public could become acquainted with them.

MR. WHIPP—You can get copies of the proceedings when printed, which will probably be in about six weeks to two months.

PROFESSOR FREEMAN—Before adjourning, I wish to call attention to the topic for discussion this evening, the report of the committee on "Care of the Tuberculous Poor," by the chairman, Dr. George W. Webster, president of the Illinois State Board of Health, Chicago.

MRS. JAMES M. HILL, of the Protective Agency—I know, my friends, that this subject is a very disagreeable matter to be discussed. I won't ask you to listen to much on the subject, however. We of the Protective agency, and those in the work for children, know there should be some legislation to protect them. We have laws that punish rape and crimes of that nature; we have laws that take care of the insane, but there is no law on the statute books to protect children under 14, both boys and girls. There are many of us working in that line who know there is a great need of such defense. A child may be abused in any way, and the only penalty is that of a misdemeanor. On the statute books at present California, Michigan and one or two other states have laws which make such crimes punishable as felonies. We have drafted a law here, which we want very much to have the next Legislature pass, providing a penalty for outrages—for these criminal attacks upon little children, both boys and girls.

Our young children in the large cities are being ruined by abuses which are not punished. They are only punishable at the most as misdemeanors. There are copies of the law here for distribution, and the law provides that it shall be added to criminal offenses that our young children may be defended against the perpetrators of outrages against them. (Applause.)

MRS. HEYWOOD—I would ask the delegates of women's clubs to be so kind as to meet Mrs. Bagley and me for five minutes after the meeting. We would like to talk about plans in the adjoining room.

MRS. HILL—We will leave copies of the bill we propose on the secretary's table, where all interested may see them.

Adjournment to the evening session.

Evening Session, Wednesday, Nov. 16, 1904.

Eight o'clock p. m.

The Conference was called to order by Prof. J. H. Freeman.

Vocal solo by Miss Carpenter, of Rockford, accompanied by Mrs. Starr, of Rockford.

Dr. George W. Webster, of Chicago, president of the Illinois State Board of Health, was requested to act as chairman of this session of the Conference.

DR. WEBSTER, Chairman—Ladies and Gentlemen of the Conference:—In the State of Illinois today there are a number of organizations that have been doing good work in an attempt to suppress tuberculosis, or minimize its terrors. These various organizations have been working in different ways to the same end. Instead of reading to you a paper, on the subject of tuberculosis, tonight, I announced some weeks ago to Mr. Whipp that the program tonight would consist of reports from these various organizations of the State. The reports to be made by representatives of those organizations, stating what their respective organizations have accomplished, how this work has been performed and what their plans were for the future; and, in addition to this, they were to make suggestions to us, looking to an amalgamation, if possible or desirable, of all these various interests or organizations in the State of Illinois, in order that we might avoid multiplicity of effort—in order that the same thing would not necessarily be done by several organizations—thus increasing the expense and augmenting the effort necessary to accomplish a certain thing.

Now, in pursuance of this plan, therefore, I will say that the various organizations which have been doing at least most of the work in this direction have been:

First and foremost, because of the degree of perfection of its organization and the character of its work, the Tuberculosis committee of the Visiting Nurse association of Chicago,

Second—The Tuberculosis committee of the Illinois State Medical society.

Third—The State Board of Health.

Fourth—The Tuberculosis committee of this Association of Charities.

The latter organization, of which I have had the honor to be chairman, has done nothing, so far as I have been able to learn, but talk. I have decided therefore, to change the program tonight, and not talk; but let these other people talk, and tell us what they have been doing. We have been talking a little, and they have been doing things—have been doing them remarkably well. We want you to know what they have been doing, how they have been doing it; and also the plans for future work.

This first committee, that is, the Tuberculosis committee of the Visiting Nurse association, is, to my mind the best organized, best systematized, and is doing the best work, the best, practical real work along this line, of any organization in the United States.

The efficient and high character of that work has been due, not alone to the chairman of that committee, but has been due, so far as the medical part, which has been the essential part of it, largely to the untiring efforts and zeal in this direction of two gentlemen who are with us tonight, Dr. Arnold C. Klebs and Dr. W. A. Evans, of Chicago.

Dr. Klebs, who has been more intimately associated with the work, who has done more of the detail of the work than anyone else, is here, and has very kindly consented to report to you, in behalf of this Tuberculosis committee of the Visiting Nurse association. It gives me pleasure to introduce Dr. Klebs.

DR. ARNOLD C. KLEBS—Before I proceed to report on the work we have done, it might be well that I give a small illustration of the tuberculosis situation as it presents itself to us in Chicago. We have a mortality from tuberculosis in Chicago which is not very different from that of most large cities. In itself, it is large enough to command special interest. Tuberculosis, as you have heard, has been on the decrease in most of the older cities, which has been owing, probably, to better hygienic and economic conditions, etc.—tuberculosis always increasing or decreasing according to just these conditions. In Chicago the situation seems to be a little different from that of other cities. The health department has called attention, of late years, to the fearful increase of pneumonia as a cause of death. During the last ten months, on the other hand, the department by its statistical reports shows that the conditions have been reversed. Tuberculosis in Chicago is on the increase—an increase within the ten months of 141 cases, while pneumonia has decreased by 370 cases; so that we see that we have the old trouble still with us, at least, as much as ever, and that special efforts are as much needed now as ever, and perhaps more. The fact that tuberculosis is a disease which interests not only the physician, but also the philanthropist, the charity worker, the social worker, is justified by two different features: first, by the death rate which is produced by the disease; second, by the great length of its disabling power. A disease like pneumonia will kill a person within a very short time, that is from eight to ten days, sometimes in three weeks, but that is about the outside. Now, tuberculosis will very rarely kill its victim before having disabled him at least one year. Much oftener there will have been disability for three, four or five years. The problem is much greater by reason of that fact. The loss on account of the disabling illness—the length of the disabling illness—has to be borne in mind always.

In Chicago the committee which I represent was inaugurated early last year by the initiative of the Visiting Nurse association. The Visiting Nurse association, having found that they could not cope with all their cases of tuberculosis they had to deal with in various parts of the city, thought it would be well to follow the lead of other cities and organize a special committee or special body to study the conditions as presented in Chicago and to find means of helping. A committee was founded then and the plan of work outlined. Under this plan first we thought it best to indicate chiefly, to find out where the disease was located, under what conditions it seemed to grow, where it cost the greatest number of victims, how the different patients affected with the disease wandered from place to place spreading infection; studying, furthermore, the situation within the different families, when the disease first appeared. All those conditions were carefully considered. The result was by now, after one year's work, because the work was not really begun until late last year, we have data of 3,977 cases. Those are various cases which we got from various sources, with the help of the health department, who reported cases to us. We have full data of about 700 cases. All those cases were carefully investigated as to social relations, financial relations, history of disease, heredity, infection, etc. We have carefully compiled data of all those cases. They are, of course, to be taken together. A special report will be made on them, and it is planned that a special house investigation of the residence of those cases will be made during this coming winter. Every one of these 700 cases was specially investigated by our nurses, our physicians or by the superintendents or workers of the bureau of charities, which co-operated with us. In every one of these cases an effort was made to educate them by various means, chiefly and that is what we emphasize

for, that the education be done by talking to the patient, not by simply leaving a leaflet there and telling him you must not do so and so and must do so and so, but talking to the patient and insisting that such and such things must be done. A case of tuberculosis found in one family will be isolated by putting him into another room. Sputum cups will be improvised. By repeated visits we will see that those measures are enforced. Then, furthermore when possible, we will look out for cases in that same family where the disease begins to develop, and we will try, as far as our means will permit, to transport such cases to better climates, where they can earn a living under better climatic conditions and never will fully develop the disease. There is where we made the beginning of our work, by first of all investigating those cases. During the time of investigation, of course, the work of educating the members of the same family and the patient went on. Beyond that we have further tried to educate the public in general on the questions of the infectiousness of tuberculosis, the mode of living which will prevent tuberculosis from developing and the various conditions, the value and lack of value of remedies. On all of these points we have had a great many lectures delivered in the various parts of Chicago by gentlemen who kindly assisted us, physicians chiefly, who went and lectured to often very large audiences. I don't recall exactly the number of lectures held last winter, but I think it is about 50. For this coming winter we have already arranged for 85 lectures, to be held in the various parts of the city, and we hope to get lecturers from out of town also to stimulate the interest among those classes which need the education most—that is, the higher educated classes, who, in their general education, have neglected the study of public hygiene and public health.

We have not done very much in the question of relief of the patients, to supply patients with better food and with better material conditions one way or the other. We have refrained from that almost entirely. We have directed relief, as far as that was possible from other associations, to be given to cases which were selected as especially deserving cases—relief given in the way of food, in the way of transportation sometimes and in all those ways, the relief with which you are perfectly familiar. We have refrained, I say, from giving relief for the reason that we cannot do so in a satisfactory way without having very large funds at our disposal. The question of relief was taken up first, I think, by the Tuberculosis committee, in New York, of the Charity Organization society. They found they could not possibly tackle the problem. They found their bills running up in the thousands immediately without a great deal of good being accomplished by it. You can feed up a few patients very often. When you give milk or eggs, for instance, for the patient, some visiting friend will get the eggs and milk. The patient won't get anything. There is no means of controlling that except to send the patient to a hospital or sanatorium. There is a great deal of sentimentality about these questions. So often I have heard it said that the thing to do was to treat such and such a patient with eggs and milk, along approved lines of modern ideas of overfeeding in tuberculosis. That is perfect nonsense. Let us suppose that we take a patient and feed him for six months. We almost certainly accomplish one of two things, we may either upset his digestion or we may improve his nutrition as long as we can keep it up, in this case six months. What is gained by it? It is so extremely rare that we accomplish anything prominent with one feature alone, for instance, with the feeding. We ought to have that patient out in the open air and where he is removed from his conditions at home. When we work along only one phase we do more harm than good in the majority of cases.

I think the question of taking up this problem of relief, which is agitating a great many minds, is an extremely difficult one. I believe that small societies like ours, and societies springing up now in the various communities, would do much better if they would inform themselves well, first of all, getting information wherever obtainable, investigating underlying conditions when trying to separate the members of a family who are afflicted with the disease—trying to get them away to some place where they can get well, or die comfortably, one of the two. The ones who have every prospect of dying should be put in a place where they can be taken care of; that can be done in special hospitals or homes; and the ones with good chance of care should be taken to places where they can be managed properly and educated

in the art of taking care of themselves. Such places are called sanatoria. In Chicago we have no sanatoria whatsoever. We have no place where we can send those early cases that offer a good prospect of recovery.

Dr. Pettit, who is going to address you tonight, has with great pains fitted up a place down the State, where he treats his patients in tents—a scheme which has been tried successfully before. We can't yet tell about the definite results. We have to wait a good many years before we can say a place like this is successful. To my mind, from a broader standpoint, from the standpoint of a society which works for the improvement of the health of the community, it seems to me that the segregation of the most advanced cases, out of the family, where they will do mischief to the children especially, is of the greatest possible importance. We should have a special hospital where we can take care of the advanced cases. Then we have to have societies like ours, where we are trying as much as possible to hold on to the cases, by giving medicines, advice and treatment—holding on to them where we can have a certain influence on them, by also influencing the children, by looking out for proper conditions, healthy conditions, in the homes, schools, churches, in public buildings, etc. in general; where we can work and act for what is the greatest enemy of tuberculosis—*cleanliness*. That is the chief thing, in one word. You hear about anti-spitting ordinances—that means working for “cleanliness.” That is of the greatest importance, cleanliness everywhere, not only of the dirt we see in the streets and shops, but the dirt we don't see in the air, the dirt we sometimes smell but don't see. That is what we are working for. That is what we must get into the public mind. Those are the simple principles which will destroy tuberculosis as a disease of the masses. We can get rid of it. We have seen that with improved hygiene, it has decreased, and must have a further decrease. But we must not be guided by a false sentimentality in this question, but by sound scientific principles. Then we will go forward and not backward. (Applause).

[The speaker here illustrated, upon a chart, the location of the stations of the society, and offices visited by physicians of the society, examining and treating the patients, and by the nurses; and the location of three or four hospitals in Chicago which will admit cases of tuberculosis.]

Here is a book I should like to pass around, which shows you our method of taking care of cases and giving information, and our methods of instructing those who are to instruct the patients in these special lines. I especially call your attention to the cards which show just how we keep our records.

CHAIRMAN WEBSTER—I would like to supplement what Dr. Klebs has said about the organization of the Tuberculosis committee of the Visiting Nurse association of Chicago. The Bureau of Charities has the city divided into districts. The Visiting Nurse association has the city also divided into districts. This Tuberculosis committee has the city divided into districts. These districts are identical. The Bureau of Charities furnishes an office, not only for itself, but for the district physician and for the visiting nurses in that district. Reports come into this office, so that the district physician, the visiting nurse and the Bureau of Charities may work together jointly. You will also observe, from what Dr. Klebs has said, that we may sum up the needs in this direction in one word. We sometimes, perhaps in an ill advised way, speak of ignorance of the people, in regard to this matter of tuberculosis. It is not ignorance on the part of the people; it is not apathy on the part of the people; it is merely want of information on this one particular subject.

There is a vast difference between those two extremes. To come again to Dr. Klebs' address to you, you will see that we are able to sum up at the present time what we believe to be the need, in one single word—education; and one of the questions which we will call on some of you to discuss tonight is just how is that education to be best carried on.

The next speaker I shall take pleasure in introducing is Dr. J. W. Pettit of Ottawa, who is the chairman of the Tuberculosis committee of the Illinois State Medical society. At the last meeting of the medical society, it was thought important enough to have a special committee of the State Medical

society of the State of Illinois, to take up, in a systematic way, this work regarding tuberculosis, with a view particularly to educating the physicians in regard to the needs and in regard to the methods in this matter. It gives me great pleasure to introduce Dr. Pettit.

J. W. PETTIT, M. D.—Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:—My report is very short. The Illinois State Medical society has been actively engaged in the crusade against tuberculosis for the past year. Realizing that intelligent and effective effort must be based upon correct information, the officers of the society at its last meeting presented a symposium on pulmonary tuberculosis, which embraces the essential facts, expressed in popular language, which it is desirable for the public to know. An invitation was extended to the secular press throughout the State to co-operate with us in disseminating the information contained in this symposium. This invitation was very generally accepted, with the result that during the past few months the attention of the public has been directed to this subject as never before. Eight hundred newspapers in Illinois have pledged their support to the cause. The primary object of the crusade is, and should be, the prevention of the disease. In order to accomplish this it becomes necessary to provide for the control of those already afflicted, particularly those who by reason of their poverty, are neither able to care for themselves nor take the necessary precautions to prevent the spread of the disease. With this end in view we are advocating the establishment of a State sanatoria for the care of the tubercular poor. Apprehensive that the Legislature may be skeptical with regard to the success of the modern treatment of tuberculosis in its application to this climate, the committee having this work in charge, has established a tent colony at Ottawa to demonstrate the correctness of the views so generally accepted by the profession with regard to the present day treatment. This demonstration is not necessary to convince the medical profession, but is intended for the public. The results thus far attained have been fully equal to those obtained in the same length of time in other sanatoria no matter where located. It is the desire of the Illinois State Medical society to join our forces with other social factors in the State. The cause is one in which all are vitally interested. An aroused public sentiment will inevitably lead to action. Instead of several organizations acting independently, we believe there should be a central committee representative of every social factor interested, which shall be given general charge of the work. The representatives of the Illinois State Medical society are ready and willing to be merged in the larger movement, taking such a place as may be assigned to us.

Respectfully submitted,

J. W. PETTIT,

Chairman of Committee on Tuberculosis, Illinois State Medical society.

Lest I be misunderstood, with regard to the effect of the work of the symposia, I want to say that the Illinois State Board of Health has done more work than any other agency through the State, in the preparation of one of the best circulars that ever was published on this subject for the benefit of the public. I see some of them in the ante-room. I hope they will find their way into the hands of every member here, as well as every intelligent person in the State. I thank you.

The Conference was favored with a violin solo by Miss Marie Weldon, of Rockford, accompanied by Mrs. Starr, of Rockford.

CHAIRMAN WEBSTER—The next number on the program is the report of the work done by the Illinois State Board of Health, by Dr. James A. Egan, secretary of the board. (Applause.)

J. A. EGAN, M. D.—I have no written report to read. With your permission I will make a few remarks on the work being done by the State Board of Health in connection with the prevention, restriction and suppression of consumption, a disease which is killing between 7,000 and 8,000 people every year in this State. The State Board of Health is engaged in a campaign of education. We are endeavoring to teach the people what consumption is, how it is communicated, how it can be prevented and how it can be cured in Illinois as well as elsewhere. We believe that the disease can be cured in Illinois—to be more exact, we know that it can be cured in Illinois.

In 1899 the State Board of Health was directed by a joint resolution of the House and Senate of the Forty-first General Assembly to investigate into the advisability of establishing a State Sanatorium for Consumptives in Illinois. A committee was appointed by the board to investigate the matter. This committee made an exhaustive investigation into the methods of treatment of consumption in the various states of the Union, and in a lengthy report to the Governor, in December, 1900, the State Board of Health strongly recommended the establishment of such an institution. Governor Tanner, in his message to the Legislature in January, 1901, approved the recommendation of the board and urged the establishment of a proper institution. A bill providing for the creation of a State Sanatorium was introduced in the House of the Forty-second General Assembly; at the instance, I believe, of the officers of an organization now extinct, the Illinois Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis. This bill never came out of the committee to which it was referred. There seemed to be a lack of both professional and popular interest. In 1902 the State Board of Health, in its annual report to the Governor, repeated this recommendation, and in January, 1903, Governor Yates, following the example of his predecessor, endorsed the recommendation of the board and strongly urged the General Assembly to enact the required laws. A bill, almost similar to that of 1901, was introduced, but, like that of 1901, this bill remained in the committee to which it was referred. The State Board of Health made strong efforts to secure the passage of this bill, and physicians all over the State were asked to use their influence towards this end. The efforts of the board were ably seconded by the leading newspapers in the State, but all to no avail. It seemed impracticable to awaken either professional or public interest on the subject of State care of consumptives, and as a natural result the bill failed to become a law.

While the State Board of Health was somewhat discouraged over its repeated failures, the members nevertheless resolved to continue their efforts to secure the legislation so essential for the consumptive and, in the meantime, to endeavor to awaken popular interest in the subject. Late in 1903 Dr. J. W. Pettit, of Ottawa, who has just addressed you, who was at that time chairman of a section of the Illinois State Medical society, announced that, at the May, 1904, meeting of the society, the work of his section would be devoted entirely to the subject of consumption. I called the attention of the State Board of Health to the efforts being made by Dr. Pettit, and by unanimous vote I was directed to co-operate, on behalf of the board, with the State society in every manner possible and to lend Dr. Pettit whatever assistance was necessary in his undertakings. Through the efforts made by Dr. Pettit and the board the press of the State became interested in the matter and devoted considerable space to the proposed meeting and to the efforts to be made. As a result the public learned much regarding consumption and began to realize its ravages. Many newspapers also published in full the excellent papers read at the meeting held in Bloomington in May, 1904. Shortly after this meeting the State Board of Health prepared a circular on "Consumption" for distribution among the people. This circular, which is now in its third edition, has been sent broadcast throughout the State. It has been given much consideration by the medical and lay press throughout the country. Many newspapers in Illinois have published extracts from the circular and others have given it editorial commendation. As a result the people have been awakened as to the necessity for the State care of consumptives and the dangers which will result unless energetic steps are taken to stamp out this disease.

The third edition of this circular is about exhausted. A fourth edition of 100,000 copies is now being prepared. It is the desire of the State Board of Health to place a copy of this circular in every household in the State.

It is the intention of the State Board of Health to continue its campaign of education without cessation until the General Assembly of 1905 has adjourned, and if the laws sought for are not secured, to commence anew in the spring of 1905 and continue to work until 1907 or later. The board will heartily co-operate with the Illinois State Medical society and all other organizations engaged in the effort to stamp out this disease, and invites and seeks the co-operation of these organizations.

I almost neglected to state that the State Board of Health has established a laboratory at Springfield for the examination of the sputum of persons suspected of being tuberculous. Examinations are made free of charge. Also that this board will send inspectors to investigate any undue prevalence of consumption in a locality, and take measures to restrict or prevent its spread.

We hope for better things in 1905. In this connection permit me to read from the concluding paragraphs of the fourth edition of this board's circular on Consumption.

"Through the efforts made by the State Board of Health and physicians of Illinois, public interest on the subject of consumption has been greatly aroused. The people now realize the ravages of this insidious, relentless disease which slays its thousands annually. They have learned to appreciate the fact that consumption is preventable and curable and that radical steps are necessary to stop its spread. Medical societies of this State have given the matter marked attention during the past year. Physicians throughout the State are awakened to the necessity of immediate action. The Illinois State Medical society has appointed a Committee on Tuberculosis, the members of which are heartily in favor of the legislation so long sought. The chairman of this committee, Dr. J. W. Pettit, of Ottawa, has established a colony for the purpose of demonstrating that consumption can be cured in Illinois. A prominent citizen of Illinois, following the example of philanthropists in other states, has formally offered the State Board of Health the sum of \$10,000.00 to be used in the establishment of a State sanatorium in his home town. Governor Yates has assured the State Board of Health that the project of State cure of consumption meets with his hearty approval and that he will again recommend the creation of a State sanatorium in his message to the General Assembly in January next. Members of the incoming General Assembly have expressed to the State Board of Health their approval of the work now being carried on and have promised their support to the legislation desired. There is indeed hope that better things will be accomplished in 1905.

"It is within the power of the people of the State, who through their chosen representatives in the Legislature, make the laws, to save the lives of thousands of their fellow citizens who are afflicted with this dread disease, and to protect hundreds of thousands of others from infection. England and other foreign nations, New York, Massachusetts, Ohio and other states of the Union have, through their legislative bodies, established consumptive hospitals which are saving the lives of their people. Surely Illinois, one of the most progressive of states, will do as well. Let the people of the State so raise their voices in behalf of the consumptive and so exert their influence that it may be unmistakably understood that it is the popular will that every effort be made by the State for the care of the afflicted and the protection of the well. If this be done, all that is necessary will be accomplished."

I thank you for your attention.

CHAIRMAN WEBSTER—This ends the reports of these various organizations, because, as I said to you in the beginning, the Tuberculosis committee of the Associated Charities of the State has done nothing, in an organized way, to combat this disease.

The first speaker to lead in the discussion will be a member of the Tuberculosis committee of the Visiting Nurse association of Chicago—a man who has done as much and thought as much, in regard to this subject of tuberculosis as anyone in the State of Illinois, or perhaps anyone in this country, Dr. William A. Evans of Chicago. (Applause.)

WILLIAM A. EVANS, M. D.—Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:—Dr. Klebs, in resuming his seat a few moments ago, said that he had omitted more of the story that he had intended telling you than he had given.

The society formed under the auspices of the Visiting Nurse association has been active in many directions, and some of these directions he told you of. I will not consume your time in describing in detail any considerable part of that society's work that has not already been outlined by Dr. Klebs. I wish, however, to tell you of one or two activities to which he has not made allusion.

The assistant secretary, Dr. Hedger, during the last few months has devoted a good deal of time to bringing tuberculosis and its importance to the attention of various labor organizations and fraternal societies, especially those having insurance features.

Tuberculosis is of importance from a great many standpoints. It is of especial importance from the standpoint of the age, and of the economic conditions of those whom it especially affects. It affects the worker during his years of working activity. It especially affects those who work in trades, just the group of people that are reached by labor unions; and, through the efforts of this committee and especially through the efforts of Dr. Hedger, various labor unions of the State have interested themselves in tuberculosis to the extent of appointing committees to have charge of investigation of tuberculosis in their particular crafts.

I might speak along this line at considerable length. I want to call your attention to the fact that a very great deal has been accomplished by the society from the Visiting Nurse association, with a very limited income and with very limited resources. That amount has been possible of accomplishment with the outlay that was available, by reason of the fact that there has been co-operation between the Bureau of Charities, the Visiting Nurse association, and the Committee on Prevention of Tuberculosis. There were offices occupied by the Bureau of Charities, some portion of whose space would have been useless had it not been for the simultaneous occupancy by the physician from the Committee on Tuberculosis.

There are other agencies for good possessed by the Bureau of Charities that, had it not been for this Tuberculosis Committee, would not have been put into use. That which is true of the Bureau of Charities is equally or more true of the Visiting Nurse association. We have been able to get track of cases of tuberculosis, and to follow up those cases, as would never have been possible had it not been for the co-operation of the Visiting Nurse association.

The lessons we are to learn from that is this, that if we are in any measure adequately to meet the tuberculosis problem, it must be through the co-operation of all of the philanthropic agencies of the various committees. Co-operation between philanthropic enterprises of various kinds would increase the efficiency of each and make more and better work possible.

It augurs well that the three societies that are working in the field of consumption are represented here this evening. By that representation and by conference, some unity of effort may be outlined, some unity of method may be planned, through which work may be done more expeditiously, more economically and generally better.

But one cannot but be struck, ladies and gentlemen, by any other fact than that all of this is horribly inadequate. Dr. Klebs has told you, with commendable pride, of what the Visiting Nurse association has done through its Committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis within the last year in Chicago. They have full data concerning 700 cases, but in the city of Chicago, during that same time, there were 7,000 cases of consumption. We have only learned the particulars of one-tenth of the cases.

There are in the State of Illinois at least 25,000 people with consumption today. There are in the neighborhood of one-half a million people in this State who are doomed to die from consumption, and the little bit of effort you have heard of tonight is all that is being done towards saving their lives. You must see that all this effort, however great it may be, however meritorious it may be, is still horribly inadequate. It can only become adequate through State co-operation, through State aid, through State direction. The best that we can do in our several communities and in our several ways, is to stimulate the great powers of our State to undertake the work, which is theirs, through the powers which are theirs. (Applause).

CHAIRMAN WEBSTER—The next speaker to discuss this question will be Dr. Homer Thomas of Chicago.

HOMER M. THOMAS, A. M., M. D.—Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen—This representative assemblage indicates the wide interest concerning the universal disease of tuberculosis. One of the significant signs of the times is

the effort to prevent disease. It is the trite, and none the less true maxim, that prevention is better than cure. This especially is true with reference to the ravages throughout the world of tuberculosis.

Of the 5,000,000 people in Illinois today, 500,000 are doomed to die of tuberculosis, unless we develop methods for its prevention. Of this number 200,000 will die in Chicago. Estimating the population of beautiful Rockford at 30,000, 3,000 will perish from the disease in this city alone.

What are we doing to prevent the ravages of this disease? Last year in Illinois there were 7,000 deaths from a disease which is absolutely preventable. The economic loss from these deaths alone was over \$36,000,000.00. Through sanitation, proper care, and through preventive methods known to medical science, it is easily possible to prevent at least 50 per cent of these fatalities. Since this is a commercial age, and to acquire the almighty dollar is the ambition of many, it is significant to reflect that \$18,000,000.00 annually can be saved to the State of Illinois through the prevention of tuberculosis. What a humanitarian lesson is to be drawn from the figures, and statements, and the efforts being made throughout our State to prevent this disease. The greatest strength that we can exert in this direction is in the line of unification of effort. We should strive to create a crystallized consensus of community conviction. Such a universal sentiment would be an irresistible force and do much toward stamping out tuberculosis from our midst. How is this directness of effort, this unification of impulse and community conviction to be secured? What agency now in existence is best suited to accentuate, apply and finally make successful our efforts? The most active State agency today in the dissemination of knowledge concerning tuberculosis is the State Board of Health. This board has sent out hundreds of thousands of circulars which contain authentic information. With this organization of vast experience, the possibility of good that can come from its efforts is great. It seems to me the most practical way to conserve our time, to produce unity of effort, and therefore the best results is through the Illinois State Board of Health. As a department of its work there might be created a tuberculosis clearing house, through which would come all the efforts throughout the State to control this disease. Make it the center from which would emanate the literature needed to disseminate knowledge, and have it the propelling power, from which would come the best of preventive efforts. We are aware that of the making of books there is no end. It is almost as true that of the creation of special societies there is hardly any limit. I therefore emphatically favor making use of a tried, established and successful organization.

We are all agreed that the vast agencies which will prevent this disease are the simple and natural ones. Pure air is the first. It is the most common of all blessings. It is the most general of Nature's gifts, and yet the hardest one of them to get. Fortunately it is the one agency that can never be combined in a trust. (Laughter.)

Next to pure air is the necessity for pure food. It stultifies scientific struggle that commercial greed dominates the manufacture of foods, so as to lessen their nutritious quality, and therefore deplete, enervate and exhaust our bodies, *merely* to make money. The most stringent legislative restrictions should be enforced, so as to make such a crime impossible. The home and the workshop are the two great sources for the acquirement of tuberculosis. Three-fourths of all cases of tuberculosis find their origin, their incubation and their development in the home, and one-fourth in the workshop. Homes should be clean, pure and bright. Sunshine is the great natural agency that prevents filth and destroys disease. We should not live in homes with dampened basements, moisture-laden walls, darkened bedrooms, heavily carpeted floors and draperies of death, but where pure air and sunshine can circulate in every crevice, and the death dealing demons of decay be banished by the universal chemistry of Nature. It stultifies all scientific struggle to prevent this disease, to have commercial greed crowd human beings, to whom oxygen is the breath of life, into workshops where there is an insufficient supply of pure air. No considerations of commercial expediency can ever justify any such vicious and contaminating conditions. We see rising before us as one of the great triumphs of the twentieth century, vast unification of effort, in the prevention of this all prevalent disease. Vast agencies are at work to bring about the consummation of this greatly

to be desired result. Throughout our nation is spreading the influence of this great work. Among the vast agencies for good in this direction are our churches, our schools, our colleges and the steadily increasing number of philanthropic benefactions. We must protect our bodies from acquiring this disease. The moral momentum that comes from the crystallized concensus of conviction, as typified tonight in the presence of so many earnest workers, will yet free us from tuberculosis. Illinois, the State of vast philanthropic movements, the home of great statesmen, scientists and philanthropists, must be saved from the devastation of tuberculosis. Science has clearly pointed the way to the accomplishment of this end. Let us each and all through united effort, through the momentum of moral influence, never waver in our efforts until this disease shall forever be banished from our midst. (Applause).

DR. ZELLER—I want to ask you whether your work covers a long enough period to draw any deduction whether mortality has been reduced by the work up to the present time.

DR. WEBSTER—I would reply to that question, in the 42d General Assembly, the Illinois State Board of Health introduced a bill providing for registration of births and deaths in Illinois. Previous to this, Illinois had not been a registration state. I think there are twelve states in the Union which are registration states, where births and deaths are recorded. This bill was introduced, and through the efforts particularly of the State Board of Health, became a law. It was modified somewhat in the 43d General Assembly. This law was passed, because the Board realized as a preliminary to any work of this kind it was necessary for us to know exactly how many people died from each disease in the State. I therefore say we have reliable, accurate mortality statistics for two years. Therefore, while this work, in an educational way, has only been going on for a short time, perhaps a year, it is too short a time for us to say anything in regard to results. We do know what the mortality has been the last two years; therefore we are in a position to judge of the result of any efforts that may be made either by the State Board of Health or any of these other organizations looking toward the suppression of this disease.

COLONEL TANNER—I would like to ask this question, doctor, whether in the contemplated movement to transfer the Dunning institution to the State, it is the purpose of the State Medical society to confine their efforts to that institution, to the sanatorium there, or attempt to get another institution established?

DR. WEBSTER, Chairman—I cannot answer that question, but I would say that the institution there now isn't any too large to accommodate the needs of the city of Chicago, and even if that institution is transferred to the State, there certainly will be just as great need for an additional institution as there is now.

I should, therefore, hope that none of you will relax any efforts you may contemplate making, or relinquish any influence you may have with your legislators, in attempting to induce them to work for this proposed legislation. It is something that is very much needed, and we need all the influence and help we can possibly get to secure it.

Is there any one else who would like to take any part in this discussion? We would be very glad indeed to hear from anyone who would care to discuss this question.

DR. EGAN—Before we close I would like to say a few words in regard to mortality from tuberculosis. I stated that between 7000 and 8000 persons died in Illinois every year from this disease. My figures are approximately correct; they might be more nearly correct if I said 8000. The records of the State Board of Health, based on death reports received, show 7026 deaths from tuberculosis in 1903, but it must be remembered that the tubercular disease is frequently concealed behind other causes of death. For example, pneumonia, bronchitis and influenza. I recently had on my desk a death certificate reading as follows: "Immediate cause of death, pneumonia; duration four days. Contributory cause, pulmonary tuberculosis; duration three years." The real cause of death in this particular case was certainly tuberculosis, yet it was classified as due to pneumonia. When we say that about 8000 persons die every year of tuberculosis in Illinois, it would seem that we are very conservative.

MR MOORE—Before leaving this afternoon Mr. Sloan asked me to offer the following resolution, to be embodied with the resolutions offered this afternoon:

"*Resolved*, That the thanks of this Conference are hereby extended to the Committee on Arrangements for the meeting; to the church which furnished so pleasant a place of gathering; to the mayor and all citizens of Rockford, who so kindly welcomed and royally entertained us; to the president and ladies of Rockford college and to the press of the city for its notices in advance of and during our meeting."

I would also add our thanks to the young ladies who have so delightfully entertained us with music. I move the adoption of the resolution. (Seconded.)

Unanimously carried on *viva voce* vote.

Thereupon the Conference adjourned *sine die*.

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